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TO OPEN FAIR GATES

Congressmen Urged to Repeal Sunday Closing Clause.

WOULD BENEFIT MASSES.

Reasons Presented by President Higinbotham.

IS FAVORED BY A MAJORITY.

Cause of Religion Would Be Subserved, He Says.

WILL DO ONLY NECESSARY WORK.

President Higinbotham has addressed a letter to each Senator and Representative in Congress presenting the views of the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition on the subject of Sunday closing of the Fair and urging each one to give the matter careful consideration with a view to voting in the affirmative on the bill that will be presented amending the act appropriating 5,000,000 Columbian half dollars, so that the Fair may be opened each Sunday. Mr. Higinbotham declares that it is the intention of the management to give each employé one day for rest each week, to put a stop to all unnecessary labor on the Sabbath, and to hold religious services of the most attractive and beneficent character in a large hall to be erected on the grounds for the purpose. Unless the Sunday closing clause is repealed, he asserts that it will be impossible to carry out this part of the program of the management. In further support of the appeal he refers to a partial census of public opinion recently taken on the subject. The letter in full is appended:

My Dear Sir: I take the liberty herewith of addressing you relative to the recent action taken by the Board of Directors of the World's Columbian Exposition on the question of opening the gates of the Fair Sunday. I feel it a duty to do this, not only as the official head of that body but also as an individual who desires with yourself that the right should prevail and that the grand purpose of the Exposition should in no wise be diverted.

Action of the Board.

The preambles and resolution adopted by the Board of Directors Nov. 11, 1892, relative to the closing of the Exposition Sunday are as follows, to wit:

"WHEREAS, By an act of Congress, approved Aug. 5, A. D. 1892, 'five millions of Columbian half dollars' was appropriated to 'provide for celebrating the four-hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus by holding an international Exposition of arts, industries, manufactures, and products of soil, mine, and sea in the City of Chicago, in the State of Illinois,' on the 'condition that the said Exposition shall not be open to the public the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday'; and.

"WHEREAS, The Board of the World's Columbian Exposition has accepted such appropriations, subject to the conditions thereto attached, and intends to abide by the will of Congress as expressed in law;

"WHEREAS, Said Board of Directors has not adopted any rules or taken any action affecting the control or management of said Exposition on the first day of the week, commonly called 'Sunday'; and

WHEREAS, While the Board of Directors has formally accepted said appropriation subject to such restrictions so imposed by the act of Congress, still it is not only proper, but the duty of the board to give formal expression of its judgment relative to such restrictions and to the matter of control to said Exposition Sunday, and the interests of the public therein;

"The Board of Directors hereby formally express their judgment relative thereto.

"We recognize the fact that the Exposition was not authorized, nor has the work of preparation been prosecuted, for the promotion of local interests, but on the contrary that it is purely of a national and international character and designed to promote the best interests, not only of all the people of our own Nation, but of all the nations of the world who are to take part in and contribute to said Exposition.

"We further recognize the fact that, as directors, we are the active trustees of our stockholders, and have also accepted a trust of the highest and broadest character, in which all the people are directly interested.

"We believe that said Exposition should be so conducted, managed, and controlled as will best promote the social, moral, and educational interests of all the people.

"We believe that within said Exposition there will be representations of all that is good and useful, beautiful and artistic, and that the same will be object-lessons in science, art, education, and history such as are not likely to be again offered to the present generation.

"We believe that while the period of the Exposition is limited by law the people should not be prohibited from visiting the same Sundays during the life of the Exposition.

Should Be Open Sunday.

"It is our judgment that the Exposition should be open Sundays under such rules and regulations as will prohibit the use of machinery, unnecessary manual labor, and all merchandising, and at the same time give opportunity for the study of the highest standard of artistic and mechanical science; that the Art Gallery, Horticultural Building, and all other buildings in which exhibits of mechanical art are installed should be thrown open to the public on each and every day during the entire term of the Exposition; also that each employé should be given one day of each week for rest, study, or recreation.

"We believe that the study on Sunday of such exhibits of science and art, and of the skill and genius of the artisan, will not only be of inestimable advantage, but that the thoughts of the visitors will be lifted above these creative agencies to the great Creator of all things useful and beautiful.

"We further believe that on each Sunday afternoon there should be held within the Exposition grounds religious services, so arranged that each of our religious organizations may have a Sunday set apart for its particular service, under the control and direction of its most prominent clergyman, with songs of praise and anthems. Our original plans embraced a large hall capable of seating 7,000 people for this use on Sunday.

"We believe that the closing of the Exposition on Sunday will deprive millions of our people of these advantages.

"We believe that the closing of the Exposition on Sunday would in many instances be in violation of the spirit of hospitality which has characterized our invitation to foreign nations.

"We further believe that the citizens of the several States should have the privilege of visiting on Sunday the temporary buildings or homes within the Exposition grounds erected by their respective States for the free interchange of thought and social amenities; therefore be it

"*Resolved*, That the foregoing preambles and recitals be and are adopted by the Board of Directors as expressing its best judgment upon the matter of Sunday closing during the Exposition."

In Harmony with Public Sentiment.

It is difficult for those not directly connected with our great enterprise to appreciate the public sentiment now manifest and demanding liberal action on this matter. Our board has taken this step not only in accordance with the views of its individual members, but also, as it has most excellent reasons to believe, is in harmony with the desire of a vast majority of the people of the United States.

It is not the intention of the directory to evade or attempt to evade the Sunday closing law, given us as a condition on acceptance of the government appropriation. We are aware, however, that a bill asking a repeal of the objectionable portion of the act referred to will be introduced at the approaching session of Congress, but the work of making this bill an act will be left entirely in the hands of those outside of the Exposition who are friendly to the more liberal spirit which will be expressed in the amendment.

It is well known to us that the action of Congress in the premises was greatly influenced, if not precipitated, by the active and concentrated effort of the Sabbatarian associations of the country, the result of work which has been carried on quietly and without intermission for a year and a half. And under the guise of protecting the so-called American Sabbath sufficient sentiment was aroused to make it appear that a majority of the people of the country desired the Fair closed Sunday.

In evidence of the contrary, I desire to call your attention to the result of an experimental movement made by a committee composed of such eminent men as the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Spalding of Peoria, the Rt.-Rev. Bishop Potter of New York, the Rev. Robert Collyer of New York, the Rev. Minot J. Savage of Boston, Col. James A. Sexton, and the Hon. Hempstead Washburne of Chicago, and many others, who have all either actively engaged in the work or given their moral support to the cause. In order to ascertain as nearly as possible the sentiment of the people postal-card tickets were mailed to 6,000 individuals outside of Chicago—men of standing and influence whose names were taken without selection or discrimination from Dun's commercial reference book—taking every city in the United States of not less than 4,000 nor more than 10,000 population; sections where the Sabbatarian element would naturally be stronger than the average. No circular or letter intended to influence the vote was sent, the whole matter being left in an unprejudiced light.

Eighty Per Cent Favor Opening.

Mark the result! On the first one thousand sent out the replies indicated approximately four in favor of opening the Fair Sunday to one in favor of closing it. On the remaining five thousand, while the returns are not yet all in, the answers are such as to warrant a statement that at a very modest estimate three out of every four persons in the United States engaged in mercantile interests would ask for a repeal of this act if the matter were placed before them individually. This assay, so to speak, of the public sentiment, will, at the proper time, be certified to by the committee mentioned. And thus we think the directory of the Fair has served to mirror, not only the sentiment of Chicago, but a majority of the people of the whole country on this important question.

We have in consideration in event of a repeal of the Sunday closing clause the establishment of a bureau, the purpose of which will be to arrange for religious services, to be conducted by the most eminent clergymen of the day with sacred music of the highest order, every Sunday at the Exposition park. To stop all machinery, merchandising, and unnecessary labor, with a rule that our employés shall work but six days a week and thus not to desecrate the Sabbath; but to give evidence of it in such a way as would put to shame and enlist the friendship of those who in their misguided zeal would make such a feature impossible.

It has been the unfailing purpose of the Exposition management to make this event the grandest array of art, industry, genius, and progress which perfect organization and twenty millions of dollars could produce. I ask you, must this gem of modern civilization—this inspiration to a better and nobler life—be covered? Must it be hidden from the toiling thousands, because to view it would prostitute the "American Sabbath"? We trust more to the higher judgment of our Senators and Representatives, to whom the issue will soon present itself.

Thanking you in advance for your consideration and action, I am, very truly yours,

H. N. HIGINBOTHAM, President.

HOW TWO MEN RAISED TEN DOLLARS.

The Shrewd Way in Which North-Siders Were Worked.

I BET ON HARRISON. I AGREED IF I LOST TO BEG TEN DOLLARS IN PENNIES TO PAY MY BET. PLEASE HELP ME OUT.

Just north of the Clark street viaduct two men stationed themselves. One of them unfolded a paper parcel and brought out a placard. Printed across it were the words given above. He pinned it upon his breast, produced a cup from his overcoat pocket, and assumed the attitude of a street beggar. The second man pointed his cane at the placard until passersby began to stop and read it. Then he said:

"I won that bet. But I have agreed that the money shall go to the poor. So, gentlemen, you are really doing an act of charity when you drop a penny into that cup."

For nearly an hour the two men stood there. The passing throng laughed good-naturedly and contributed liberally. From time to time the cup was filled and emptied into the capacious overcoat pocket of one or the other of the two men. Then a policeman came in sight, half a block away, attracted by the unusual crowd.

"Thank you, gentlemen, one and all," said the beggar. His companion bowed, waved his hand, and the two men walked away.

Half a block from the scene they turned into a saloon, sat down at a table, emptied out the pennies and divided them equally.

"We are the poor," said the man with the cane. "Hot whiskies for two, please, barkeeper. It's beastly weather for standing out in the open air—but at $5 per hour I think we can stand it."

QUEER VERDICT OF A CORONER'S JURY.

Says Some One Was to Blame for a Wreck, but Gives No Clew to the Guilty Party.

Somebody was to blame for the accident on the Belt line last Sunday night by which Conductor W. G. Beauchamp, Fireman Lee Obeitz, and Brakeman Richard A. Otto were killed. A Coroner's jury has said so, and it surely would not have been so stated if it were not true. Who was to blame, or how, or why, or when the blunder was committed the jury does not say. The verdict solemnly asserts that the accident was "due to carelessness of trainmen" and stops short. It would have been a mean trick to censure the dead men and if living persons had been blamed they might resent the imputation, so the jury refrains from mentioning names. Three witnesses were examined by Deputy-Coroner Barrett at the inquest at the Harrison Street Station yesterday—Eugene Sargent, engineer of No. 14, the train struck; H. W. Noble, conductor of the train which ran into No. 14; and J. W. Callahan, general yardmaster of the Belt line. Neither Sargent nor Noble could tell whether there was a flag out or not, nor could they throw any light whatever on the cause of the accident. Callahan said the mere fact of the conductor and rear brakeman being in the caboose at such a time showed gross carelessness and that the condition of the wreck showed the following train was running too fast. The jury then, after mature deliberation, returned the typical verdict mentioned.

TWICE WEDDED AND TWICE DIVORCED.

Sad Story of William C. Lincoln's Ruined Life Told in Judge Brown's Court.

William C. Lincoln was on trial in Judge Brown's court yesterday to determine whether he was responsible for his acts. Lincoln had been previously sentenced to one year in jail for several attempts to obtain money from the attorneys in the Wentworth avenue assessment case.

Frank Walker told the court he was convinced Lincoln was a confirmed morphine eater and therefore irresponsible.

Mrs. Lincoln, the prisoner's divorced wife, was examined. She testified that the marriage took place eighteen years ago in Cincinnati. She was a daughter of Judge Hilton and, at the time of her marriage, 16 years old, twenty years younger than her husband. Lincoln was then wealthy and in the shoe business in this city. They lived happily until he was ruined by fire. Then he took to drink, and when intoxicated abused his wife, for which she obtained a divorce.

Lincoln then begun operating on the Board of Trade with success. He apparently reformed, and Mrs. Lincoln consented to marry him a second time. His old habits returned, and a few years ago Mrs. Lincoln was driven to obtain a second divorce.

For more than a year Lincoln has not been drinking, and as his wife knew nothing of his using morphine there was a prospect of a third marriage. They have two children, a son of 17 and a daughter.

Judge Brown instructed the County Physician to examine Lincoln and report today.

BURGLAR WITH GRIT.

HIS FIFTEEN MINUTES' CAREER IN NO. 1323 MICHIGAN AVENUE.

He Claims to Be a Roomer There, Then Produces a Gun, but Does Not Shoot, Is Shot at, Escapes Into Another House, and Is Finally Captured by a Policeman—Searching for the Mounted Highwayman—Fight with Two Thieves—Discovered by a Newspaper Cut.

A remarkably cool and nervy burglar furnished the people who dwell in No. 1323 Michigan avenue with fifteen minutes excitement between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning. He also furnished Dr. Clemens an opportunity to win fame by shooting a member of the housebreaking fraternity, but the doctor's aim was poor and the two bullets he fired went wide of the human target for which they were intended. The doctor, who occupies the "first floor front" at the number indicated, was sleeping lightly when a noise at the windows looking out on the porch awakened him. A man's shadow was thrown on the blinds by an electric light across the street. The owner of the shadow tried both windows, then the door, and finding the latter open he entered the house. First the intruder tried the door to the doctor's room, but that was locked, and he entered a rear room in which Mr. and Mrs. Gilson were asleep. Mr. Gilson woke and saw a man overhauling his clothes. Mr. Gilson asked who it was and the burglar coolly replied: "I room up-stairs, but believe I have lost my way," and then walked out.

Mr. Gilson jumped out of bed and opened the door leading into the hall, when the man presented a revolver at his head and quietly requested him to return to his room. The request under the circumstances was complied with, but Mr. Gilson opened the door connecting with the front parlor and told Dr. Clemens that a burglar was in the house. Together they came out of the doctor's room into the hall, the doctor carrying a revolver. Mr. Gilson set a lighted lamp on a chair and started up the hall stairs. When he reached the third step the burglar, who was about three steps from the top of the stairs, called out to him: "Go back, or I'll blow the daylights out of you," emphasizing the command with his revolver. Mr. Gilson retreated behind the doctor, who hastily fired two shots at the intruder. The bullets struck the walls, and the burglar retreated up the stairs, passed through an unoccupied room, opened a window, and climbed from the sill to the window of the adjoining house, No. 1321, on the north. Standing on the sill he pulled down the upper sash and climbed over into a vacant bedroom. The house is occupied by Mr. Wright and family. The intruder lighted the gas, passed into the hall, and came down the front stairs. Entering the back parlor he lighted the gas, opened the window, and jumped out into the yard. He was seen by the roomers in No. 1323, who were watching his movements.

Policeman Nye had been attracted by the shooting. He was at the front door of Mr. Wright's house when word was passed to him that the burglar was coming out. The latter passed around the rear of the building, scaled a fence separating it from No. 1319, and came out to the street between the two houses. Officer Nye halted him, inquired who he was, and what he was doing there. Coolly enough, the fellow replied: "O, I live here, and I am just going to take an early train."

His explanation was not satisfactory, and the officer marched him back to No. 1323, where he was identified by Mr. Gilson and Dr. Clemens. On searching him no revolver or cartridges were found, but after daylight his empty revolver was found near the door inside the hall.

He was taken to the Harrison Street Station, where he gave the name of Frank Schmidt. When arraigned later in the day before Justice Glennon he claimed that he was drunk the night before and had no recollection of what he did. He was bound over to the Criminal Court in the sum of $2,000. His picture, it is said, was found in the rogues' gallery.

SEARCH FOR THE HIGHWAYMAN.

Lake View Police Meet with Strange Adventures Looking for the Robber.

The police yesterday continued a vigorous search for the mounted highwayman whose exploits have thrown Lake View into a high state of excitement. They did not find the bold robber, but incidentally met with some interesting experiences.

Detective Michael Loftus of East Chicago Avenue, armed with a rifle, went into the house of Mrs. Mulcahey at Wilson and Robey streets to set down his gun. "Get out of here," screamed the woman.

"I am a police officer," said Loftus, as he threw back the lapel of his coat displaying his star.

She was too excited to hear or see and sat a large dog on him. He reasoned with the dog and kept him from biting him by pushing the muzzle of the gun in the canine's face.

The woman refused to become a party to the stacking up of the gun and the officer finally left the house.

Officer Haynes, mounted on a horse, was galloping around Ravenswood, when a mad dog—a huge Newfoundland—came chasing down the street after a number of children. The officer shot and killed the rabid animal. Officer Haynes also stopped a mounted man who answered closely to the description of the highwayman. The horseman satisfied him that he was not a robber and was allowed to proceed.

The detectives mounted on bicycles ran down several mounted men who answered closely the description of the robber. They were stopped, interrogated, and, on proving their innocence, were released.

Quite a number of citizens galloped around through Lake View yesterday heavily armed, looking for the highwayman.

Two valuable horses were stolen yesterday in Lake View, though that may not have had anything to do with the highwayman. C. Nissen of No. 900 Sheffield avenue tied his trotter and buggy at Roscoe and Halsted streets. On his return it was missing. Another fine horse left hitched a block away from this was also stolen.

The robber had been seen and shot at without effect the evening before by Simons, Kelly, and other keepers of saloons and stores far up in the north end of the city. There is no doubt that he spent Wednesday night in or by a haystack near Kelly's saloon.

The horse left at Read & Rineck's livery, No. 138 North avenue, which was identified by Liveryman Schwall of Evanston as having been stolen from him, does not answer the description of the animal ridden by the highwayman. Besides, the mounted robber held up one man in Lake View after this horse had been left in the North avenue livery barn. The horse is being guarded by policemen.

Inspector Schaack said yesterday: "It is very evident the man is not doing this for the money there is in it. In his four robberies he only secured $5.15. The other night he ordered a crowd of boys to hold up their hands, and a highwayman wouldn't do so small a thing. It looks like the work of a lunatic."

Guards have been placed on every bridge, as it was thought the fugitive may attempt to reach the West Side. The police are doubtful about ever getting the highwayman.

FIGHT WITH TWO EX-CONVICTS.

Detectives Duffy and Tobin Have a Hard Struggle in Arresting Thieves.

Jack Butler, alias "Elias Harris," and Baldy Brown, ex-convicts, were arrested by Detectives Duffy and Tobin on Madison street, near Market, at 6 o'clock last night. The men made a desperate fight, and had it not been for the timely assistance of Detective Duffy Officer Tobin would have received the contents of a revolver which "Baldy" Brown attempted to empty into him. Officer Duffy wrested the weapon from Brown.

The men were first noticed by the two officers crossing the Madison street bridge. They were following a woman who carried a sachel on her arm. After they crossed the bridge they passed the women and hid in a door near Market street. The officers recognized them and placed them under arrest. Both men have served two terms in the penitentiary for burglary, and are known as desperate characters. They are held at Central Station.

DISCOVERED BY A NEWSPAPER CUT.

Identification of One of the Men Who Robbed William R. Haines.

A newspaper cut is responsible for the positive identification of one of the three robbers who entered the Keystone Café, No. 479 Wabash avenue, at 2:30 o'clock a. m. Nov. 6, and after assaulting the proprietor, William R. Haines, robbed him of his gold watch and a diamond pin, and after shooting him through the left hand made their escape. The men supposed to have been concerned in the robbery are William Newfield, George McDonald, and Albert Hyde, who were indicted yesterday by the grand jury for breaking into the Marquette club Nov. 13. William R. Haines went before the same inquisitorial body and gave his testimony against the same men.

To John Lanser—the waiter who was in the restaurant the night of the robbery—belongs the credit of identifying Newfield. He was looking over a paper the day after the capture of the two and noticed Newfield's picture. He remembered having seen the man before and recognized the picture as that of the man who, after ordering a steak the night of the assault, covered him with a revolver. He communicated his suspicions to Mr. Haines. A week ago the two men went over to the County Jail and Lanser identified Newfield as one of the three men. His identification was easy, as he was the only one of the gang not masked. The evidence which, in all probability, will convict Hyde is a diamond pin which was found on him after his arrest. The description of the pin tallies with that of the one which the robbers snatched from Mr. Haines. The gold watch taken from Haines was found in a pawnshop by Detective Levy, and will be returned to the owner today. The man who pawned it has not been identified, but he is thought to be McDonald.

POLICE CHASE THREE PICKPOCKETS.

They Finally Land Their Men, Who Are Under Bond for Similar Offenses.

A thousand people had a chance to cry "Catch him" about dusk yesterday. It was a lively race after pickpockets, beginning at the crowded corner of Fifth avenue and Washington street, and it extended to Madison and Clark streets. Officer Regan was standing at Fifth avenue and Washington street about 4:30 o'clock when he saw three men he suspected of being pickpockets. He went to the Central Station and secured Officers Byrnes and Carney.

When the officers reached the corner the three men had boarded a Madison street car, and were in the act of robbing two women of their purses. As soon as the men saw the officers they jumped and ran in different directions. Officer Regan caught his man at the corner of Washington and La Salle streets, but Officers Byrnes and Carney had a longer chase, and only succeeded in catching one man, whom they stopped at Adams street and Fifth avenue. Officer Murray of the Maxwell Street Station, who was passing, saw the other man running up Madison street, and he caught him as he dodged under a wagon near Clark street. The men were all brought to the Central Station, where they gave their names as John Higgins, alias John Rudix, William Riley, alias "Red Riley," and Joe Byrnes, alias Andy Hacken. In the excitement of the chase the names of the women the pickpockets were attempting to rob were not secured.

These men were recently held on bonds to the Criminal Court for picking the pockets of several persons. They jumped their bonds, and will be held on the charge of forfeiting bail bonds.

Stole $400 Worth of Cloaks.

George Vernon and Joseph Rossend are locked up charged with burglary. Thursday afternoon Officer Woolridge found Vernon trying to dispose of a number of cloaks in a Clark street pawnshop. Upon talking with Vernon he offered to deliver forty cloaks to the officer for $50, whereupon he was placed under arrest. At the station Vernon said he had been given the cloaks by Rossend, who had stolen them from the store of A. Ellinger, No. 280 Madison street, where he was employed. Rossend was found in his room at the corner of Market and Van Buren streets, where a number of cloaks were also found. Rossend said entrance to the building had been made by means of a fire-escape and that about $400 worth of cloaks had been taken.

GAVIN & CO. SUE FOR HEAVY DAMAGES.

R. G. Dun & Co. and Michael Shields Accused of Making False Reports.

E. F. Gavin and Nicholas S. Wood, comprising the firm of E. F. Gavin & Co., wholesale candy manufacturers at No. 143 Clinton street, began two damage suits in the Circuit Court yesterday, the first against R. G. Dun & Co. for $100,000, the second against Michael Shields, a candymaker on State street, for $50,000.

"The first suit," said James E. Purnell, attorney for the plaintiffs, "is for giving out false reports of the business standing of E. F. Gavin & Co. Wood, the partner, is an actor, now playing on the North Side. We allege that one of Dun's agency men went to a printing house in New York, where Wood has his work done, and gave out that his credit was not good, which is untrue.

"As to the other case, we claim that Shields is undertaking to destroy the business reputation of the firm. Gavin was formerly employed by Shields as foreman, and the latter has been telling people, we claim, that Gavin was going under and failing. These statements are not true, and have damaged the plaintiffs' business."

CHARGED WITH STEALING A DIAMOND

Miss Belle Shannon Arraigned Three Times and Each Time Released.

A. T. Ryan, a bookkeeper, has had Miss Belle Shannon arrested three times on a charge of larceny, but each time the young woman has proved to the satisfaction of the magistrate that the diamond Ryan alleges belongs to him is her own property. His third attempt to have Miss Shannon punished was made yesterday in Justice Woodman's court and the young woman came off victorious. Ryan charges that last July Miss Shannon stole a diamond scarf pin from him. He had a number of persons in court to prove that the diamond in a ring worn by the defendent is the one alleged to have been stolen from him. Their testimony, however, did not convince the Justice and he dismissed the case, as the other cases against Miss Shannon have been dismissed.

THEIR CARELESSNESS CAUSES A FIRE.

Residence in Lake Forest Destroyed Through the Negligence of Workmen.

Late Thursday night the brick house recently purchased by William Henry Smith of Henry Ives Cobb, the architect, was destroyed by fire. The house was undergoing repairs and a fireproof library addition was building on the south side. The fire started about 11 o'clock, and before discovered had gained too much headway to be stopped. It originated from salamanders which the workmen had left unwatched. The house was valued at $5,000 and was entirely uninsured. Lake Forest has a good water system, but there is not a foot of hose in town.

HAVE A NIGHT'S FUN.

NEWSBOYS ATTEND NELLIE M'HENRY'S PERFORMANCE.

"Monk" Escorts "French Nell" and Sees That "De Kids" Pay Due Deference to the Young Woman Who Sells Papers on Clark Street—Eighteen Hundred Youngsters Yell at the Orchestra, Laugh at the Funny Man, Gloat Over the Skirt Dance, and Have a Good Time.

When Manager Fair of the Haymarket took his diamond and his gray imperial up into the second gallery of his theater last night 800 dirty urchins, with wet feet and shining eyes, shouted a shrill welcome.

But Manager Fair looked severe. "Who threw the chewing gum at the bald-headed man in the dress circle?" he demanded. "Swipsey done it," shouted "Monk, der Newsboy." "But I plugged him in der eye. I'll make der kids behave derselves," and "Monk," with a look of virtuous indignation on his face, hung far down over the brass railing again to watch Nellie McHenry doing a skirt dance in the center of the stage.

It was wet overhead and sloppy under foot, but the 1,800 newsboys who were the guests of the Haymarket and Miss McHenry last night did not mind the weather. They came in herds and swarms, beginning at 7 o'clock, and then for an hour they rushed up the stairway so fast that the four big policemen stationed at each doorway had to form a "V"-shaped wedge to repel them. Large brothers pulled small brothers through the mass, little darkies squirmed and struggled, and "Crutches" and "Peg Leg," the cripples, took their chances with the rest. There was plenty of independence in the crowd, and when "Reddy de Mick" pushed ahead of "Dirty Joe" the latter's big brother, with his black eyes flashing and a flush on his olive Italian skin, promptly "put a head on" Reddy in the most approved fashion.

Monk Escorts "French Nell."

"Monk" was the only newsboy who went in style. He acted as escort for "French Nell," a little maiden who cries the morning papers on State street. Gallant, indeed, was "Monk." He forced several of "de kids" to get up out of the first row and "give der lady a seat," and thereafter he was busy seeing that proper decorum was observed in her presence. When Sig. Bonanzo fired off a pistol in the first act and a little Frenchman in the next row behind called out in sheer exuberance of spirits, "O, der son of a gun," "Monk" leaned back in a determined way and asked him with fine irony if he "didn't have no respecks fer de ladies."

Before 8 o'clock the two upper galleries were overflowing and 300 more small and dirty youths were stowed away in the family circle. Only the cripples—there were eight of them—had seats in the dress circle. Every new arrival was greeted with cheers and whistles, and the big policemen who whacked on the backs of the seats with hickory clubs realized for the first time their insignificance.

Just at 8 o'clock a fat man with a red face came quietly out into the orchestra pit, tenderly lugging a big bass viol. Before he was fairly outside a sharp-eyed youth hanging over the upper balcony caught sight of him. He set up a wild yell and 1,800 shrill treble voices took it up until a wave of sound swept down from above that drove the fat man back into his den, and he slammed the door hard after him.

Came Back Smiling.

But the fat man came back again smiling. That was the first time, he said, that he had ever heard the full effects of the Wagnerian idea of music. Then he tuned up the big bass viol and the rest of the orchestra got out into the pit in safety.

A strange silence came over the boys, for the fiddles were playing soft, dreamy, faraway music, and they had to strain their ears to catch it. "Monk" rubbed his eyes with one hand and with the other he grabbed the grimy, chubby little hand of "French Nell." But suddenly all the instruments broke out into a wild Irish jig and 3,600 small feet beat time until the great house almost shook with rhythm. When it was over there were shrieks of applause, which stopped in a second as the curtain rose. There sat pretty Helen Byron in a white clinging dress at one corner of the stage, and "Dirty Joe" fell in love at first sight. "Dat's a nice girl," he said with grave deliberation, and then when no one was looking he slyly threw a kiss down to her with his grimy fingers.

Seen from below the upper two balconies seemed fringed with saucers as the excited youngsters, leaving their seats, leaned dangerously far out over the pit, the whites of their eyes shining with pleasure. For more than two hours they sat and cheered and laughed, going out between acts with all the airs of old theater goers to eat peanuts and drink brown pop.

Then when the curtain went down at last 1,800 happy little fellows trudged away home through the rain to dream of spangles and music and pretty girls.

FORTNIGHTLY CLUB'S ANNUAL MEETING.

Pleasant Gathering at the Richelieu, from Which Men Were Not Barred.

The Fortnightly club held its annual meeting and reception at the Richelieu last night. It was an open meeting, and therefore men were present, each member being entitled to invite one male guest. Mrs. B. F. Ayres, President of the club, Mrs. J. M. Loomis, Mrs. H. Stone, and Mrs. McClurg formed the Reception committee. The meeting was mainly of a social and informal character. Mrs. Genevra Johnson Bishop sang a few songs, accompanied on the harp by Miss Lee Timmons, and Mrs. Clara Doty Bates read an essay entitled "The Science of Woman." The entire parlor floor of the hotel was surrendered to the ladies of the club and their guests. Supper was served in the crystal banquet hall and in the committee room across the hall, the tables being spread for 105 persons. The floral decorations consisted of sprays of Washington roses laid on the tables and clusters of chrysanthemums on the sideboard. During supper the Hungarian orchestra supplied music.

CONFESSES JUDGMENT FOR $81,000.

Execution Levied on the Chicago Property of the Powerville Company.

The Powerville Felt Roofing company of New York yesterday in the Circuit Court confessed judgment for $81,000 in favor of John M. Ebert of Detroit. At the same time Charles Palmer of New York entered an assumpsit suit in the Superior Court to recover $20,000 advanced to the company. The judgment is based on a note executed yesterday for $81,000, bearing interest at 6 per cent and payable in one day. The company has a salesroom at No. 472 Laflin street, and the stock consists of roofing paper, tar, pitch, etc. George E. Cory has been in charge as manager. On this property the Sheriff levied an execution, taken out by John M. Ebert. The company is incorporated under the laws of New York, and all its officers reside there. Its manufacturing plant is in New Jersey. Most of the creditors are Eastern men.

Shot in the Arm.

Benjamin Killam, No. 6412 Justine street, Thursday night was passing William Northdorft's saloon at Bishop and Sixty-second street, when Northdorft appeared in the doorway with a revolver in his hands and fired several shots. One of the bullets took effect in Killam's right arm. Northdorft was arrested soon after. He told the police that a gang had entered his place and proceeded to create a row. He wanted to call the police, and, taking his revolver, fired several shots in the air to attract attention.

BULLETIN OF The Daily Tribune

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1892.

Weather for Chicago today: *Fair, much colder.*

Pages.

1 Sunday Opening of the Fair Is Urged.
Burglars and Thieves at Work.
Newsboys at a Theater.
Rescued from the River.

2 Monetary Conference Proposals Submitted.
Serious Charges Against Ex-Mayor Grace.
Report of the Controller of the Currency.

3 Crayon Portrait Artists Strike.
Vanderbilt's Newport Cottage Burned.
Wintry Storm Visits Chicago.

5 Gladstone Ministry Apprehend Defeat.

6 Hawthorne Will Race All the Winter.
Uncle Anson in a Tight Place.

8 Opposition to the Electric Light Ordinance.

9 Three Seriously Scalded at Milwaukee.
Iowa Traveling Men to Meet.
Obstructions Render Streets Impassable.
Mr. Blaine's Illness Not Serious.

10 Scalpers Blamed for High Fair Rates.
Volume of Trade Never Greater.
Prime's Report of the Condition of Crops.

12 Literature of the Day.

13 Georgians Visit the World's Fair.
Prospects for an Educational Building.
Romantic Meeting of the Walker Brothers.

14 C. H. Kingman Owes C. C. Collins $40,000.

INCENDIARY FIRES ON THE WEST SIDE

Numerous Blazes with Indications of Arson Bother the Police.

At 7 o'clock last night the Fire Department was called to extinguish a fire in a frame shed at No. 7 North Morgan street, in which is a blacksmith shop run by Robert Shaw. The blaze was quickly extinguished and the damage was small, but indications were found that the fire had been deliberately laid.

At 9:40 the department responded to an alarm from No. 190 West Randolph street. Once more they found a rear shed in flames, and, on extinguishing the blaze, found traces of incendiarism. At 10:07 a two-story frame house at No. 157 West Randolph street, occupied by Schlager & Ludwig as a saloon and commission store, was found in flames. The blaze was quickly extinguished, but against the side of the house was found a tell-tale bundle of straw partially consumed, marking the place where the fire had been started.

Scarcely had the engines returned when they were again called to No. 53 West Van Buren street, where fire was discovered in the two-story brick building, on the second floor of which L. Lichtenstein has a hat and cap factory. Just before the fire started two men were seen to run from the building, and once more a bundle of straw was found. This is the second time Lichtenstein's factory has been on fire, as his stock was damaged to the extent of $300 by an incendiary fire Nov. 12. Lichtenstein's stock was damaged to the extent of $250. Fire was found in the barn at the rear of No. 279 West Randolph street. The damage as in the other cases was small, but the fire was clearly incendiary. Capt. Mahoney last night detailed all the men who could be spared to keep a sharp lookout for the incendiaries.

NEARLY KILLED IN THE TUNNEL.

Young Man Seriously Hurt by Being Crowded Off a Car.

John Schwenger was nearly killed in the La Salle street tunnel yesterday evening about 7 o'clock. He was riding on the front platform of a Clybourn avenue grip car. When near the center of the tunnel Schwenger was crowded off, so he claims. He was dragged thirty feet and his clothing was almost entirely stripped from his person. His right hip was dislocated and his legs badly crushed. He was also bruised about the head and body. At the Alexian Brothers' Hospital it was thought he would recover. He is 19 years of age, a printer in the employ of the Trade Circular company at No. 127 Randolph street, and lives with his parents at No. 197 Fullerton avenue.

As a Lincoln avenue train was swinging around the curve into the Randolph street entrance of the tunnel an unknown man, apparently drunk, deliberately stepped in front of the grip. He was knocked down and pushed along the slushy track by the guard fully twenty feet, and then rolled out to the other track. He did not wait for any one to pick him up, but ran away a safe distance and then turned around and, pointing his finger at the trainman, said:

"I fooled you that time."

He disappeared in the crowd and the train proceeded.

RAILROADERS' FUN RESULTS SERIOUSLY.

Crew of an Engine at the Stock-Yards Accused of Chasing Girls.

The crew of a Milwaukee engine at the Stock-Yards is accused of amusing itself in a manner that yesterday resulted in Mary Cahill, an employé in Libby & Co.'s packing house, being seriously injured. She started to cross the track at Packer's avenue and Fortieth street when the engine was started. The tender struck her, she was knocked down and her feet crushed. She and her companions in the packing house say the crew of this engine makes a practice of starting the engine just as the women start across the track because they like to see them run. The "fun" was in progress, they say, when Miss Cahill was hurt. The police took the names of George Brown, the engineer, and Frank Nolan, the fireman, but no arrests were made. The young woman is the only support of a widowed mother, who lives at No. 3126 Union avenue. Miss Cahill was taken to St. Luke's Hospital.

JACOB SWART DIES FROM A FALL.

A Slippery Pavement the Cause—Theresa Cashien Killed in the Same Way.

Jacob Swart, 65 years old, whose home was at No. 362 Division street, was crossing Washington street on Franklin at 7 o'clock last night when he slipped and fell to the pavement. The shock resulted in his death.

Theresa Cashien, 40 years of age, was walking in front of No. 317 South Canal street yesterday afternoon with a bundle of lumber on her head. She slipped on the ice and fell. The lumber crushed her skull. She died in a few minutes. Her home was at No. 138 Ewing street.

William Taylor, 19 years of age, while cleaning the second-story windows of the Revere House on Clark street yesterday, slipped and fell twenty feet, badly spraining his ankles. He is at the County Hospital.

Fire Engine and Grip Collide.

A collision occurred last night between a fire engine and a grip-car at Madison and Halsted streets. Engine No. 7 was responding to an alarm when it dashed into the middle of grip-car No. 992. The pole of the engine was broken and the driver thrown off, but he was not injured. The grip-car was derailed and badly broken up. Officer Fleming said he heard the engine approaching and signaled the gripman to stop his car, but he took no notice of the signal. No one but the gripman and the conductor was on the car at the time, and both escaped injury.

Potter Palmer Says Rates Will Be Cut.

Potter Palmer has returned from the East, where he has been in company with Mrs. Palmer for several weeks. He denies that he had any conference with J. V. Farwell and the trunk line Presidents as to Fair rates. He declared, however, that the fares would be reduced one-third during the Exposition.

LAST EDITION.

OUT OF THE RIVER.

Shadrach Baytour Rescued from Death by Drowning.

SQUEEZED BY A BRIDGE.

Caught by the Shore Rail and Dropped Into the Water.

BYSTANDERS GIVE THEIR AID

Picked Up by the Crew of the Tugboat Mentor.

MAY DIE OF INTERNAL INJURIES.

A thousand people saw a man taken from the river at the State street bridge last evening.

It was at 7 o'clock, when down-town workers were hurrying home. The bridge was just beginning to swing when a stylishly dressed young man broke through the crowd and sprang on the bridge. He ran to the north end, but was caught between the bridge and the rail of the abutment, where he was badly squeezed and then thrown into the river.

Caught in the Swell.

He was caught in the swell of a steamer that was running toward the draw. He struggled desperately in the water, but could make no headway, being apparently unable to swim. His cries for help caught the attention of the crowd. A life-preserver was tossed him, but he could not reach it. Two shop girls, frightened at the scene, fainted at the bridge's edge. They were carried to the sidewalk and cared for. A rescue pole was reached toward him from the bridge by Attorney Campbell Allison and others, and he was thus drawn in to the abutment, but could not find a landing place.

A Chinaman suggested tossing in to him the fruit cart of an Italian which stood near by. This enraged the son of Italy and a struggle at the edge of the open draw was only prevented by a policeman, who ran up and drove the belligerants apart.

The rescuers were unable to raise him to the approach. They could only hold him so that his head was out of the water. A large schooner drove along, but veered to the side on seeing the attempt at rescue.

Back Into the Water.

The man slipped from the hooked pole and sank. Along shot the tug Mentor of the Fitz-Simons & Connell line. The pole was handed to the tug crew. Skiffs began to arrive on the scene. The form of the man came to the surface again. The tugmen ran to the side of their craft, fastened the hook into his clothing, and gradually drew him on board.

A keg was dragged out and he was rolled on it, the great crowd from the shores and bridge closely watching the operation. He was rubbed, beaten, rolled, and given brandy. Under this spirited work he soon revived. As he began moving the people on shore shouted their approval. The tug steamed on up stream amid the cheers of the people who over the quickly closed bridge hurried away home.

The rescued man was Shadrach Baytour, an unmarried tailor, 24 years old, living at No. 202 Illinois street. He was sent to the Alexian Brothers' Hospital. The physicians there say he is injured internally about the back and stomach and that he will probably die.

BABY FOUND UNDER THE WINDOW.

A Strong-Lunged Youngster Makes His Presence Known at C. H. McCormick's.

There was a chirp akin to the voice of a young chick, and then the family of Cyrus H. McCormick, the harvester manufacturer, were startled by the protesting outcry of an infant beneath the window of their North Side home last evening. Investigation revealed the presence of an unattended and lusty baby boy out in the cold, and the police were promptly notified.

The McCormicks live in an elegant residence at No. 321 East Huron, and beneath one of the spacious windows of the sitting-room the baby had been carefully placed, wrapped comfortably in heavy clothing. How long the infant had been there no one knew, but at 8 o'clock the cold evidently awoke the youngster, as he yelled with all the vigor of health and indignation. Officer McDonald of the Chicago Avenue Station soon placed the baby in charge of Matron Eager at the station, and from there he was transferred to the St. Vincent Orphan Asylum. There is nothing to lead to the identity of the child, and the 3 weeks old boy will be taken care of at the asylum.

NEED NOT BE AFRAID OF THE COMET.

Prof. Very Says It Is a Cold Body and There Is no Danger of a Collision.

After all the free advertising Biela's comet has received it now transpires, according to Prof. Francis Very of Alleghany Observatory, that the celestial wanderer is not coming this way at all. The engagement has been declared off, so to speak. Prof. Very asserts positively that the comet will not swipe the earth so hard that everybody will see stars, neither will it come in violent contact with any heavenly body. It is in the constellation Andromeda at present and is going like a man who is afraid he may miss his train. Prof. Very says his observations show that the comet is a cold body which shines only with reflected light and that its movements are accompanied by no meteoric showers. Prof. Very has made a number of drawings of the heavenly wanderer which will be useful in future observations. He identifies it positively as Biela's comet.

WILL BUILD THE YERKES TELESCOPE.

Cleveland Firm to Construct the Great Instrument for Chicago University.

The great forty-inch telescope, the gift of Charles T. Yerkes to the University of Chicago, is to be constructed by Warner and Swasey of Cleveland, O., who designed and built the famous thirty-six-inch Lick telescope and the twenty-six-inch telescope for the new naval observatory at Washington. The Lick telescope is now the largest in the world, but the great Yerkes instrument will, when completed, exceed it in power by 25 per cent. The tube will be seventy-five feet long and will weigh about six tons, and the instrument complete not less than sixty tons. It is expected that the telescope will be completed in one year.

Street Car and Steam Car Meet.

A Forty-seventh street car going to State street had a narrow escape from being demolished yesterday afternoon at the Stock-Yards company's roads. Conductor Joseph Oliver had gone in front of the car and signaled the driver, John Keever, to make the passage. The car had almost crossed, when a train backed down against it. The car was cut loose from the horses, which ran away, pulling Driver Keever over the front of the car and down the street. The car was knocked from the track and damaged considerably. Beyond a severe shaking up the passengers escaped injury.

FOR FIXITY OF VALUE.

PROPOSALS OF AMERICA TO THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Senator Allison Submits the Views of Himself and Colleagues and Supports Them in the Session—The Need of Some International Adjustment Forcibly Urged—The British Delegates Speak in Favor of the Resolution—Others Express Themselves as Desiring Some Action.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 25.—The International Monetary Conference resumed its sitting this morning. Senator William B. Allison and Senator John P. Jones set forth the American suggestions, basing them on a general view of the monetary situation in the United States and in the countries represented in the conference. The greatest secrecy is in the meantime observed concerning the American proposals. M. Montefiore Levi, the President of the conference, objects positively to anything in regard to them being published.

The American delegates submitted a resolution declaring that in the opinion of the conference it is desirable that means be found for an increasing use of silver in the currency systems of the nations. A document prepared by the American delegates and presented with the resolution explained that they wished that an opportunity be afforded to consider their plans. At the same time they submitted a general plan on bimetallism offered by the United States showing, first, that the establishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefit to the world. The proposals made by the American delegates were printed in parallel columns, one in English the other in French, and were today distributed among the delegates, each receiving a copy as he entered the conference room. The proposals substantially are:

What the Proposals Are.

It is generally admitted that a large depreciation of silver as compared with gold is frequent. Violent fluctuations of gold, and in the price of silver incident thereto, have been injurious to the commercial and other economic interests of all civilized countries and have caused and are causing serious evils and inconveniences to trade, the full extent of which cannot yet be measured. It is the unanimous opinion of the people of the United States that the establishment of a fixity of value of gold and silver and the full use of silver as a coin metal upon a ratio fixed by agreement between the great commercial nations of the world will greatly promote the prosperity of all classes of the people. They, however, are not aware of the fact that public opinion in some other countries whose coöperation in a successful movement is most desirable is not fully in accord with the views of the practicability of such an agreement. They believe that a sentiment in favor of a larger use of silver is steadily growing throughout the world, and that the time is propitious for holding an international conference to consider the subject. The Government of the United States, while frankly disclosing its own views of the proper remedy to be applied, does not wish to impose any conditions that will embarrass any government willing to confer on the question of the most advantageous relation of silver to the coinage of the world. The Government of the United States, for these reasons, proposed a convention of the powers for the purpose of conferring and determining what means, if any, should be taken to increase the use of silver as money. The United States delegates, in conformity with the general purpose of the conference, submit the following resolution:

"That, in the opinion of this conference, it is desirable that means be found for increasing the use of silver in the currency systems of the nations of the world."

Ask That Others Submit Plans.

In presenting, as requested, a further program the delegates of the United States consider it due to other nations that an opportunity be afforded them to consider plans other than those favored by the United States. It is our desire and expectation that the powers represented submit proposals tending to this end. We desire that these proposals shall have precedence in discussion. In addition to other plans that may be presented we submit the following, which are suggested by recognized authorities: First, the plan which Moritz Levi proposed at the conference of 1881; second, the plan of Prof. Soetter; and lastly, our own plan.

The Government of the United States believes that the reëstablishment and maintenance of a fixed parity between gold and silver and the continued use of both as coined money of a full debt-paying power would be productive of important benefits to the world. These ends will be accomplished by the removal of the legal restrictions now existing and the coinage of silver into full legal tender money, restoring by international agreement a parity of value between the metals at such a ratio as the conference may decide upon. The essentials of such an international arrangement should be:

First—The unrestricted coinage of both gold and silver into money of full debt-paying power.

Second—Fixing a ratio in the coinage between the metals.

Third—The establishment of a uniform charge, if any, to the public for minting gold and silver coins.

In explaining the position of himself and his colleagues Senator Allison said that while they came representing the Government of the United States and favoring the bimetallic plan they were willing to discuss any plans calculated to promote an increase in the value of silver bullion. With singular unanimity, he said, the people of the United States were in favor of the free mintage of silver. It was to their interest as well as to the interest of other nations of the world to secure under an international agreement a stable standard of value. In regard to the assumption that America was a silver-producing country, he said that the silver product amounted to only $50,000,000, while other products represented an annual value of $13,000,000,000. The foreign commerce of America, he said, was constantly increasing. It was larger in 1891 than in any previous period in the history of the country. It was, therefore, to the interest of the United States, in common with all other nations, to promote stability of exchanges and values.

Great Britain Concurs.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, speaking for Great Britain, said that the British delegates adhered to the American resolution, which was really the basis on which the conference met. The principle therein was set forth in the invitation issued by the Government of the United States, and the presence of delegates from the countries invited implied the acceptance by those countries of that principle.

M. Tirard of the French delegation said he thought that the method of procedure proposed by the Americans was peculiar. The United States Government convoked the conference, and the American delegates were naturally looked to for the program and proposals. The statement now submitted was placed in the hands of the delegates only on their entering the chamber this afternoon. They had not therefore an opportunity for considering it in all of its bearings. He wished to say, however, for himself and his colleagues that they had come to the conference with an earnest desire to consider most cordially every proposal tending to rehabilitate silver. They were conscious of the great injury resulting to the commerce of the world by the depreciation of silver. He would heartily coöperate with the other delegates in an endeavor to find a satisfactory solution of so serious a problem.

The Austrian and German delegates intimated that they had been instructed to say that they could not assent to any modification of their existing monetary laws.

The Dutch, Spanish, and Mexican delegates stated that they were ready to vote favorably on the American resolution, while the Russian, Italian, Roumanian, Swiss, and Greek delegates declared that under their instructions they were not permitted to vote on the resolution.

The conference ultimately resolved, in accordance with the request of Senator Allison, to postpone action on the American proposals until a later stage of the proceedings and to meet Monday to consider the proposals submitted by Rothschild of the British delegation, of which a copy will be circulated tomorrow. The American delegates express themselves as entirely satisfied with the result of today's proceedings, and they are gratified at the prospect of the whole question being earnestly and sympathetically discussed. The other delegates express general satisfaction with the American program.

TO MAKE THE CONFERENCE FAIL.

What the British Delegates Were Sent to Brussels to Accomplish.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.—Before the English delegates to the international monetary conference started for Brussels the instructions given by Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to Sir C. Fremantle, the Deputy Master of the Mint, and Sir Charles Rivers Wilson were to expedite the deliberations and to obtain continuous sittings daily, with the exceptions of Saturdays and Sundays, so as to bring the conference to an end within a few weeks. Sir William Vernon Harcourt had learned that the American delegates contemplated such a full discussion, with time given to all sides to prepare arguments, statistics, and facts, and for responding to their opponents, as would enable them to present exhaustive statements. This course, involving as it did an adjournment over Christmas, neither met with the approval of the English Minister nor certain of the English delegates, who are strong single standard men. On the eve of the day the delegates started for Brussels it was learned from a high authority that if the conference was prolonged beyond three weeks the leading English representatives would return to London, leaving the less important members of the delegation to watch the proceedings. Private advices from Brussels show that Sir Charles Rivers Wilson opened the opposition to prolonged debates. As soon as the delegates began their intercommunications he objected to the proposal that President Levi made on the suggestion of the American delegates, and supported by a majority of the conference, that an interval of a day for preparation be allowed between each sitting. The reasonable remonstrance that the delegates who spoke different languages—English, French, and German—could not exchange views without an opportunity to study them had no effect upon the English determination to hurry the deliberations. Sir Charles Rivers Wilson and his colleagues only finally assented to President Levi's proposal on finding that they stood alone. The incident has created the impression among the members of the conference and Brussels officials that the British delegates want to break up the meeting or cause it to fail to achieve any definite result. In the meantime they have received a decisive check. A great majority of the delegates evince every disposition to go thoroughly into the matter, until every plan promising international concert has been examined au fond.

SIXTY-FIVE DEPUTIES CHARGED.

De la Haye Testifies Before the Panama Investigating Committee.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

PARIS, Nov. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The Panama scandal becomes daily more grave. The commission of inquiry was organized today and began its work. Deputy de la Haye was examined and declared that sixty-five Deputies were compromised by his charges. He gave to the committee directions where proof could be found. The commission decided to ask for the release of M. Dumont in order that he can testify freely. They also demand that an autopsy be performed on the body of Baron de Reinach, and that they be given access to papers and documents before the courts in other lawsuits. This encroachment by the parliamentary power on the judiciary power is causing uneasiness to many, recalling as it does the actions of the Committee of Public Safety in 1793. JACQUES ST. CERE.

Bismarck Says He Wanted a War.

Prince Bismarck, according to *Le Journal*, referring to Count von Caprivi's exploit of the Ems dispatch, declares he wanted a war in 1870 for the purpose of putting into the fire and recasting the German States. The first pretext, he said, served his purpose; had it not served he would have found another.

Americans in Paris.

The following Americans registered here today:

Jonathan Bennett, Thomas Crimmins, Maud Dowdney, New York; Charles Baumann, St. Paul; James Bierss, Charles Riaggio, Fren Zeltner, Chicago; C. Godseidge, St. Paul; Willis Redfield, Philadelphia; F. D. Henderson, E. Esselstyn, Detroit; R. Southgate, Worcester; Florence, Buffalo.

Weather in Paris.

Foggy weather continues with slight occasional rains; temperature ranging from 45° to 49°, barometer 30.22, wind southeast, light.

Brevities by Cable.

IN A HURRICANE FORTY-EIGHT HOURS.

The British Prince, from Philadelphia, arrived at Queenstown today and proceeded to Liverpool. It reports that it encountered a hurricane from the northwest, which lasted from Nov. 18 to 21. The steamer was hove to at intervals for forty-eight hours.

DECLINED TO REDUCE WAGES.

The master spinners of North and Northeast Lancashire have decided against a reduction of wages, the majority of those present having first declined to adopt the short time expedient. This decision weakens the Southern Federation and strengthens the strikers, and it is believed will probably lead to the collapse of the lockout.

SLEEPING CAR PASSENGERS ROBBED.

Three Highwaymen Take All Their Money and Jewelry Near Hot Springs, Wash.

SEATTLE, Wash., Nov. 25.—The west-bound train on the Northern Pacific road was held up near Hot Springs last night and the male passengers in the sleeper robbed of $1,200 and watches and jewelry. Three men, masked by the drawing of red handkerchiefs over their faces, entered the sleeper, encountering first E. H. Miller of Portland, Ore., who was in the smoking compartment. He gave up $10 and a gold watch and was made to march in front of the robbers to the forward end of the car. One remained at the rear while another guarded the front door, and the third took up the valuables, after warning the women to keep still and avoid trouble. The collector presented a revolver to each man and then took jewelry, watches, and cash. The heaviest loser, and the man for whom the thieves were probably looking, was H. Guimare. He had just sold a mining claim in the Slocan district and was going to Seattle with $1,000. S. J. Freedman of Portland lost $100 and his watch; S. Ohner, $105; E. E. Heg, porter, $10 and $200 watch; Conductor Wiley, St. Paul, $50.

After robbing everybody in the car, and without going to any of the other cars, the robbers pulled the bell cord, giving the proper signals, and when the car stopped they pulled the bell to start again, and then jumped off and fled to the woods, firing a parting fusillade as they disappeared. The total amount taken was $1,200, besides six gold watches and jewelry and other valuables.

All were dressed in dark clothes, overcoats, and slouch hats. Two carried rifles and the one who seemed to be the leader had an old-fashioned navy revolver. As the robbing was going on S. J. Freedman of Portland, Ore., came in from an adjoining car, and as he entered, not knowing what was going on, he was commanded to hold up his hands, but not complying quick enough the robber nearest to him fired a shot through the side of the car. Then Freedman understood what was wanted and handed over his valuables. None of the other passengers on the train knew what was going on.

THINK THE END OF THE WORLD COMING.

Negroes in the Stone Quarries of Georgia Refuse to Work Longer.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The granite quarries at Stone Mountain and at Lithonia have agents in the city trying to get workmen. Between them they employ 500 colored helpers for the granite cutters. Not over half of them reported for work last Monday and day by day since they have dropped off until now not one of them is left. The coming of the comet is the cause of this absence from work. The negroes have become so wrought up over the end of the world, as they call it, that they devote themselves to the wildest religious orgies. Their houses are left open and everything is in common, but so intense is the belief in the coming of judgment day that nothing is disturbed. The agents find it impossible to get men here to replace these folks because they dread Saturday, which they have set down for the time fixed for the end of all things. Reports from other sections of the State show that certain classes of whites are quite nervous and are not satisfied with the explanation that the comet will be nothing more than a display of fireworks.

READS A PAPER BEFORE "THE IRVING."

The Rev. Simeon Gilbert on "The Religious Press in Relation to the Secular."

"The Irving," one of the old literary circles of the city, met last evening at the residence of Gen. Charles Fitz-Simons, No. 161 Ashland boulevard. Among the invited guests were: Congressman Springer, the Rev. Dr. Morrison and Mrs. Morrison, Judge and Mrs. Kohlsaat, and the Rev. Dr. Meloy and Mrs. Meloy.

The paper of the evening was by the Rev. Simeon Gilbert of the *Advance* entitled "The Religious Press in Relation to the Secular Press." A higher type of morality was mentioned as being desired in the press in general, less fault being found with the secular than with the religious press.

The next meeting of "The Irving" will be Dec. 9, at the residence of I. N. Camp, No. 549 West Monroe street. The subject will be "England—Its Influence in the New World." Mrs. A. McLeish and Mrs. Simeon Gilbert will read papers.

Especially for flats and hotels—Andrews' new folding beds. See them. 215 Wabash-av.

CHARGES OF FRAUD.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST EX-MAYOR GRACE OF NEW YORK.

They Grow Out of the Grant & Ward Failure and Are Made by the American National Bank of Providence—Enormous Rates of Interest Charged by the Political Reformer—Cromwell Heirs Claim Acres of Baltimore Land—Injunction Against the Panama Railroad.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Millionaire William R. Grace, ex-Mayor, merchant prince, anti-snapper, and leader of various reform movements in the interest of political purity, is charged with fraud by the officers of the American National Bank of Providence.

The transactions involving the accusation date back to the time of the Grant & Ward failure in 1884. There was a deal in notes from which Mr. Grace emerged with profit, while the banks sustained a loss of $19,000. Suit has been brought by the bank to recover the money of Mr. Grace, with interest to date. Counselor Frederic R. Coudert, representing Mr. Grace, argued a motion before Judge Truaz in the Supreme Court today for an order directing the bank to make its complaint more definite. A paragraph about which particulars were needed, according to Mr. Coudert, was one declaring that at the time Mr. Grace had his dealings with the bank he knew from surrounding facts and circumstances that the representations he made were false. Mr. Coudert urged that the circumstances within Mr. Grace's knowledge at the time should be specified.

The complaint sets forth that on April 4, 1884, and long before then, Grant & Ward were wholly insolvent and unable to meet their obligations. They were obliged to borrow hundreds of thousands of dollars without collateral security and to pay usurious interest at times at the rate of from 100 to 300 per cent per year. The periods of these loans were used almost exclusively for the payment of prior debts, contracted in a like manner, and for declaring fictitious profits among members of the firm. James D. Fish, who was then a member of the firm, was insolvent.

Mr. Grace, it is alleged, was intimately associated in business with Grant & Ward in April, 1884, and was well informed about the firm's affairs. He had himself taken advantage on many occasions of Grant & Ward's necessitous condition and had exacted ruinous interest from them, receiving more than $160,000 in this manner. His profits on loans at times ran up to 300 per cent.

Grant & Ward made five promissory notes April 1, 1884, dating them March 29, each of them promising to pay $10,000 to the order of James D. Fish July 2, following, without grace. This paper was indorsed in blank by Mr. Fish and finally reached the hands of Mr. Grace, or of his cashier, E. H. Tobey, upon the payment of $49,500. In further consideration for the loan the firm signed the following agreement:

NEW YORK, April 1, 1884.—In consideration of the sum of $1 and the procuring for us of a loan of $50,000 at 4 per cent interest per annum on our note due July 2, 1884, we hereby agree to take up said notes May 1, 1884, and pay E. H. Tobey $5,000. GRANT & WARD.

This agreement was to protect Mr. Grace, who had an opportunity to present any notes he might retain in thirty days, whereas any purchaser would have to wait two months longer.

Intending to defraud the bank, says the complaint, Mr. Grace concealed the truth and falsely represented to the bankers that Grant & Ward were prosperous and solvent and making money out of government contracts, in furthering which the money derived from the notes was to be utilized. By the facts that he concealed and the fiction that he spread he succeeded in inducing the bank to purchase two of the five notes he had taken. For these two $10,000 notes he got $19,600.

VALUABLE LAND IN DISPUTE.

Cromwell Heirs Seem to Have Clear Title to Acres of Ground in Baltimore.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Alexander Crawford Chenoweth of the Board of Public Works on behalf of the heirs of William Cromwell, one of the first settlers of the City of Baltimore, Md., is bringing a suit against persons in that city for a sum that will be counted in the millions. Mr. Chenoweth is a son-in-law of ex-Mayor Fernando Wood and is the engineer in charge of the Croton aqueduct. He has always had a fondness for investigating matters of historic interest, and this disposition accidentally led him across the fact that he was one of the heirs to millions of dollars worth of real estate in Baltimore.

William Cromwell was given many hundreds of acres of land in and about the City of Baltimore by Lord Baltimore, after whom the city is named, early in the seventeenth century.

The lease expired years ago, and the heirs of the parties who leased it refused to surrender it to the heirs of Chenoweth.

PANAMA RAILROAD ENJOINED.

Pacific Mail Avers a Contract Exists—Interesting Inside History.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Judge Truax of the Supreme Court granted a temporary injunction today to the Pacific Mail Steamship company to restrain the Panama Railroad company from running between Panama and Acapulco. The steamship company claims to hold a contract made in 1872 which gives the concern the exclusive right to run vessels between these points. The contract price was $750,000 a year. The *World* will say tomorrow:

It will vastly interest those French investors who think they have been swindled right and left to know that those 100,000,000 francs were paid for "value received," for good work and for construction and buildings as perfect as American enterprise and American skill can make them. The syndicate by which this vast sum was directed through American channels is known, or rather has been known, for it wound up its affairs some nine months after an extraordinary prosperous career of ten years, as the American Contracting and Dredging company. Eugene Kelly is, or was until the company went into voluntary dissolution, the Treasurer of the company; Henry B. Slaven President, and James J. Phelan, a Dock Commissioner of this city, Secretary of the organization.

The success of the company in securing some $20,000,000 of Panama Canal company's money for the construction of seventeen miles of the proposed waterway is due chiefly to two men, Henry B. Slaven and James J. Phelan, although the largest share of credit must be awarded to the former. Mr. Phelan is regarded as one of the ablest men in Tammany Hall, is a man of high character, and generally esteemed. Those who are in a position to know declare he has made a large fortune from the Panama dredging contract. His leading companion in the enterprise, Henry B. Slaven, is reputed to have made from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 in the undertaking.

RECEIVER OAKMAN NOW IN EARNEST

He Will Compel Persons Who Realized from Richmond Terminal to Disgorge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Receiver Oakman of the Richmond Terminal company does not intend to waste any time in instituting proceedings against the persons who realized between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000 out of the transfer of a controlling interest in the stock and bonds of the Georgia Central railroad to the Terminal company. Judge Bond of the United States Circuit Court in Baltimore three days ago signed an order authorizing the proposed suits against the persons referred to and Receiver Oakman will be heard from tomorrow. It is said that he will forbear shocking their modesty in the eyes of the public by first sending them confidential invitations tomorrow to come around and disgorge.

NEWS NOTES OF THE METROPOLIS.

Another Chapter in the Woolsey Divorce Case—President Sturgis' Position.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Edward Woolsey moved, through A. H. Hummel, before Justice Truax in the Supreme Court today to open the default by which Mrs. Woolsey obtained an absolute divorce from him Monday before Justice Ingraham. Elihu Root said he expected to show that the answer of Woolsey, with the charges against his wife, was a sham, and declared the charges he made were false. It was clear to him that the default was intentional, so that Woolsey could find what evidence his wife had against him. "If the accusations against President Sturgis of the Stock Exchange which Woolsey made were true," Mr. Root argued, "Woolsey had been trading on his wife's honor, as he had borrowed $40,000 from Sturgis." He severely denounced Woolsey throughout, and declared that he could furnish the proof of his charges if the court opened the default. Mr. Hummel said the $40,000 had been loaned on property worth upward of $100,000. The charges were made in good faith, and they wanted a chance to establish the fact by proof. Decision was reserved.

Exports of Gold.

The steamship Saale, sailing for Europe tomorrow, will carry the $600,000 in gold engaged at the Subtreasury Wednesday and shipped by Lazard Freres. No other engagements of gold for export were reported today. The stock of gold at the Subtreasury is $59,000,000 and the large and small gold bars at the assay office aggregate $45,000,000. At the Subtreasury it is stated that for the present the apportionment of orders for gold will be as follows: Double eagles, 45 per cent; eagles, 15 per cent; half eagles, 40 per cent. At the time of the last shipments the proportions furnished to shippers were: Double eagles, 40 per cent; eagles, 40 per cent; half eagles, 20 per cent.

Inconvenienced by Lack of Steam.

For ten hours the service of the New York Steam company was crippled by the strike, which occurred shortly after midnight this morning. The interruption of the service caused no considerable inconvenience except in the postoffice and the Western Union Building, although hundreds of down-town buildings supplied by the company's pipes were without power to run elevators and other machinery and without heat during the early morning hours. The morning newspapers, which were affected by the strike, were more or less late in going to press.

One Life Lost in a Pavilion Fire.

Grassnuck's pavilion at One Hundred and Fifty-fifth street and Bradhurst avenue was burned this morning. The loss is $20,000. The body of Rosy Raubuhler, a servant, who perished in the flames, was found in the ruins burned to a crisp. It was found on the stairs leading from the floor where the sleeping rooms were situated. The girl evidently got out when called and tried to get down-stairs, but was overcome by the smoke and burned to death on the stairs.

Gotham Brevities.

Evacuation day was celebrated by the Sons of Revolution raising the flag at Central Park and at the Battery.

Alexander H. Wyant, probably next to George Innes, the greatest American painter of landscape, is dying of paresis at the age of 56.

Thomas C. Hodgkins, who has given away nearly half a million dollars within the last few months, died Thursday afternoon in his humble cottage at Old Field, L. I.

Simon Poey, formerly general manager of the Ward Steamship company, the officers of which had caused his arrest on five charges of forgery and grand larceny, was today sentenced to six years and six months on a plea of guilty.

William Nangle, the Irish ex-convict, and his brother Joseph, the Chicago policeman, in whose custody he was paroled by Gen. O'Beirne shortly after his arrest in the steerage of the Saale, did not present themselves at Ellis Island Friday.

Horatio S. Sanford, the competitor with Patrick J. Gleason for the Mayoralty of Long Island City, offers to bet Gleason $2,000 that he (Sanford) will take his seat as Mayor of Long Island City Jan. 2, 1893, and $1,000 more that Gleason will not take the bet. Mr. Sanford has placed $3,000 in the hands of City Treasurer Bleckwenn for Gleason to cover.

CRAFTS HAS A RIVAL FOR SPEAKER.

Report That Ben T. Cable Is Working for Johnson of Sterling.

Some of Clayton E. Crafts' friends in Cook County are a little uneasy over the report that Ben T. Cable is working to assist C. C. Johnson of Sterling to secure the Speakership nomination. Mr. Johnson spent several days in the city this week trying to win some of the Cook County members-elect to his side, and there are one or two whom Mr. Crafts' people think are a little weak.

Congressman Cable, it is said, favors Col. Morrison for a place in Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, and Mr. Johnson is said to be the "Horizontal" statesman's candidate for Speaker.

The report that the State officers-elect are to hold a meeting in Chicago in a few days does not seem to be well founded. Gov.-elect Altgeld is out of the city and it is said will not be back for a week. Those who are in the confidence of the Governor seem to think that if such a meeting takes place it will be at Springfield some time next month.

One Ohio Democratic Elector Chosen.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—State statisticians finished their work tonight. Lorenzo D. Vichers, Republican Elector, is defeated by James P. Seward, Dem. The abstracts of five counties have been sent back for correction and it is possible they may imperil two other Republican Electors, L. M. Stark of the Twentieth District and Luther Allen of the Twenty-first, whose margin is slight.

North Dakota Probably Republican.

BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 25.—The Harrison Electors in North Dakota are probably chosen. Complete returns from twenty-eight out of thirty-nine counties give the Weaver Electors 240 majority. But seven of the counties yet to hear from are surely for Harrison. The official count may be required to settle the matter.

Cleveland's Plurality in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—The official count in Indiana gives Cleveland 7,085 plurality.

BELIEVE THE DIVISION MATTER A JOKE.

No Convention in Topeka to Seriously Consider the Question.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The dispatches sent out from Topeka yesterday announcing a convention in this city of those who favored a division of the State of Kansas was erroneous. There was a meeting here today of a number of the Republican Representatives-elect from the southwestern districts of the State, but their only purpose was to "get acquainted" and settle upon the policy to be pursued in the Legislature. A number of candidates for appointive offices took advantage of the meeting to be present and press their claims. Nothing whatever was said at the meeting about the division scheme, and in interviews they all agreed that the matter was too chemerical to deserve consideration. If Kansas is divided into two States it will not be by the votes of the Western members of the Legislature. That is fully settled. The general public in this part of the State regard the division talk as a joke started to furnish topic for idle talk.

LOVE FEAST OF INDIANA DEMOCRATS.

Tom Taggart Presented with a Punch Bowl and Secretary Riley a Watch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Democratic State committee held its farewell meeting today. The matter of the desecration of soldiers' graves in Hendricks and Morgan Counties is receiving much attention. Members of the committee express the opinion that the desecration was done by Republicans for the purpose of injuring them (the Democrats) in public esteem. They relate that at Hall, where the worst desecration was reported, Republicans smeared red paint on the houses of Democrats, and in one instance painted a Democratic doctor's horse red. This evening the committee gave a dinner to Senator Turpie and Isaac Pusey Gray. While the meeting was in session the State officers arrived and presented Chairman Tom Taggart with a solid silver punch bowl, giving Secretary Joseph Riley a gold watch.

OFFICIAL COUNT IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Number of Blank Ballots Far Greater than Russell's Plurality.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Executive Council, with a corps of assistants from the Secretary of State's office, finished the count of the returns tonight, but owing to the number of blank ballots the Council contemplates going over the entire returns again to make sure that what they already know are facts. Following is the official count for Governor:

William H. Hale, Republican	183,650
Walcott Hamlin	7,058
Squire E. Putney	378
William E. Russell, Democrat	186,346
Henry Winn	1,977
Blanks	19,166

SEVERAL THOUSAND DOLLARS STOLEN.

Burglars Break Into the Safe of the R. J. Gunning Sign Company.

The safe of the R. J. Gunning Sign company in the third story of the building at the northeast of corner Van Buren street and Plymouth place was blown open and its contents stolen last night. The amount of money secured by the burglars is not known, but it probably will reach into the thousands. Policemen noticing a door open entered this morning and on the third floor found the front room covered with notes, checks, and legal documents. A hole had been drilled in the outer door of the safe and the door forced open.

MR. BLAINE REPORTED MUCH WORSE.

A New York "Herald" Special Says He Has Had Another Bad Attack.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A *Herald* special from Washington says: "Mr. Blaine had another bad attack this evening, and for a time the outcome was much in doubt. Both Dr. Johnstone and Dr. Hyatt were summoned and after a time succeeded in rallying the patient."

Rates Reduced, Southbound.

Taking effect Sunday, 27th inst., Pennsylvania lines will sell first-class continuous train tickets from Chicago to Louisville and Cincinnati at $4.25, sale to continue until further notice. Ticket offices, No. 248 Clark street, Auditorium Hotel, and at the station, Canal and Adams streets.

CONDITION OF BANKS.

ANNUAL REPORT OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

It Shows an Increase of 93 National Institutions and a Healthy Condition—The Principle of State Banks Condemned and Reasons Therefor Stated—Plea Made for Clean Money—Why Bank Examiners Should Never Act as Attorneys for Receivers.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The forthcoming report of A. E. Hepburn, Controller of the Currency, shows that 163 banks, with an aggregate capital of $15,285,000, were organized during the year, fifty-three went into voluntary liquidation, and seventeen became insolvent, leaving a net increase for the year of ninety-three banks. Nearly 50 per cent of the new banks are located west of the Mississippi River and 35 per cent in the Southern States. The report summarized is as follows:

The number of banks in operation Oct. 31, 1892, was 3,788, having an aggregate capital of $693,868,645; surplus and undivided profits, $340,524,179; individual deposits, $1,765,422,983; bank deposits, $530,453,202, and total resources, $3,510,094,897. The circulation outstanding shows a net increase for the year of $10,487,226. The gold held by banks, as compared with Sept. 25, 1891, shows an increase of $21,994,115; surplus and profits, increase, $9,663,020; individual deposits, increase, $177,104,902, and bank deposits, increase, $100,058,428. Over two-thirds of the liabilities of the seventeen banks reported as having failed belong to the Maverick Bank.

It is recommended that the minimum deposit of government bonds required of national banks be $1,000 in case of banks of $50,000 capital and $5,000 in case of banks whose capital exceeds $50,000; and that banks be allowed to issue circulating notes equal to the par value of the bonds held to secure circulation.

That the monthly withdrawal of bonds pledged to secure circulation shall not exceed $4,500,000 in the aggregate.

That the tax on national bank circulation be repealed. The banks have already paid into the Treasury $72,670,401 in taxes upon circulation. The banks should only be assessed an amount sufficient to defray the actual cost of the government of providing circulation.

Greater Temporary Loans.

That the limit of the amount which may be loaned to any person, company, corporation, or firm to 10 per cent of the capital stock of the bank be so amended as to read "capital and surplus"; and also that an exception be made in favor of temporary loans secured by collateral in our largest business centers.

That the government issue bonds having twenty, thirty, and forty years to run at a low rate of interest with which to retire the present bonded debt of the United States, which bonds may be used as a basis to secure national bank circulation. The Controller shows that by exchanging a 2 per cent bond, having the same length of time to run, for the 4 per cent bonds outstanding at the market value of each Oct. 31, 1892, the government would save $67,161,551. In addition to furnishing a permanent basis for circulation it would prove a great saving to the taxpayers of the country.

That the Controller of the Currency, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, be empowered to remove officers and directors of banks for violations of law, leaving the vacancy so caused to be filled in the usual way, first giving such officers and directors an opportunity to be heard.

That bank examiners be required to take an oath of office before entering upon the discharge of their duties and give bond in such amount and such securities as the Controller may require.

That the Controller of the Currency be allowed to appoint the general examiners, of conspicuous ability and experience, to be paid out of the public funds, whose duty it shall be to visit, assist, and supervise the various examiners in their several districts in order to secure uniformity in method and greater efficiency in work.

That the law be so amended as to prohibit officers or employés of a bank borrowing its funds in any manner except upon application to and approval by the Board of Directors.

Liability of Stockholders.

In order to faciliate the collections of assessments upon stockholders of failed national banks the receivers of such banks be required to file with the County Clerk or register of each county in which any stockholder may reside a statement showing the names of the stockholders who reside in such county and the amount of the stock held by them respectively, the filing of such statement to constitute a lien upon any reality of said stockholder, which lien may be vacated on motion and giving proper bond and shall be discharged by the receiver upon payment of the assessment.

Sec. 380, R. S., reads:

All suits and proceedings arising out of the provisions of the law governing national banks, in which the United States or any of its officers or agents shall be parties, shall be conducted by the United States Attorneys of the several districts under the supervision of the Solicitor of the Treasury.

Under this section it is claimed that United States Attorneys are ex-officio attorneys of receivers of all failed national banks located within their respective districts, and that all suits or proceedings must be instituted by or through them. It is difficult to believe that the courts will sustain such a construction of the statute that a simple action for debt, which can be maintained in a State court as well as in a United States court, and is not based upon any provision of the national bank act, falls within the provision of said act, or that a receiver of a national bank is an agent of the United States within the meaning of said section. It is difficult to believe that Congress has power to impose service of any attorney upon such trust where the assets are wholly private property belonging to the creditors or stockholders. It is a physical impossibility for the various United States Attorneys to act as attorneys or counsel for the receivers of these banks. Five of these United States Attorneys are more than 300 miles from the trusts in their district, twelve are 200 miles and forty are over 100 miles from their respective trusts. The result in such cases is that where the United States Attorney insists upon being employed he becomes attorney of record simply while some resident attorney does the actual work. As a consequence the trust is obliged to pay double fees for the work done. There are bills on file in the Controller's office rendered by United States Attorneys who do not claim to have performed any service, but insist upon being paid as a matter of law under this section.

The section to be so amended as to leave the employment of other than United States Attorneys in the discretion of the Controller.

Plea for Clean Money.

Soiled paper money is popularly believed to be a potent means of disseminating infectious and contagious diseases. The Bank of England never reissues a note. The statute provides for the redemption of United States notes when "they become so mutilated or so injured as to be unfit for use" and for the redemption of national bank notes when they are "worn, defaced, mutilated, or otherwise unfit for circulation." A note with the accumulated filth of continuous use is unfit for circulation and should be redeemed. Send in the old and let people have new and clean money.

National bank notes constitute a little over 16 per cent of the money in circulation. Currency furnished by the government will not commend itself to the taxpayers upon the score of economy. The government cannot issue money gratuitously; it must be in exchange for some value. It cannot possess elasticity. The practical working has been to arbitrarily increase or diminish the currency to the detriment of business interests. National banks have furnished a currency adequate to the wants of the public, sound, elastic, and beyond criticism. This form of currency should be continued as the money of the future. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the States from coining money or making anything except gold and silver legal tender. State bank bills when issued add just so much to the liabilities of the bank. They would circulate freely in times of prosperity and confidence; in times of monetary stringency and general distrust they would return to the banks for redemption. They would have to be redeemed in legal tender money provided by Congress. Congress must, under the Constitution, provide all the money that possesses a full debt-paying power. By every consideration of sound business principles it should provide all the money that the country requires.

State Banks Should Not Issue.

No public interest can be served by dividing this function with the forty-four States. Every period of financial depression in the past resulted in the suspension of specie payments, more or less general, by the banks; that is, resulted in the inability of the banks to redeem their notes. The same conditions would produce similar results in the future. If State bank notes are allowed to circulate their acceptance is not voluntary; it becomes a necessity. Many mine-owners, manufacturers, and large employers of labor practiced paying their help in store orders in order to control their trade or make the extra profit. Surely, under the law, the acceptance or rejection of such orders was purely voluntary, and yet their acceptance for fear of losing their employment was general.

So great did this abuse become that many States have enacted laws compelling corporations to pay their laborers at regular intervals in money. The wealthy class could provide themselves with the means of discriminating against the notes of weak banks, and if they found themselves possessed of any would proceed to work them off upon their less fortunate neighbors. That is the record of the past. It would be the experience of the future. To the average laboring man a bank note reporter and detector would be as inexplicable as the binomial theorem. When a bank suspends the fact that the note is secured and will be eventually paid is poor consolation to the laborer who needs his money for his daily use. The note of a failed national bank is as good as that of any bank in the system. The restoration of State bank circulation portends disaster to that class of our citizens who most need and have most right to ask protection from the government. State bank circulation loses its money power in a crisis. It is a source of weakness and adds to the danger. Instead of paying debts it comes forward itself to be paid.

For a National Quarantine.

In view of the common expectation that President Harrison will include in his next message to Congress a recommendation looking to the establishment of a national quarantine, Joseph Nimmo, late Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, asserts that it is within the constitutional power for Congress to take full control of seaboard quarantine. He asserts that the State quarantine leads to embarrassing conflict of authority, as was glaringly illustrated in the events of last fall in New York, and holds that such quarantines are ineffectual. He estimates that a national quarantine could be maintained for $25,000 annually.

Another Rapid-Fire Gun.

The War Department is negotiating with the Armstrong company of Elswick, England, for the acquisition of the designs for a new rapid-fire gun, which is said to be 20 per cent more rapid in action than any other gun. It is also in contemplation to secure the right to manufacture the guns in the United States.

TERMINATE THE G. A. R. RACE QUARREL.

Commander Weissert Says Colored Soldiers Must Be Recognized.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The race war in the Southern posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, more particularly in Louisiana and Texas, promises from the latest developments to keep Commander-in-Chief Weissert busy during the remainder of his administration. Ever since Capt. Weissert assumed the office protests have been coming in from the colored soldiers against the manner in which they are being ignored by the white posts south of Mason and Dixon's line. The last protest came today from a colored post in Texas, to the effect that the department had been applied to for a charter, which was refused. A letter from the department a few days ago cited this instance, but declared that it had not refused the charter, but had withheld it until the matter had been submitted to the Commander-in-Chief with all the facts as presented by both the negroes and the white soldiers. Capt. Weissert wrote the department ordering it to issue the charter at once and declaring that if this was not done he would personally superintend steps that would force the white soldiers to obedience or force them out of the Grand Army.

JUDGE ROTHROCK IN BAGLEY'S BEHALF.

A Justice of the Iowa Supreme Court Interests Himself in the Case.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Another surprise in the case of George S. Bagley, the express messenger who, a week ago, was carrying $100,000 abouttown in a potato sack, occurred today. Two letters arrived. One of them was addressed to the foreman of the grand jury which indicted Bagley last Tuesday, and the other to the County Attorney. The letters were from James H. Rothrock of Cedar Rapids, now and for several years one of the Judges of the Iowa Supreme Court. Later in the day Judge Rothrock himself appeared. He told a reporter that he felt a warm friendship for Bagley on account of the relations that had existed between himself (Rothrock) and the father of the prisoner. Mr. Bagley Sr. had nursed him through a serious illness when they were army comrades, and that the sense of gratitude for the father impelled him to do all he could to save the son. He had great confidence, the Judge said, in the integrity of the Bagley family, and he thought that the mental balance of George had become disarranged when he took the money. He said that he wrote the letters, it might possibly be, too hastily, but it was done as soon as he heard of the robbery. Under this prompting and the entreaty of his wife Judge Rothrock wrote the letters referred to without stopping to think of the effect.

REV. JOHN W. SCOTT SERIOUSLY ILL.

President Harrison's Father-in-Law Afflicted with a High Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Rev. John W. Scott, father-in-law of President Harrison, 83 years old, is lying seriously ill at the White House. His illness is of only a few days' duration, having commenced with a fever which was probably the result of a cold. It was stated at the White House this afternoon that Dr. Scott was not so well. His temperature was higher and he was perceptibly weaker than he was in the morning. Dr. Gardner said, however, that there would be nothing at all serious in the case were it not for the advanced age of the patient.

RESCUED SEAMEN NEARLY FROZEN.

Capt. Albert Hall and Albert Peterson Taken from the Schooner Lena Hall.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—After remaining in the rigging for an hour, with the sea breaking over them, the crew of the little schooner Lena Hall, consisting of Capt. Albert Hall and Albert Peterson, were rescued tonight, but not until they were badly frost-bitten. The two men are at the Emergency Hospital, and the little vessel is going to pieces near the foot of Buffalo street.

Sixth Toledo Boodle Aldermen Convicted.

TOLEDO, O., Nov. 25.—Councilman George M. Doner, the sixth of the boodling members of the City Council, was found guilty this afternoon, the jury being out only half an hour. But one more remains to be tried.

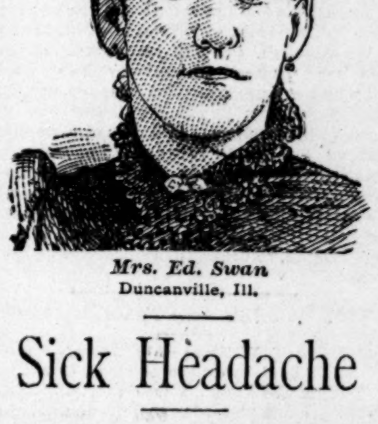
SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Labor day was celebrated at New Orleans by the screw men, over 1,000 men being in line.

A mob at Jasper, Tenn., attempted to take out and hang the three negroes who killed George Dawson, engineer at the furnace in that place. The Sheriff assured them that the evidence was such that the man must hang and the mob dispersed.

Six brothers named Williams attempted to take possession of an Ohio River train near Huntington, W. Va., and in the fight which followed all of them were badly beaten and one is reported killed. Two trainmen and several passengers were hurt.

City Marshal James H. Taylor of Hustonville, Ky., killed William Powers yesterday. Powers and Conrad Russell entered the town and insulted and threatened many persons when the Marshal stopped them, and when they resisted arrest shot Powers.



Mrs. Ed. Swan
Duncanville, Ill.

Sick Headache

21 Years of Suffering Ended by One Bottle of

HOOD'S

The intense misery of those who suffer with sick headache is beyond description. The wonderful success of Hood's Sarsaparilla in curing this trouble warrants us in urging all who are afflicted by sick headache to give this medicine a trial. Read this:

"Few people suffered as much as I have with sick headache. I have had it by spells for 21 years, sometimes as often as

Three Times a Week

I would get up with it, suffer all day, GO TO BED WITH IT, and have it all night. I tried everything that was recommended, but never was cured until about a year ago, when

My Mother-in-Law

Persuaded me to try one bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I am glad to say that it cured me, and I HAVE NOT HAD A SICK HEADACHE since I took the first bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has done me a great deal of good in other ways, and has increased my weight FROM 122 TO 142 POUNDS. I cannot praise Hood's Sarsaparilla enough." MRS. ED SWAN, Duncanville, Ill.

HOOD'S PILLS cure constipation by restoring the peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.



IT IS A FACT that more money is lost through failure to charge goods sold on credit, than is lost by bad debts.

YOU NEED SOMETHING

That will prevent all such losses.
And that something is a

National Cash Register

GET ONE AT ONCE.
A Touch of the Finger Does it All.

We Manufacture 34 Kinds.

CATALOGUE FREE.

PRICES:

$10, $12, $15, $20, $25, $30, $40, $50, $65, $75, $85, $100, $125, $150, $175, $200, $225, $250.

THE

National Cash Register Co.
DAYTON, OHIO, U. S. A.
Chicago Office, 84 Dearborn St.

Economical Drug Co.

No. 121 Clark Street.

PURE HAVANA CIGARS.

After the passage of the McKinley Tariff bill (which really did raise the duties on cigars very materially, no "hue and cry" about that!) the average retail cigar dealer "out-Heroded Herod" by increasing the price of Havana cigars to a prohibitive figure for smokers of moderate means, driving them to the use of Key West and domestic cigars.

Park & Tilford and their co-importers, Acker, Merrall & Condit, the famous New York grocers and cigar dealers, IMPORT MORE CIGARS THAN THE COMBINED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY AND CIGAR TRADE OF CHICAGO, and yet NOT ONE RETAIL DEALER here handles their unrivaled goods, because they can make much more money by handling inferior grades, where they will not come in comparison with P. & T.'s notoriously close retail figures. We duplicate the New York prices and lovers of the weed can now enjoy

Pure Havana Cigars at Old-Time Prices

We also have a full line of Key West Cigars, manufactured for and controlled by Park & Tilford, and these, too, are sold at close New York retail prices. Although we are a "Cut Price" Drug Store we do not pretend to "cut" on cigars—we simply do not raise prices, as others have done, and we keep the finest line in Chicago.

The Only "Cut Price" Drug Store in Chicago.
Largest and Best Drug Store in the Country.

F. McConnell
President and Manager.

Christmas
China & Glass

We display a great many beautiful and appropriate articles to suit persons whose taste dictates something novel in design, possessed of artistic merit as well as intrinsic value.

Burley & Co.

77, 79, and 81 State-st.

THE NOW WELL-KNOWN ISLAND OF
BERMUDA
WITH CABLE COMMUNICATION,
Is reached in sixty hours from New York by the elegant steamers of the Quebec S. S. Co., sailing weekly. The situation of these islands south of the Gulf Stream renders FROST UNKNOWN, and the porous coral formation PREVENTS MALARIA. The Quebec S. S. Co. also dispatch highest class passenger steamers every ten days for Santa Cruz and the principal West India Islands, affording a charming tropical trip at a cost of about four dollars per day. For all particulars apply to
ARTHUR AHERN, Sec'y, Quebec, Canada.
THOS. COOK & SONS, 234 S. Clark-st., Chicago,
or A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO.,
Agents, 39 Broadway, New York.

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA.
WINTER RESORT for HEALTH and PLEASURE.
Driest Climate in the United States except points of great altitude in the Rocky Mountains.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT.
OPEN FOR SEASON OF 1892-'93 Nov. 15.
For circular and terms address
B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor.

DR. STRONG'S SANITARIUM,
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
A popular resort for health, change, rest, or recreation all the year. Elevator, electric bells, steam, open fireplaces, sun-parlor, and promenade on the roof. Suites of rooms with baths. Winter sports. Massage, Electricity. All baths and all remedial agents. New Turkish and Russian Baths.
Send for illustrated circular.

THOMASVILLE, GA.
PINEY WOODS HOTEL
OPENS DEC. 14, 1892. M. A. BOWER, Proprietor.
For particulars, rates, etc., address WM. E. DAVIES, Manager, Thomasville, Ga., or
F. A. BUDLONG, Auditorium Hotel, Chicago.

NEWSDEALERS CAN GET
THE TRIBUNE
AT THE HOME OFFICE
FOR THE
LOWEST PRICE, SAFE DELIVERY or NO PAY.

CHANCELLOR
The Leading 10c Cigar.
A. SHIRE, Wholesale Agent, 192 Madison-st.

DOLL PIANO Sent to any address on receipt of four cents in stamps.
Miss CARRIE M. ADAMS, Lock Box 2125, Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS (
MEN WHO "DO" P
ON WANT B

They Say They Will
Their Demands A
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a Cent More th
Giving—Concert
Children's Aid
News.

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Herrick, D. K. Tenney,
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Otis, W. G. Ewing.

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ARTISTS ON STRIKE.

MEN WHO "DO" PORTRAITS IN CRAYON WANT BIGGER WAGES.

They Say They Will Not Go to Work Until Their Demands Are Acceded to, While the Employers Vow They Will Not Pay a Cent More than They Have Been Giving—Concert for the Benefit of the Children's Aid Society—Other Local News.

Two hundred Chicago artists are on a strike. This intelligence will shock those who entertain the conventional idea that artists are a class who live in lofty garrets, take their meals at the place giving the largest glass of beer for five cents, and incidentally throwing in chicken salad and pate de foi gras just to maintain the popularity of the place; who never have more than $1 in cash at any one time, but somehow manage to take a run over to the other side every once in a while to see what there is new in Venetian coloring or Algerian sunsets.

There are artists and artists. Those who last Monday went on a strike for increased wages are members of the Association of Portrait Artists. They are artists who do portraits in crayon and pastel in sizes varying from folio to imperial quarto, according to the size of the patron's pocketbook.

The men claim that some of the firms employing artists had decided on a reduction in wages and in order to prevent any such action as this the union decided that they would ask an advance in wages. They also claim that there are men working for $25 a week who are doing as good work as men who are getting $60 a week. Their demands for all men to be put on wages as high as the highest and that that price be then increased considerably in amount was met with refusal by the largest concerns and the men left. The strikers declare that they will not go back until their demands are acceded to; the employers say they can just stay out until the cows come home, or words to that effect, for they (the employers) will never, never grant said demands.

Robert Johns, proprietor of the establishment at No. 51 South May street, said yesterday: "It is simply another instance of the inability of some people to stand prosperity. Our men were averaging $35 a week. Some got less and some nearly twice as much, and we had no intention of cutting their wages. The committee which came to see me demanded that all our men should be paid the same wages. That is the most insane nonsense. Some of our men are worth three times as much as others, and that we should pay all wages as high as the highest is idiotic. Our business is peculiar. Men working eight hours a day, which is all any of them worked, can earn, the best of them, $60 a week. The business is not difficult, it is purely mechanical; but men must be adapted for it, although any one after a year's time can earn much more than he could at anything else with the same equipment of brains. We had one man working for us who had been working at the business for only two years who was earning $40 a week. Before that he was a stenographer earning $15 a week. One of the members of the committee which waited on me was a man named Alsop, whom I had discharged for inefficiency. He has also been discharged for the same reason from the Acme Copying company and J. Arnold Bunch's, Room 42 Lakeside Building. We are willing to pay men what they are worth, but don't propose to be dictated to by any committee or pay $15 men $60. We can get all the men we want, as the supply at present is much greater than the demand."

FOR THE CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY.

Concert Given at Kimball Hall by Emil Liebling and J. H. Kowalski.

A successful vocal and instrumental concert was given last evening at Kimball Hall, No. 243 Wabash avenue, as a Thanksgiving benefit for the Children's Aid Society. The entertainment was under the direction of Emil Liebling and J. H. Kowalski, who are warmly interested in the work of the society. The use of the hall was given by the Kimball company and all the artists volunteered their services. The disagreeable weather had its effect on the size of the audience, but enough tickets had been sold prior to last evening to assure the sum of $500 for the coffers of the society. Those who took part in the entertainment were Mrs. Staufer, Misses Starr, Jennings, Whipple, Minzerheimer, Rexford, Cohen, Brown, and Pick, Messrs. Liebling, Kowalski, and Lawson.

J. H. BISSELL DECLARED INSANE.

He Was Once Senior Member of the Law and Real Estate Firm of Bissell & Mann.

Josiah H. Bissell, at one time senior member of the law and real estate firm of Bissell & Mann at No. 175 Dearborn street, was found insane in the West Side branch of the County Court yesterday and ordered sent to Kankakee. His mania is of about eight years' duration, during which time he has been confined at different times in Bloomingdale and other well-known asylums. Of late he has been writing telegrams on a variety of subjects. He asked President Harrison and Chief of Police McClaughry to investigate the affairs of the First National Bank of Chicago and the Fourth Street National Bank of Philadelphia. To the Chief of Police of New Orleans he telegraphed he was on his way to that city with a car hermetically sealed filled with criminals. The Harbormaster of Chicago he advised to search all the vessels on the lake to break up a traffic in bodies. He believes J. Irving Pearce of the Sherman House has committed some crime for which he should be hanged.

IS CHARGED WITH EMBEZZLEMENT.

Collector Frank Berriman Placed Under Arrest by Detective Reagan.

Frank Berriman, 25 years old, was arrested last night by Detective Reagan on a warrant charging him with embezzlement sworn out by W. H. Lacy of Lacy & Moxley Livery company, No. 503 West Van Buren street. Berriman had been employed by the firm as collector and while in that position it is charged embezzled various amounts he collected. Mr. Lacy was seen last night, but said he could not say how much money Berriman had taken until a thorough investigation of the books and accounts is made.

People's Institute Program.

Prof. Richard Green Moulton will lecture at the People's Institute, Van Buren street, near Oakley avenue, Sunday, Nov. 27, at 4 p. m. The program also includes a concert by the Second Regiment Band, as follows:

Second Regiment Band—3:30 to 4.
Herald Angels..........Meyrelles
Fantasia—"A Fairy Tale"..........C. Bach
Evening Prayer from Eli..........Casta
An Interpretative Recital of Deuteronomy, Prof. Richard Green Moulton.
Second Regiment Band—5 to 5:30.
Sacred Chorus—"Charity"..........Rossini
Cornet Solo—"The Palms."
A. F. Weldon.

Three other lectures by Prof. Moulton follow in the course on succeeding Sunday afternoons. Six admissions, $1; single admission, 25 cents.

November Meeting of the Law Club.

The November meeting of the Law club will be held at the Union League club this evening at 6 o'clock. Judge Henry W. Blodgett will be the guest of the club and the following gentlemen have been invited to meet him: Judge W. Q. Gresham, Lyman Trumbull, John N. Jewett, E. B. McCagg, Judge B. D. Magruder, W. C. Goudy, B. F. Ayer, H. W. Bishop, Edward S. Isham, Edwin Walker, L. L. Coburn, Robert T. Lincoln, Van H. Higgins, Sidney Smith, Lambert Tree, J. L. High, G. W. Smith, L. L. Bond, John P. Wilson, J. B. Bradwell, A. M. Pence, J. W. Cary, T. F. Withrow, W. E. Mason, Norman Williams, F. H. Winston, Benton J. Hall, E. G. Mason, J. J. Herrick, D. K. Tenney, G. L. Paddock, D. B. Lyman, J. M. Flower, I. N. Stiles, J. S. Norton, E. A. Otis, W. G. Ewing.

Failed to Prosecute the Attorney.

Mrs. Anna E. Tod, who attempted to scratch Attorney Seldon Fish's eyes out ten days ago, failed to appear when her case was called in Justice Glennon's court yesterday afternoon and the case was dismissed. Some time ago Mrs. Tod caused the arrest of Fish on the charge of having embezzled $400. The case was finally dismissed for want of prosecution. Mrs. Tod was angry and swore out a new warrant for Fish. When the case was continued in Justice Glennon's court ten days ago the woman assaulted Fish in open court.

Panic in the Farwell House.

A blaze at noon yesterday in a barber shop at No. 162 South Halsted street, which adjoins the Farwell House, created a small panic among the guests. Serious results were averted by the prompt arrival of the police, who assured the people in the hotel that they were in no danger. The smoke from the barber shop, which is owned by C. C. Adams, filled the corridors of the hotel and a short time later found access to the rooms on the upper floors. An excited clerk sounded an alarm of fire and then telephoned to the operators at the fire alarm office that the hotel was ablaze. On the strength of the clerk's statement extra engines were sent, but when they arrived the fire was out. The loss is estimated at $600.

Indicted for Conspiracy to Defraud.

The grand jury returned indictments yesterday against George Bartels Jr., Vincent W. Burnside, Charles W. Anson, and William A. Forbes on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Chicago Bank Note company by "kiting" checks. The case was tried before Justice Hoagland last fall and the defendants were discharged. Burnside, Anson, and Forbes were connected with the Chicago Bank Note company and Bartels Jr. was cashier at the Central Trust and Savings Bank. The latter, it is said, cashed checks presented by the other parties when there were no funds in the bank. It was shown that Col. Burnside, the father of Vincent W., made good the losses to the bank.

Abandoned by Their Parents.

As soon as Mrs. Logan, Chief Matron of the Police Department, arrived at the Harrison Street Station yesterday morning she took charge of little Johnny and Eddie Fitzgerald, who had been abandoned by their parents, and took them to the annex. The little fellows were nearly ill from weeping and refused to be comforted. Mrs. Logan will go to see the mother and make a thorough investigation of the matter, and try and find some way in which to care for the abandoned children.

Methodist Missionary Board.

The Executive committee of the Northwestern branch of the Methodist Missionary Board met yesterday morning at No. 114 Dearborn avenue. Mrs. Jennie Hewes Caldwell offered a prayer, remembering especially the five women missionaries of this branch who are now on the ocean going to their work in India and Bulgaria. Mrs. Crandon presided at the business session. Mrs. Hobbs reported for the Committee on the Missionary Exhibit for the World's Fair. Much interest is manifested by the Executive committee in this exhibit and they are entering upon the work. Letters were read from the missionaries Misses Stahl, Masters, and Hall.

Smoke Cases Disposed Of.

In Justice Glennon's court yesterday afternoon the following smoke cases, brought by Inspector George, were dismissed upon payment of costs: Barnum & Richardson company, Peter A. Holmes, Frank O'Neil, E. Adams, M. Naughton, Schumacker & Betzell, and J. M. Krause. A number of cases were continued until Dec. 1.

Items.

Judge McConnell yesterday fined Michael J. Coleman $100 for beating his wife. The latter is the sister of Bishop Dowling and John J. Dowling of this city.

Fred Nagle, a flour commission merchant, doing business as Fred Nagle & Co., made an assignment yesterday. The assets are placed at $5,000, and the liabilities at $8,000.

An unknown man was struck and instantly killed by a west-bound passenger train as he was crossing the Fort Wayne tracks at Twenty-ninth street and Stewart avenue yesterday afternoon.

Ophelia Lewis, wife of Charles Lewis, a waiter at the Auditorium Hotel, who resides at No. 209 Plymouth place, was found dead in her room at that number yesterday morning. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of paralysis of the heart.

The indictment against Peter Casey for a violation of the Election law was stricken from the Criminal Court calendar yesterday. It was claimed that he stuffed a ballot-box in the Twenty-eighth Ward in favor of John McKenna at a primary last spring.

Emma Robinson, 25 years old, living at No. 1713 Wabash avenue, called at the office of Dr. N. C. Hart of No. 1559 Wabash avenue yesterday afternoon and stated that she had taken a dose of morphine with suicidal intent. The doctor administered remedies, but she died at 5 o'clock.

Cornel S. Herlander, 55 years of age, married, who lived at No. 5025 West Lake street, died yesterday at his home of blood poisoning, resulting from a gunshot wound in the left hand. Herlander was employed as a watchman in the Chicago and Northwestern yards at Crawford avenue and West Kinzie street. On the night of Nov. 14 he was shot by an unknown man who was trying to steal a window sash.

D. L. Kenny, the young man who was arrested for cutting pictures out of a paper in the Public Library rooms, was given a hearing before Justice Glennon yesterday morning. President Shortall of the Library Board explained that he had made inquiries in regard to Kenny and was satisfied that his act was more that of thoughtlessness than maliciousness, and recommended that a fine of $10 be imposed, which was done.

Monte Pulbermacher, the young man who purchased a bill of $6,000 worth of goods from Kuh, Nathan & Fischer, wholesale clothiers, Franklin and Jackson streets, and then attempted to swindle them out of a suit of clothes and an overcoat, pleaded guilty to vagrancy in Justice Glennon's court yesterday morning and was fined $50. Pulbermacher said that he was hard up and only intended to get a few meals by placing a large order.

About 8 o'clock on Thanksgiving Patrick Canary was found lying in front of the Southern Hotel, Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue, and was removed to the Harrison Street Station. He was taken before Justice Glennon who ordered that he be taken down-stairs until sober and then released. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon he was found to be sick and was removed to the County Hospital, where he died early yesterday morning. Canary was a saloonkeeper at Twentieth and State streets.

Some party or parties are delivering at private houses what purports to be a notice from the express companies, saying there is a package at the express office for them, and unless called for at once it will be sold for charges or returned to shipping office. On delivery of the notice twenty-five cents is collected by the party delivering. This is a swindle. No notices are sent by any of the express companies notifying consignees of the arrival of packages, except by mail, and only then when packages have been offered for delivery or no local address is given. Parties are warned not to pay any money for the delivery of such notices.

TO PUT UP A TWELVE-STORY BUILDING.

Stock of the Medinah Temple Company Sold and a Lease Secured.

Early in June the Medinah Temple company, represented by William Stiles, John A. May, Frank M. Luce, William M. Knight, George W. Powell, and Chester T. Drake, was incorporated and secured an option on the lease of the northeast corner of Fifth avenue and Jackson street. This corner has a frontage of 110 feet on Fifth avenue and 115 feet on Jackson street. The owner is William A. Giles. The plans of the lessees provided for the erection of a twelve-story fireproof building. The two upper floors were to be used as halls and as a home for the Medinah Temple, and the rest of the building was to be divided into stores and offices for manufacturers' agents. The success of the enterprise depended, of course, on the ability of the prospective lessees to place the stock in the building company.

It is now announced that the stock in the company has been placed and that the building will be erected. John A. May said yesterday that the erection of the building is assured, but refused to go into details until after Dec. 1. At Mr. Giles' office it was conceded that the corner would be leased and improved by the "Shriners."

DANCE AT THE ARLINGTON CLUB.

Regular Weekly Entertainment Takes the Form of a Bonbon Party.

The regular weekly party of the Arlington club was given last night at the club-house on La Salle avenue. It was a bonbon party, and those present were expected to wear fools' caps as indicative of the occasion. The handsome rooms of the club, which contain many articles of furniture of the kind collectors delight in, were well filled with members and their women friends. Dancing began at 10:30 and was continued for several hours. Supper was served shortly after midnight.

Among those present were:

Mr. and Mrs. Clark J. Tisdel, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh A. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. C. Bodden, Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Brockhausen, Mr. and Mrs. Pichereau, Miss Mason of Des Moines, Ia.; Miss West, Miss Ada Berry, Miss May Page, Prof. F. M. Tisdel of Madison, Wis.; Dr. R. E. Crissman, H. M. Porter, E. Starck, W. G. Thompson, J. Wilber Sutton, J. T. Leinert, Dr. C. E. Vernay.

For Stealing Diamond Pins.

Charles Cahn was arrested last night on a charge of larceny preferred by Dr. C. H. Evans, the house physician of the Palmer House. Dr. Evans lost a $150 diamond pin in October and a few days ago missed another of the same value. He suspected Cahn, who was employed by him, and had him arrested. Pawn tickets were found in Cahn's possession which called for the pins. The property was recovered.

Coachman Was Too Drunk to Drive.

A bay team hitched to a rockaway coupe found loose on Desplaines street, near the Lyceum Theater, and held at the Desplaines Street Police Station, was yesterday identified as the property of Michael Walsh, No. 120 Twenty-fifth street. The rig was in charge of a coachman Thursday afternoon and he became too drunk to drive and turned the team loose.

HIS COTTAGE BURNED

CORNELIUS VANDERBILT'S NEWPORT HOME DESTROYED.

The Building a Total Loss and Practically Nothing Saved from Its Interior—The Loss Estimated at $300,000—Narrow Escape of the Family—History of "The Breakers," as the Place Was Called—Destruction of the Car Works at Detroit—Loss $80,000, Fully Insured.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—"The Breakers," the handsome cottage of Cornelius Vanderbilt of New York, which was situated on a commanding point at Ocean Point, near Newport, R. I., was completely destroyed by fire late this afternoon. It is estimated that the loss will amount to at least $300,000.

The fire was discovered by Mr. Vanderbilt at 4:30 o'clock. He immediately telephoned to the Newport fire department and requested that engines be at once sent to the scene. The telephone message was understood by Chief Engineer Cozzens to be for a chimney fire only, and no general alarm was struck. When the magnitude of the fire was learned a first, second, and then a general alarm was sent in. No one knew where the



MR. VANDERBILT'S NEWPORT HOME "THE BREAKERS."

fire was and the department was all at sea until informed by telephone. When the apparatus reached the scene the water supply was totally inadequate for the demands made upon it. Before a stream could be thrown the entire interior of the house was in flames. A strong northeast breeze was blowing, driving the flames toward the ocean front of the house. Before 5 o'clock the long line of roof was making a blaze that was seen in Wyckford. Shortly after this the main roof fell in. The wooden top of the tall main tower continued to blaze fiercely until 5:40, when it fell, followed quickly by the collapse of the entire ocean front of the house. The only portion remaining intact at 6 o'clock was the wooden addition on the north end, used as servants' quarters. So rapid was the spread of the flames that practically none of the valuable furniture or bric-à-brac in the house was saved.

Mrs. Vanderbilt escaped to the lodge without waiting to secure even a hat, and every one else got out just as they were. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt and two of their children were in the house at the time. The oldest son had left for college, and the two other children, who were out for a walk, returned just after the fire was discovered. In the crowd that filled the extensive grounds and neighboring streets were representatives of all grades of society. There was plenty of assistance in getting out what furniture was saved, but it is a question if what was saved was worth what it cost to get it out and protect. Mr. Vanderbilt intended occupying his cottage at Newport until after Christmas at least if the weather remained favorable. The family will leave for their New York residence tomorrow morning, Mr. Vanderbilt remaining over to see that everything possible is done to close up the ruins.

The building, known as "The Breakers," was built about 1880 by P. Lorillard. It was 160 feet long by 90 broad, the first story being of brick, with brick chimneys and towers projecting beyond the roof, which was broken by gables and small turrets. In the fall of 1885 the estate was purchased by Mr. Vanderbilt, he paying $400,000 therefor. Since then the house has been practically rebuilt inside at a cost of $200,000. It is estimated that the loss by the fire today is upward of $300,000. The building and furniture were heavily insured. The total of the policies is unknown to Mr. Vanderbilt.

CAR WORKS AT DETROIT, MICH.

The Loss Is $80,000, Covered by Insurance—400 Men Out of Employment.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The works of the Michigan Forge and Iron company, a portion of the plant of the Consolidated Car companies, recently merged into the Michigan-Peninsular Car company, caught fire this afternoon in the forging department from a spark in the hotbed. The structure occupied an entire square, was of wood, forty-eight feet high at its highest place, and was like a tinder-box. When the firemen arrived the entire plant except one detached building called the roughing department was in flames. A stiff breeze was blowing, and in a short time the buildings and their contents were a mass of ruins. With the exception of the roughing department practically nothing in the way of the stock, machinery, or tools were saved. The loss is $80,000, on which there is an insurance of $96,500, placed as follows:

Niagara	$ 8,000	Commercial Union	$ 2,500
National	7,500	State Investment	2,500
London & Lanc're	10,000	Union Assurance	7,000
Union	3,500	Michigan	2,500
Sun	10,000	Mercantile (Bos'n)	1,500
Phœnix	15,000	American (Bost'n)	1,000
Rhode Island	500	Greenwich	2,500
Pacific	2,500	Citizens'	2,500
London Assurance	3,500	Phœnix (London)	3,000
American	3,500	Ætna	2,500
Franklin	2,500	Royal	2,500

Samuel Baugh, one of the owners of the plant before the consolidation and at present superintendent of the works, refused to say anything about the company's plans for rebuilding. There is no doubt, however, that the works will be rebuilt at once on the same site, but will probably be of brick and on a much larger scale, to meet increased demands. Nearly 400 men are thrown out of employment by the fire.

MILWAUKEE HAS ANOTHER FIRE.

Strong Belief That All the Recent Blazes Have Been of Incendiary Origin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Through fire and water the stock in Louis Kindling's cigar factory, No. 290 East Water street, was damaged tonight to the extent of $30,000, which is covered by insurance. The fire was discovered in the rear of the basement shortly before 11 o'clock. As nearly all the big fires here within a month have started in the rear of basements tonight's fire will strengthen the belief of many that an incendiary has started all of them, including the big fire which burned over a large section of the city four weeks ago tonight. Tonight's fire was within a few doors of where the big fire started, and this will tend to further strengthen the belief of an incendiary being at work. The fire tonight had considerable headway before the arrival of Chief Foley, who immediately sent in a second alarm. It was soon gotten under control, but such stock as was not burned was largely damaged by water. Kindling & Co. carried a stock of $40,000 with $30,000 insurance. The loss will equal the insurance.

BENSON, Minn., Nov. 25.—The building of the Indian Industrial School at Clontarf, eight miles west of here, burned this morning. It was totally destroyed.

SMALLER FIRES DO MUCH DAMAGE.

A Number of Minor Blazes in Different Parts of the Country.

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Nov. 25.—The paper mills of C. S. Garrett & Sons at Beaver Dam, Chester County, have been destroyed by fire and the loss is estimated at nearly $80,000.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Nov. 25.—The Church of the Advent, the leading Episcopal church in this city, was destroyed by fire yesterday.

SANFORD, Me., Nov. 25.—The carding and weaving mill of the blanket department of the Sanford mills have been burned. Other buildings were saved. Loss $150,000, covered by insurance. One hundred and fifty hands are thrown out of employment. The cause of the fire was an overheated bearing.

ELBURN, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A barn owned by Jere Fields was burned at Canada Corners this morning at 7 o'clock with all its contents, consisting of hay, grain, and eleven cows. Loss $2,000, partially insured.

BEATRICE, Neb., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The buildings and 300 head of poultry belonging to the Beatrice Poultry company were destroyed by fire last night from the explosion of a lamp in an incubator. Loss, $3,000; insurance, $700.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—The foundry of A. C. Williams, at Chagrin Falls, was burned to the ground at 3:15 o'clock this morning. Loss, $35,000; insurance, $18,000. Incendiarism is thought to be the cause.

NORWALK, O., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The grocery store of C. J. Baldwin & Co. was damaged several thousand dollars by fire today. The fire caught under a counter, and it is supposed that mice must have carried matches into their nest. The stock was insured for $3,500, $2,000 in the Royal Insurance company and $1,500 in the Northern Assurance company of London.

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR CONVENTION.

Large Attendance at the Sessions of the Young People at Fort Wayne, Ind.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The State convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opened here today with an attendance of 5,000 people. The meetings were held in the rink and W. J. Lewis of Evansville, State President, presided. The principal address of the day was by Dr. R. N. McKaig of Minneapolis, whose theme was "The Use of the Word." He talked as much of wrong ways of adapting bible guidance as of right ways. There was an immense audience at the evening meeting. Just as the exercises were opening the overhead decorations took fire from a gas jet and a panic was started in the locality where the burning flags began to fall. It was only by the utmost efforts of the cool-headed men that loss of life was prevented. The principal address of the evening was given by William McNeill of Chicago, recently from Glasgow, the brother of John McNeill, a famous evangelist of London, England. Politics enters into this convention and a sharp fight is on between Terre Haute and Indianapolis for next year's convention. Overflow meetings were held at several of the churches of the city, and a special convention for children is being held at the Second Presbyterian Church.

GITHENS DEFEATS YOUNG SANGER.

The Chicago Man Passes the Milwaukee Rider in the Last Lap.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—H. A. Githens of Chicago defeated W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee's crack rider, in the ten-mile race in the Milwaukee wheelmen's tournament tonight and won a $200 diamond medal—the best prize in the tournament. Sanger's defeat was a bitter disappointment to his friends. Githens and Sanger, with two others, were the starters in the final heat of the ten-mile race. The pace of Sanger and Githens was too fast for the others and they soon dropped out, leaving Sanger and Githens alone. Although Sanger gave Githens plenty of opportunity to pass him, Githens persisted in trailing until the second last lap, when by a clever spurt he took the lead and despite Sanger's exertions held it to the finish, winning by an open length. The time was 29:39 1-5 minutes. This gave Sanger an opportunity to kick, claiming that under the rules the race should have been run inside of 29 minutes. The judges decided against him, holding that the fraction over the time allowance does not count. Following are the summaries of tonight's races:

One mile, 2:30 class, first heat—John Ritzner, first; C. S. Parkes, second; Philip Nickett, third. Time, 2:45. Second heat—E. A. Vogel, first; W. C. Wegner, second; W. F. Sanger, third. Time, 2:56 4-5.

Mile handicap, third heat—Philip Nickett, Milwaukee, first; W. P. Pierronet, Chicago, second; T. Stolt, Milwaukee, third. Time, 2:40.

Two-mile handicap, third heat—J. F. Reitzner, Milwaukee, first; W. F. Pierronet, Chicago, second; W. F. Sanger, Milwaukee, third. Time, 5:43 3-5.

Two mile, 5:20 class, first heat—P. H. Sercombe, Milwaukee, first; W. C. Wegner, Milwaukee, second; J. F. Reitzner, Milwaukee, third. Time, 5:58 1-5.

One mile, 2:45 class, first heat—George Becker, Milwaukee, first; R. J. Thorne, Chicago, second; Mattie Martin, Milwaukee, third. Time, 2:51 1-5.

One mile, 3:00 class—P. H. Sercombe, Milwaukee, first; R. Reinertsen and W. Schummel, both of Milwaukee, dead heat for second place. Time, 2:48 2-5.

Ten mile, open two mile heats, first two in first heats and first three in second to compete in final. First heat—H. A. Githens, Chicago, first; Phillip Nickett, Milwaukee, second; Adolph Siegel, Chicago, third. Time, 2:44 2-5. Second heat—C. Parkes, Milwaukee, first; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, second; W. C. Wegner, Milwaukee, third. Time, 2:56 2-5. Final heat—A. Githens, Chicago, first; W. C. Sanger, Milwaukee, second. Time, 29:39 1-5.

One mile, three minute class, third heat—W. C. Sanger, first; Mattie Martin, Milwaukee, second; John Coogan, Milwaukee, third. Time, 2:49.

HARRISON MADE A STRONG FINISH.

The Portland Billiardist Defeats Maggioli with Some to Spare.

Last night's game in the short-stop billiard tournament was between Harrison, "the Portland wonder," and Frank Maggioli, the former winning by good, steady play to the end.

It took him thirty-six innings, however, to make his 175 points, his average being less than 5.

Maggioli won the bank and made the lay-off shot, but missed his next venture. Harrison made 1. The play was slow and uninteresting up to the ninth inning, where Maggioli picked up 14 and followed this with 27. The call at the end of the tenth inning was: Maggioli, 54; Harrison, 32.

Maggioli continued to play fair billiards and, with runs of 12, 30, and 15, opened up a big gap, the score at the end of the sixteenth inning being: Maggioli, 116; Harrison, 61.

The betting at this stage was 6 to 5 on Maggioli. Maggioli, however, fell down after this and Harrison, picking up points rapidly, gradually made up his necessary points. Maggioli in his twenty-seventh inning made a fine break of 45, but it was too late then, and Harrison ran out leaving him at 218. The score was:

Harrison (175)—1, 1, 13, 1, 4, 7, 1, 0, 1, 3, 2, 4, 2, 8, 13, 0, 0, 25, 0, 1, 2, 1, 9, 12, 0, 1, 3, 5, 4, 4, 22, 1, 3, 5, 6, 11. Total, 175. Best runs, 25, 22, 13. Average, 4 31-36.

Maggioli (300)—1, 1, 2, 0, 9, 0, 0, 0, 14, 27, 1, 3, 0, 12, 30, 15, 0, 0, 0, 10, 0, 0, 4, 2, 3, 0, 45, 1, 9, 27, 0, 0, 1, 0, 0. Total, 218. Best runs, 45, 30, 27. Average, 6 1-18.

Tonight Capron and Thatcher play.

Eastern Field Trials and Winners.

HIGH POINT, N. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—At the Eastern field trials today Pierre Lorillard Jr.'s setter Lora won first, A. Dill's setter dog Count Gladstone won second, and Greenfield Hill Kennel's setter dog Harry C. won third. Count Gladstone's win did not receive public approval. The Champion stake begins tomorrow. It has five starters, Maid of Kent, Lora, Orlando, Rowdy, Rod and Rip. A new $50 sweepstakes has been established in 1893 open to the world. Pierre Lorillard was today chosen President of the club.

Barron Knocks Out Dobbs.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—Jim Barron, the Australian lightweight, and Robert Dobbs, colored, of Denver, fought tonight for a purse of $1,000. Dobbs was knocked out in the second round.

General Sporting Notes.

Patsy O'Leary, the once famous featherweight, who committed a robbery in Ohio and disappeared, is said to be fighting in California under an alias.

Jack Fitzpatrick, the Canadian featherweight, is in England and matched to fight Tom Wilson of Leicester for $175 a side and a $500 purse tonight.

Township Treasurer Robbed of $1,500.

NEWARK, O., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The residence of A. H. Austin, Treasurer of Harrison Township, was entered last night by burglars, who blew open the safe and took $1,500.

The convenience of a jar of Cudahy's Rex Brand Extract of Beef is never better appreciated than when some grocer's "just out."

SNOW, HAIL, AND RAIN

CHICAGO VISITED BY A WINTRY STORM FROM THE NORTHWEST.

It Strikes the City About Noon and Causes Much Inconvenience to Horses and Pedestrians—A Cold Wave Due Tonight—Snowfall All Over the Northwestern States Is General—Drifts Have Already Caused Some Stoppage of Traffic, and More Delay Is Expected.

The brilliant fall weather of Thanksgiving day was rudely disturbed yesterday by a sample of genuine winter weather which came whistling down out of the Northwest. The storm, which had its birth up among the Rocky Mountains of Canada and swooped down across the States of the Northwest, struck Chicago shortly before noon and was preceded by a skirmish line in the shape of a hail storm. Closely following came the snow storm, which was moist and disagreeable. On the pavements it was rapidly ground into a slush, which made horses slip and drivers ejaculate. The sidewalks became a delusion and a snare. Toward night the snowfall abated, but the hail returned, mixed with rain, which made the evening most disagreeable. Sergt. Frankenfield said last evening that the storm would be over by morning, and that the total snowfall in the city was eight-tenths of an inch.

The storm was general throughout the Northwest and the lake regions, extending south to the Ohio River. The snowfall was not great at any point, the largest being at Fort Buford, N. D., where two inches fell. At 9 o'clock last night the weather was clear west of the Missouri River and the storm was sweeping eastward with good prospects of reaching New York City by daylight.

The storm is to be succeeded by a cold wave, the Signal Service people say, which will reach here some time Saturday night. It will be the severest experienced. All through the Northwest the temperature was falling rapidly last night, and in Montana the thermometer registered 16° below zero. The cold wave will follow the storm to the coast and will be of several days' duration.

The horse-car lines that feed the various cable systems experienced much difficulty in operating after 3 p. m. Salt was distributed along the rails, but that didn't keep the horses from slipping. It was next to impossible, particularly on the West Side, for the horses to get off a walk. As a result the cars moved at a snail's pace and many vexatious delays were caused to people going about on business errands. Few women ventured from their homes.

STORM IN THE NORTHWEST.

The Snowfall and Wind Extend All Over the States and Territories.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A furious storm has raged here all day and continues unabated tonight. In the early stages of the storm the faces of pedestrians were pelted with sharp, stinging particles of snowy substance resembling a cross between raindrops and ice. Upon reaching the ground this formed into ice, and in a short time the sidewalks were covered with a coating as smooth as glass. The storm extends over the entire Northwest, including Montana, the Dakotas, Minnesota, Assiniboin, and Manitoba. The storm is accompanied by high wind, and in some localities the gales are drifting the snow into huge banks that is sure to interfere with travel all over the territory mentioned. The blizzard has already delayed and impeded railway traffic, and the local officials expect to hear of suspension of business from Western points if the winds, accompanied by snow, prevail during the next forty-eight hours as predicted by the weather department. There has been a heavy fall of snow at Grand Forks, Fargo, Jamestown, and other points in Dakota. In Montana there is a gale on, accompanied by sleet.

GALESBURG, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A severe storm of rain and sleet is prevailing over this part of the State, and the water freezes as rapidly as it falls. Telegraph wires are down in every direction. Few save regular trains are being sent out. The city is in darkness, owing to the breaking of electric light wires heavily loaded with ice, while the telephone system is demoralized.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.—A severe sleet-storm visited Springfield today. Everything is loaded with ice, and many telephone and telegraph wires are flat on the ground. The storm is the worst seen here in years.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A storm of sleet has prevailed since early morning. The ice is three-fourths of an inch thick on the pavements, and walking is dangerous. The trees are breaking under their crystal loads. Telephone and telegraph wires are heavily incrusted, but as yet few have given way. The storm continues tonight, but the temperature is rising.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A heavy snow-storm set in this evening. According to reports received at the railroad offices here the storm is general throughout the State. From eighteen to twenty inches of snow are reported from the northern part of the State.

ONE INSTANTLY KILLED IN A WRECK.

Two Others Injured, Probably Fatally—Engine and Twenty Cars Derailed.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—An accident that has cost one human life, will probably cost another, and possibly a third, occurred on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis railway at Jackson's Hill, ten miles from here, at 4 o'clock this morning. The killed and injured are as follows:

BEERMAN, W. E., of Indianapolis, fireman; instantly killed.

GROSE, HENRY, of Indianapolis, engineer; both legs crushed; will probably die.

HENDRICKS, HARRY, of Indianapolis, brakeman; severely and probably fatally scalded.

A freight eight hours overdue was ordered to sidetrack on top of the hill to meet another that also came up half an hour late. The crew of the latter decided to climb the hill in two sections. The belated men on the sidetracked train, when the first section of the coming one puffed past them, thought the whole train was by and went thundering down the steep grade and into the cut-off cars standing in the darkness at the river bridge below. In an instant the engine and a score of cars were ditched. The wreck has been cleared away. The remains of the engineer were sent to Indianapolis and the injured men were placed in the hospital at this point.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY.

Evanston Division.

Commencing Monday, Nov. 28, all Chicago and Evanston suburban trains will run to and from Union Passenger Station (Canal street), Chicago. For time tables and other information apply to ticket agents. George H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent.

The California Limited—A New Fast Train.

Beginning Sunday, Nov. 27, a new limited train will be run by the Santa Fé route. The train is vestibuled and carries Pullman's newest sleeping cars all the way from Chicago to California. At 212 Clark street you can get all the particulars. A first-class round trip ticket, Chicago to California and return, good for nine months, and good on this limited train costs $100 only over the Santa Fé route.

15 Photographs, 3 styles, $3. Stevens & Son Co., McVicker's Theater.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Names	Age.
Carl Burnow, Lizzie Meyer	23–19
Abraham Rubonowicz, Bella Cohew	21–23
Dewitt L. Watson, Effie M. Shoob	22–19
J. F. McIntyre, Philadelphia, Maggie O'Brien	28–20
B. J. Ketcher, Valparaiso, Ind., M. Moore	40–25
Alfonse Wyibere, Alice Specht	20–25
Gustaf Doring, Natharine Nardotzke	34–40
Albert Dumke, Bertha Kleinschmidt	26–19
Gustav Burkhardt, Fredericka Biohler	38–30
Arie Bos, Maggie Johnson	28–25
William S. White, Mamie Bingham	30–26
Ernest Krueger, Louise Kupke	25–18
Peter Anderson, Anna Johnson	20–20
William Temme, Agnes Lenox	22–18
Patrick Kelly, Mary Byrnes	25–24
Jan Stropnicki, Mary Pejdar	25–20
Emil G. Raddke, Hulda Zellmer	24–24
John McGuirk, Adelia C. Dolan	35–36
David Levin, Wilhelmina Higena	25–21
John Tyson, Maggie Halligan	25–20
Erik Jacobson, Hanna Peterson	33–28
Charles Verheecke, Emma Denayer	30–19
Fred Lemin, Bertha Goetsch	22–24
Neils Grunnel, Emma Engstrom	29–28
Charles Fischer, Annie Steffgen	22–18
James Cunat, Barbara Davidek	21–21
Thomas Belt, Mary Hightower	50–52
Leonard Bergman, Hannah Johnson	34–21
Charles Sandbloom, Annie Kruse	27–22
Patrick Flood, Mary Reynolds	23–20
Richard Lighthart, Sterling, Alice Manny	42–38
Ernest Hayes, Annie Brill	25–21
Charles Benson, Hilena Anderson	24–21
Jacob Mika, Anna Studrava	28–21
John Duffin, Jane Johnson	21–22

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

John Daly, Maggie McGirty	27–25
Cira Monachello, Fillippa Bonda	38–20
Henry Bloomfeldt, Minnie Schmidt	22–20
George Wimmer, Melanie Bomberger	37–27
Otto Rischke, Lena Juss	30–31
Christian Dyrebye, Elfrida Weckerby	32–22
Bernhard Onken, Margaret Lauer	25–19
George Bellinger, Carry Joes	28–24
Ernst Bollwitt, Augusta Hider	57–56
William Gear, Elizabeth Crain	38–28
Albert Taube, Emma Blankscheen	24–22

OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—Weather forecast for Saturday:

For Indiana, showers, followed by fair south, southeast winds.

For Illinois, fair, preceded by showers turning to snow north, much colder by Sunday morning, southerly winds becoming west.

For Lower and Upper Michigan, light snow, southeasterly winds.

Places of observation.	Height of barometer.	Thermom't'r	Max'm temperature.	Direction of wind.	State of weather.	Precip'tat'n 24 hours.
Abilene, Tex.	29.98	66	74	W	Clear	......
Bismarck, N. D	29.98	8	22	N. W.	Clear	.14
Boston, Mass.	30.08	34	40	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Buffalo, N. Y.	30.24	30	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Cairo, Ill.	30.12	42	48	Calm	Rain	.36
Charleston, S. C.	30.32	44	50	S. W.	Fair	......
Cheyenne, Wyo.	30.16	26	34	N. W.	Clear	......
Chicago	30.10	30	32	S. E.	Rain	.10
Cincinnati, O.	30.26	32	34	S. E.	Snow	.06
Cleveland, O.	30.26	28	30	S.	Cl'udy	Trace
Davenport, Ia.	30.02	32	32	S. E.	Rain	.20
Denver, Colo.	30.12	34	46	S. E.	Clear	......
Des Moines, Ia.	30.00	32	38	W.	Clear	.20
Detroit, Mich.	30.26	28	28	S. E.	Cl'udy	......
Dodge City, Kas.	30.12	36	52	S. E.	Clear	......
Duluth, Minn.	29.92	30	30	E.	Snow	.16
Dubuque, Ia.	29.96	32	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	.32
Erie, Pa.	30.24	34	34	N. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Galveston, Tex.	30.10	68	74	S. E.	Clear	......
G'd Haven, Mich	30.14	28	32	E.	Cl'udy	......
Green Bay, Wis.	30.08	34	34	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Helena, Mont.	30.12	4	8	W.	Cl'udy	......
Huron, S. D.	29.90	12	12	W.	Snow	.42
Indianap'lis, Ind	30.20	30	32	S. E.	Rain	.26
Jacks'nville, Fla	......	..	..	......	......	......
Kansas City, Mo	30.08	42	56	N. W.	Clear	......
Keokuk, Ia.	29.98	34	36	S. E.	Foggy	.36
Knoxville, Tenn	30.28	40	42	Calm	Clear	......
La Crosse, Wis.	29.94	30	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	.10
Little Rock, Ark	30.06	56	60	N. W.	Rain	.01
Louisville, Ky.	30.18	34	38	E.	Rain	.34
Manistee, Mich.	30.14	26	30	E.	Cl'udy	......
Marquette, Mich	30.40	28	32	S. E.	Cl'udy	Trace
Memphis, Tenn.	30.10	54	60	S. E.	Rain	.04
Miles City	30.22	2	8	Calm	Fair	.04
Milwaukee, Wis.	30.08	32	34	S. E.	Snow	.06
Minnedosa	29.86	20	22	E.	Snow	.90
Montreal	30.16	28	32	N. W.	Cl'udy	Trace
Montrose	......	..	..	......	......	......
New Orleans, La.	30.22	60	68	S.	Clear	......
New York City	30.16	34	38	N. W.	Cl'udy	......
Omaha, Neb.	30.06	26	44	W.	Clear	Trace
Oswego, N. Y.	30.24	30	30	N.	Cl'udy	Trace
Palestine	30.02	70	78	S.	Cl'udy	......
Pierre, S. D.	30.06	12	22	N. W.	Fair	.06
Port Huron	30.28	28	28	S. W.	Cl'udy	......
Pueblo, Colo	30.04	40	50	Calm	Clear	......
Rapid City	30.14	8	24	N. E.	Clear	.02
St. Louis, Mo.	30.06	38	38	S.	Cl'udy	.50
St. Paul, Minn.	29.86	28	30	S. E.	Snow	.20
Salt Lake	30.10	30	34	E.	Fair	......
Sioux City, Ia.	29.98	18	36	N. W.	Clear	.01
Springfield, Ill.	30.06	32	32	S.	Cl'udy	.60
Springfield, Mo.	30.10	44	46	N. W.	Fair	.28
Toledo, O.	30.28	28	32	S.	Cl'udy	......

WEATHER IN CHICAGO.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Manasse, optician, TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 32 degrees above zero; 9 a. m., 33; 10 a. m., 35; 11 a. m., 36; 12 m., 36; 1 p. m., 36; 3 p. m., 34; 6 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.77; 6 p. m., 29.62.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Greece, from London; City of Berlin, from Liverpool; Hermann, from Bremen; Lahn, from Bremen; Rhineland, from Antwerp; Caracas, from Laguayra.
BREMER-HAVEN—Arrived: Trave, from New York.
GIBRALTAR—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, from New York.
KINSALE—Passed: Italy, from New York.
MOVILLE—Arrived: Devonia, from New York.
BOSTON—Arrived: Norseman, from Liverpool.

DEATHS.

CURRY—Thomas Curry, beloved son of James and the late Catherine Curry, aged 22 years. Funeral from his late residence, 311 W. 15th-st., Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10 a. m., by carriages to Calvary.

McDERMOTT—Nov. 24, John, beloved son of James and Anna McDermott and brother of Mrs. William C. Abbott, aged 26 years. Funeral Sunday, Nov. 27, at 10 a. m., at Jesuit Church, thence by carriages to Calvary.

POTTER—Wilfred C. Potter, Nov. 25. Funeral from his late residence, 1233 Jackson-blvd., Sunday, at 1 p. m., by carriages to Rose hill.

SHAW—At her residence, 1144 Grenshaw-st., Mrs. Nettie Shaw, wife of William D. Shaw. Funeral at the house, 12:30, Sunday, Nov. 27. Carriages to Forest Home.

SAMBROOK—Nov. 25, Sarah E. Sambrook, aged 60 years. Funeral notice hereafter.

SCHMIDT—Oscar Albert, aged 5 weeks, son of Oscar F. and Marion D. Schmidt, at 4313 Lake-av., Nov. 25, at 10 a. m.

STROMBACK—Nov. 24, Hedwig Elizabeth, beloved wife of Carl Stromback. Funeral Sunday, at 2 p. m., from residence, 765 Larrabee-st., by carriages to Rosehill.

WOOD—Wednesday, Nov. 23, at her residence, La Grange, Ill., Mrs. Jennie, wife of E. E. Wood. Funeral at 10 a. m. Saturday, Nov. 26, by carriages to Forest Home.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE REGULAR MEETING OF THE Chicago and Cook County High School Teachers' Association will be held at the rooms of the Board of Education, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 10:30 a. m. J. Laurence Laughlin, Ph. D., head professor of political economy in Chicago University, will deliver an address on "The Relation of Political Economy to Fundamedtal Truth."

☞ A MEETING OF THE CHICAGO BAR Association will be held at the rooms of the association on the fourth floor of the Title and Trust Building, 100 Washington-st., Saturday, Nov. 26, 1892, at 3 o'clock p. m. Short addresses will be made by John N. Jewett, Judge James B. Bradwell, James L. High, Judge Jonas Hutchinson, Judge William G. Ewing, and Judge James Goggin.

☞ THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF the Old Tippecanoe club of Chicago will be held in Parlor H, Grand Pacific Hotel, Saturday, Nov. 26, at 2 p. m.

☞ A MEETING OF THOSE INTERESTED IN the proposed mission of "The Holy Cross" will be held at the Church club rooms, 103 Adams-st., Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. The venerable archdeacon will preside.

☞ THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S REFORMED Episcopal Church will hold a Columbian bazaar the evenings of Nov. 29, 30, and Dec. 1 at the People's Institute, Van Buren-st., near Oakley-av.

☞ THE REV. JOHN ALEX. DOWIE, PRESIDENT of the International Divine Healing Association, will preach tomorrow in the Grand Army Hall, n. w. corner of Dearborn and Adams-sts., opposite general Postoffice, at 10:30 a. m., 3, and 7:30 p. m. All seats free; all welcome.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
HARRY L. HAMLIN..........Manager.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2.
TRIUMPHANT RETURN OF
HOYT'S
A TEXAS STEER.
STANDING-ROOM EVERY NIGHT.
SUNDAY—Last week A Texas Steer.

THE COLUMBIA—Monroe and Dearborn.
THE FASHIONABLE EVENT.
LILLIAN RUSSELL
OPERA COMIQUE CO.,
Presenting her Greatest Success—
LA CIGALE.
GRAND RUSSELL MATINEE TODAY.
Coming—CHARLES FROHMAN'S Stock Co. in "MEN AND WOMEN."

THE HAYMARKET—Will J. Davis.
West Madison, near Halsted-st.
JOLLY NELLIE McHENRY | MATINEE TODAY. A NIGHT AT THE CIRCUS.
Tomorrow Night—THE JUNIOR PARTNER.

M'VICKER'S THEATER.
MATINEE AT 2. TONIGHT AT 8.
THE POPULAR YOUNG CHICAGOAN,
MISS ULLIE AKERSTROM,
Will present her successful comedy drama,
A LITTLE BUSYBODY.
Last performance Sunday Evening, Nov. 27.
Nov. 28—JOSEPH JEFFERSON—Rip Van Winkle.
Seat sale this morning.

SCHILLER THEATER.
Randolph-st., bet. Clark and Dearborn.
Matinee Today at 2:15 p. m.
Every Evening (Except Sunday).
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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892.

FEATURES OF TOMORROW'S "TRIBUNE."

One of the principal objects of the World's Columbian Exposition is the education of the people. In its artistic aspect, heretofore, attention has been paid principally to the buildings and their architectural beauties. Yet it is true that the decorative work of painters and sculptors has been employed with charming results. A comprehensive article covering the work of the artists in color and form, illustrated with many pictures never before given to the people, and occupying between one and two pages, is the way in which the subject will be presented in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Rudyard Kipling has no love for America, of course, and yet he is often interesting in spite of his rather childish prejudices. He gives his impressions of the Far West in a letter in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Few novelists succeed with sequels to stories which have caught the popular fancy. Why and how this is so will be explained in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

In a book which is being talked about in England, an anonymous author treats the aristocracy of that country in a rough way. In return Miss Gilder handles the author without gloves through the medium of tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Jerome K. Jerome has discovered that in crime and criminals there are many lessons to be learned. He illustrates his point with several stories in which humor and pathos are admirably blended. His contribution has been illustrated for tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

Gen. Sheridan's black horse, on which he rode to Winchester, "twenty miles away," found a resting place, after death, in the military museum on Governor's Island. But the moths have conquered what the enemy's shot spared, and soon the world will see the last of old "Rienzi." The story will be told in tomorrow's TRIBUNE.

IT was intended to say in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday that the carrying out of the Democratic policy of free trade would cause an increase of indebtedness of the worst kind—"that in which the power to pay the debt was much *decreased* without any lessening of the debt itself." The compositor caused the passage to read the other way by substituting the word "increased" for the one here printed in italics.

IN voting strength La Salle is next to Cook among the Illinois counties. It cast 17,322 votes for Harrison and Cleveland. All told, its vote is 18,000. Peoria comes next, but is about 2,000 behind. McLean follows with over 14,000 voters. Adams is next and not far behind; Kane seems to be ahead of Will, Sangamon, and St. Clair Counties. All the large counties except Adams are found in the northern section of the State.

THE fear of gold exports has thrown a chill on the New York stock market and prices were lower yesterday. There was moderate trading on the local exchange, and under a demand which was believed to be short covering prices advanced somewhat. The sterling exchange market continues firm. New York exchange sold at 50 to 60 cents premium.—Leading markets at Chicago were moderately active and generally higher. The weather and exports were the factors in wheat, and provisions, while lower early on the larger receipts of hogs, rallied with grain and showed an improvement for the day. As compared with the latest prices of Wednesday May wheat closed 1 cent higher, corn ⅞ cent higher, oats ⅛ cent higher, cash rye steady, barley firm, flax ¾ cent higher, January pork 10 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, and ribs 7½ cents higher.

THERE seems to be more than one Murchison in the field. One M. W. Murchison, recently in Chicago, has taken the trouble to say that he never was in California in his life, that he never wrote the famous letter which led to the recall of the British Minister Sackville West four years ago, that he never knew the minister, nor had personal knowledge of any one writing to him. This Murchison's declarations have reached California and the Los Angeles *Times*, which is an interested party to the matter, says:

That Mr. Murchison over in Chicago is unduly worked up. The "really truly" Mr. Murchison of Pomona is well known in California, and no one pretends to deny that the letter was written here, and that "Murchison" was only a pseudonym. Keep quiet, Mr. M. of Chicago, nobody is looking at *you*.

Evidently then Mr. Murchison in Chicago is all right in what he says, but as he is not *the* Murchison who blossomed out at Pomona what he says is of little consequence.

THE Rev. Mr. Gifford, who so eloquently denounced the misgovernment of Chicago Thanksgiving day, proposes the election of a Mayor next April without reference to his politics, but wholly with reference to his integrity and business qualifications. To that end he says:

We should organize clubs in every ward, quite outside political lines, to see that the public servants we have do their duty, that needed legislation be secured from Springfield, and the best welfare of the city guaranteed.

It is not one day too soon to begin. Let the clubs be organized by all means. If they are organized now we will know before the party nominations are made next March whether this movement for the selection of a Mayor without regard to politics, but solely because of his integrity and his business qualifications, gives any promise of success. If it does the experiment may be tried. Will the Rev. Mr. Gifford, as evidence of good faith in his plan, begin the organization of one of those clubs in his own ward, for instance?

NOW THAT the election is over and the Democrats have won the victory in this State, there is the usual quarrel among the leaders as to who contributed most to the success of the party. It must be painful to the friends of the Governor-elect that he is not given much credit for his share in the campaign. It is gleefully pointed out that he ran behind Cleveland, Black, and Hunter. The pluralities as announced are as follows: Cleveland, 28,934; Black, 26,163; Hunter, 24,713; Altgeld, 21,737. And it is asserted that "these figures are significant when applied to test the claims made in some quarters that the State of Illinois was carried for the Democrats this year on local issues." This seems to imply that Altgeld's campaign on the school issue did not contribute largely to Democratic success. Such an implication is unfair to the Governor-elect. It is true that he ran behind his ticket. But that only proves that his friends worked more loyally for the whole ticket than some of the friends of the other candidates did. The German Republicans and independents, who followed the advice of the German Lutheran pastors, voted the whole Democratic ticket, lest through scratching they might miss voting for Altgeld. That of course contributed more to Democratic success than any other factor in the campaign. It is a little hard on Altgeld and his German friends that their services are not sufficiently appreciated by the party organs or the party bosses. Perhaps the Germans may be more discriminating in the future.

THE NECESSITY FOR AN EXTRA SESSION.

We print elsewhere in this issue of THE TRIBUNE a timely and pertinent article from the Junior Democratic organ in this city describing "the curses of Clevelandism," though it appeared in that paper last May. One of these chickens has come home to roost, for the Junior Democratic organ is now wrestling daily with the Prophet to induce him to recant in the matter of the extra session and is daily warning him of the disastrous consequences which his obstinacy and cowardice are likely to precipitate upon the party. The contest is growing so heated indeed that it is not unlikely the Junior Democratic organ will soon feel like repeating its anathemas of last May upon the Prophet if he goes back on free trade and refuses to call an extra session of Congress next spring to deal with the tariff question and repeal the McKinley law.

There can now be little doubt that it is the purpose of the Prophet to postpone "reform" and relief from alleged Republican unconstitutional robbery and plutocratic trust monopolies until 1894 in spite of the Democratic platform and the verdict of the people as expressed at the polls Nov. 8. But the Junior Democratic organ is right in its contention that this relief should come at the earliest possible moment, that the McKinley tariff law should be repealed without delay as was promised in the platform, that every vestige of protection should be wiped out, being "unconstitutional," and that the people should have the blessings of free trade which they have been promised and for which they voted. It is right when it says:

Thus uncertainty may be brought to an end nearly or quite a year earlier than it could be at the very best under the dilatory and procrastinating plan suggested by the New York *Times*. This is what the country wants, and what it can have without hasty or inconsiderate action. The people have been examining the tariff question for years. The members of the new House have been in the thick of the debate, and will be as well prepared to act next spring as they will be six months or more later. The present Ways and Means committee has been engaged in the practical work of revision and will be ready to go on with it next month. . . The more the matter is examined the more clearly the necessity for prompt action at an early called session is seen. The demand for it grows stronger as its opponents admit by their pretended concessions and by the artifices they suggest for securing delay.

There is not a valid reason that can be urged for the postponement of this matter until the regular session of the next Congress, which would mean the deferring of any settlement until far into the summer or even into the autumn of 1894. The great mass of the people is urgent to have the new policy of the victorious party defined at the earliest practicable day. Until it is done business will become duller and duller, at last verging on panic from the want of confidence in the future. Every one will "wait for the wagon." No prudent or intelligent man will dare to speculate or enlarge his business. It is cowardly to the last degree for the Prophet to pull back and prevent the policy of his party from being put into speedy and practical operation. If he really feels that the country will be injured by it he should have said it before the election instead of capturing his big vote under false pretenses, though if the real truth had been known to the voters they would have voted against the Democratic party. But it would have been courageous, truthful, and honest.

The consistent and straightforward course for the Prophet to pursue is to call Congress in extra session at the earliest time possible, waiting no longer than is necessary for the members to assemble in Washington, and then expedite the relief of the people from protection by giving them the blessing of free trade and with it the added mercies of unrestricted wildcat currency. No tariff commission is needed. The people know all about the tariff. If the Democratic majority in Congress does not know all about it then it has stultified itself. There is no good reason why the McKinley law should not be wiped out and free trade be put in operation by the 4th of next July. There is no good reason why the vast business interests of this country, which are now prosperous, should be plunged into conditions of uncertainty, involving stagnation, loss, and possible panic for a year and a half to come.

HOW TO REACH THE RAILROADS.

The utter failure of the Inter-State Commission to make out a case in the prosecutions instituted in the United States Court for infractions of the law under which the commission was organized suggests a question raised by THE TRIBUNE several months ago. It is as to whether or not the principle of these prosecutions is all wrong. Is it not possible to attack the evil of railroad discriminations in another way, one that would make it to the interest of the railroads to deal justly with all who patronize them? No one will deny that such a consummation is desirable, if it can be brought about; and as it is now admitted the law needs to be radically amended the present should be a good time to try to study the problem in a new light.

Suppose the theory were that the managers of the railroads are the best judges in regard to the lowest rates at which they can serve the public, but shall be held responsible for the treatment of all on equal terms, and that it shall be the duty of the commission to help those who have been overcharged to recover from the railroads all in excess of the sums known to have been accepted from others for a like service. Let the railroad treasury be held responsible for these differences, and the officials be responsible to the company, not to the law, in this particular. It would then be to the interest of the controlling stockholders in those corporations to see to it that their appointees served all alike, as dismissal would be the standing penalty for conduct detrimental to the revenues of the corporation which must be heavily mulcted in every case where discriminations could be proven. The required proof could not be difficult to obtain, because every man who had been made to pay more than the favored one would have a strong motive for action which meant money in his own pocket, instead of criminal punishment or pecuniary fine of the offender without reimbursement to the sufferer. Nor should there be any great difficulty in obtaining judgment for these damages and collecting them so long as there was a dollar of assets to the credit of the offending company, for the reason that the status of the company being once legally defined as that of a common carrier the rights of those overcharged would be established by an appeal to the common law.

It is idle to talk of fining people for performing a certain service for less than a stated amount of compensation. The thing has been tried time and again in the trades unions and on the commercial exchanges, only to result in failure; and the same fate awaits the efforts of the trusts to prevent the sale of something valuable at less than the terms fixed on by a combination. The same principle applies to railroad service. The only penalty for carrying freight or passengers at a rate less than some other people may think to be fair and reasonable should be that involved in the strict and unevadable requirement that everybody else shall be served on precisely the same terms for what is practically the same amount of service. If this were recognized as the rule the railroad official who now takes it upon himself to discriminate in favor of "a friend," meaning thereby a man who will give him a share of the rebate, would think not twice but several times before running the risk of exposure and dismissal; the risk being far greater than now because every one of those discriminated against would have a deep interest in exposing the act. The people who now profit by the offense might be brought into court and there compelled to testify, as they could not in that case plead the constitutional right to avoid saying anything to incriminate themselves. The government would not then assume the ridiculous attitude of a punisher of the competition which has been well defined as "the life of trade," nor its officials the humiliating position of being compelled to say they are powerless to furnish legal proof, though neither they nor the community have any doubt as to the guilt of the offenders.

FOR SANITARY REFORM.

The Municipal Order League of this city has called a meeting to be held next Monday evening in the First M. E. Church. The object in doing so is to direct the attention of the people to the unsanitary condition and general bad order of things in Chicago and arouse them to a sense of their duty and the duty of city officials under the circumstances. No one who knows anything of the matter can dispute the statement that a radical reform is urgently needed, that filth of all kinds is rapidly accumulating in the streets and alleys, while the men whose business it is to remove it are doing practically nothing, though it may well be supposed, in the absence of knowledge to the contrary, they are drawing pay just the same.

The women who took the initiative in the movement to clean up the city have received numerous letters of encouragement from prominent citizens, urging them to continue the good work. Evidently it is widely realized that their self-imposed task is one that ought to be undertaken in the interest of the whole community. But thus far the men have not come numerously to the front to be identified with the good work. It is now desired to enlist their active coöperation as well as quiet sympathy. To this end they are asked to attend the meeting of next Monday evening. Those of them who decide to do so may rest assured that reason enough will be presented to show the importance of their attacking the gigantic evil of filth that has so long afflicted the city, and will be ten fold more odious during the Fair than ordinarily unless some efficient action is taken now. It will be reported that the numerous nuisances to which attention has already been called by officers of the league have remained unnoticed and unremoved by the city authorities or by their orders. The requests by the league to have these nuisances abated have been treated with such cool neglect that it may well be called "contemptuous."

The women have begun the good work. They have the energy and the good intention which deserve success, but they lack the force that can be exerted by men who have "votes" in addition to paying taxes. So they now ask the other sex to join them in the work of organizing for the purification of the city. This must be accomplished, if at all, by taking formal notice of the worst nuisances, calling to them the attention of the city officials who are charged by the people with the duty of removing them, and in cases of manifest neglect by those officials to let the public know who is drawing pay steadily for sanitary service not performed. If those officials knew there was a voting pressure exerted upon them by the parties making the reports and requests they would hardly think it safe to pass them with indifference into the waste basket and then sneer at the senders as "helpless and discouraged" after having treated them with contemptuous silence. The tax-eaters would soon conclude it was worth their while to at least make a show of bestirring themselves if they hoped to retain their places on the city pay-roll.

Hence it is much to be desired that the masculine portion of the community will turn out in force to the meeting. Let the men show by their presence that they indorse the action already taken, and then speak out audibly in expressing a determination to take hold actively in the movement for clean streets and alleys and other essentials to proper city sanitation. They want the work to be done, and it now looks as if it would not be done without their active coöperation. They cannot afford to let the undertaking go by default, and for that reason it is their duty to themselves as well as to others to attend the meeting.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

The Panama Canal company's scandal continues to grow. It has at last assumed such appalling dimensions and the charges of malfeasance, if not of actual stealing, are made with such publicity that the government, at first inclined to hush the matter up, is now compelled to appoint an investigating committee. M. Delahaye, one of the Deputies, without naming the guilty parties, has made broad and sweeping accusations. One hundred and fifty Deputies, besides some of the Senators, are involved. He sets forth that an agent of M. de Lesseps duped the directors and the directors duped the public in the matter of the lottery bonds; that 3,000,000 francs were distributed among the Deputies, millions more in election expenses, and a million francs in buying newspapers. His last charge was as follows:

The committee of this chamber charged with the duty of examining into this lottery bond scheme comprised five favorable to it and five opposed. The eleventh member, before casting his vote, offered his services to the company for 200,000 francs. As the company refused his proposition he formed a syndicate, being aided by a banker, and caused a fall in the shares and compelled the company to yield. The scheme was then approved by the committee, but the banker was not warned in time. The shares recovered and he was ruined.

The astonishing charges made by M. Delahaye do not account for the whole of the deficit. It is likely that the swindle will prove to have been the most enormous of modern times and will, as M. Delahaye asserted, make the Wilson-Grévy decoration scandal appear insignificant. Five hundred million dollars in bonds were issued, which sold for $265,000,000. The actual legitimate expenditure has been $100,000,000 one report says, while another puts it at only $80,000,000. Hence there has been a deficit of $165,000,000 or $185,000,000, as the case may be. Taking even the smaller amount as correct and making all allowances for waste, such as always occurs in large enterprises, there still remain millions upon millions of dollars to be accounted for and which apparently can only be traced to downright fraud. If the charges which have been made are susceptible of proof it will not be long before the world will know who the swindlers are and who are the parties guilty of accepting the bribes. It looks now as if the government, the Deputies, the press, the contractors, the directors, and the officials, from M. de Lesseps down, were involved in offenses of every description from criminal negligence to actual stealing of the people's money.

Such is the outcome of the disastrous Panama Canal scheme. The investigating committee will make a thorough scrutiny of the charges and the parties involved will be brought before the courts, among them M. de Lesseps and his son. The French people are mercurial. They easily go from one extreme to the other, and if these charges are sustained in the courts, as they unquestionably will be, it will be the end of the ill-fated scheme. The directors have recently appealed to the people for $36,000,000 more with which to finish the canal. The latter will only ask where more than one hundred million dollars of their subscriptions have gone. They will have no more confidence in the directors or in their scheme. It will be the end of it. Meanwhile the scandal itself bids fair to be the crowning criminal event of the century and one in comparison with which our own Crédit Mobilier will seem insignificant.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal convention in New Orleans, the first session of which will be held next Wednesday, promises to be an important one and well attended by men who understand the subject and are prepared to work for the carrying out of the project to make a practical water connection between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is expected the convention will voice in Congress a demand by the American people for an interoceanic canal under control of the United States Government. Of course the merchants and other citizens of New Orleans are especially interested in the work, as it would place them within 600 miles of the Pacific Ocean, and open the trade of the Orient to the great Mississippi Valley.

The Nicaragua Canal is now the only project for uniting the two great waters that has any standing with scientific men, capitalists, or statesmen. The recent revelation of disgraceful jobbery in connection with the now "busted" De Lesseps scheme is fatal to the idea of reviving it, even if it were not an utter failure from the point of view of an engineer. On the other hand, the Nicaraguan route is quite feasible. A prominent feature is a great inland basin hewn by nature out of the solid rock. The distance from Greytown on the Atlantic to the Pacific is 170 miles, and only twenty-seven miles, or 16 per cent, remain to be excavated. Lake Nicaragua supplies 110 miles of navigable water, and from this the San Juan River runs down to the Atlantic coast. At its mouth the bar has been dredged, a good harbor constructed, and sufficient buildings are already there to form a base of supplies for the men who will work on the canal. Then, the climate is healthy, being in marked contrast to what has been designated as the graveyard route chosen by De Lesseps. It is stated that only two men died out of the 1,600 employed for four months in constructing a railroad through the Nicaraguan forests, and that not a single death has occurred from disease incidental to the country among 200 American engineers and skilled mechanics who have been for three years past in the service of the canal company.

It may be set down as undeniable that the $100,000,000 which it is estimated the canal will cost is a small sum in comparison with the benefits to be derived from it. As compared with the route round Cape Horn San Francisco will be brought 10,500 miles nearer to Boston and New York. Hongkong will be nearly 4,000 miles nearer than the route round the Cape of Good Hope, and Melbourne some 4,000 miles nearer than by the Cape Horn route. The long voyages between northern Atlantic ports of the United States and the rich nitrate beds of South America will be reduced fully one-half. By the Cape Horn route San Francisco is nearer to Liverpool than to New York, while the Nicaragua Canal would give us an advantage of about 3,000 miles. The impetus this fact would give to American ship building and owning must be a great one, since by our laws traffic between our Atlantic and Pacific ports is coasting traffic, and as such is restricted to American vessels.

Perhaps it is not too much to expect that the completion of the Nicaragua Canal would afford opportunity for an expansion of our trade as great as that which the first Pacific railroad gave to the development of the West. For water transportation is not only cheaper than that at much greater distances by rail, but it admits of no monopolistic combination, such as has been practiced by the coterie who adopted the maxim for transcontinental trade of making the traffic pay all it would bear. No better time than the Columbian year could be chosen to formally resolve on the prosecution of this great work, the importance of which is so widely recognized that it was formally indorsed in the platforms of both the great political parties and in the letters of acceptance of both the Republican and Democratic candidates.

OUR CORN IN GERMANY.

When Col. Murphy was last in Chicago he remarked that if the United States would make one more appropriation towards the work of making the food value of American corn known in Europe, so much progress might be achieved under it that the movement could afterwards take care of itself. Events on the other side of the Atlantic indicate the soundness of his views. The uses of our Indian corn for human food, with especial reference to its employment for army rations, is being fully tested by officials under the German Government. The experiments thus far point to the adoption of corn for the German army and navy at no distant day; not, however, by itself, but in a mixture of perhaps one-third corn with two-thirds rye.

The great fault to be found with bread made from corn in the way usual here is its lack of keeping qualities. This is an important point in Europe, where much of the baking is done at intervals of a week or more, and of course it is a vital fact in determining its adoption or rejection for army rations. But it is found that the speedy souring of corn bread as made in the United States is due to the oil in the kernel, and most of this oil is contained in the little germ at the end, that being the point which contains the seed principle. This is now removed in Germany by a degerminating machine. The remaining kernel is almost as free from oil as is the grain of rye, and it makes a finer flour than many people in this country would suppose possible without seeing it for themselves. This process is performed in Germany, an additional incentive to doing the work there being furnished by the imposition of a duty on importations of corn meal. It is stated by Col. Murphy that more than thirty mills in that country are now grinding American corn for human food, and many of the bakers are using the product in bread-making in the proportion of 33 to 40 per cent of corn and 60 to 67 per cent of rye. Some of the bakers give their customers a part of the advantage, but it is believed that others use the corn flour and charge full prices for the product, the consumer "not knowing the difference." This is particularly the case with cakes. They are usually made from Vienna pastry flour now costing $8.75 per 200 pounds (?220), while the same quantity of fine maize flour can be bought for $5.50.

Thus the German people are being educated up to the eating of bread made in part from corn, and its adoption for the army and navy will simply increase the consumption, giving it, however, a far wider range, and aiding to popularize the article for use by the masses. It is but natural to suppose that this will lead the way to a vastly wider consumption of American corn in other countries of Europe, including England, where corn has hitherto been used on a large scale, for purposes of feeding and distillation. Hence there is ground for hope that our exportations of corn will ere long equal the present outflow of wheat from our shores and that before many years have passed that quantity will be doubled, making our corn exports a respectable percentage of the whole crop, whereas they now constitute but a very small proportion—about 4 per cent.

It is said the prospect is viewed with alarm by the agriculturists of Germany, and that the millers are joining them in opposing the radical change which is threatened. But there will be no stopping it if the toiling masses of Europe once discover the immense advantage of corn for food in point of cheapness without any loss of quality. The change must also make a great and welcome difference to producers in the United States. The wider market that would be opened up by a popular use of corn in Germany, Russia, France, Great Britain, and other European lands may be expected to add not less than five cents per bushel to the selling value which would amount to fully $100,000,000 on a crop as large as that of 1891. For our corn is admitted to be the best in the world, and must sell in competition with that produced elsewhere.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE WATER DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Charles S. Waller, who was Commissioner of Public Works for a brief time under Mayor Harrison, criticises the plan for the reorganization of the Water Department proposed by Ald. Madden, saying:

The placing of the department in charge of one man, responsible alone to the Mayor and City Council, will not do. This is like stopping a leak in a cask caused by a worm's hole by leaving a bigger hole. The more prominent the thief the bigger the steal.

The placing of the department in charge of one man is not all that is contemplated by Mr. Madden. It is proposed to fix rules for the financial management of the department which cannot be changed except by the action of the Council. It is proposed to limit the number of employés, to regulate their salaries, to change entirely the methods of bookkeeping, and, in fact, to entirely remodel the department. If Mr. Waller has any suggestions to make in this connection they will be gladly considered, no doubt. They will be more useful than "destructive criticism." In the same connection it may be mentioned that the proposal to place the tunnel extension under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works ought not to be tolerated. That work should come under the supervision of the Water Superintendent. The tunnel extension has been under the charge of the Commissioner of Public Works. The result has been delay, inefficiency, and extravagance. The Water Superintendent should be a man big enough to take charge of the whole water system and to properly conduct it. The complaint now is that the Commissioner of Public Works has too much to do. Why prolong his burdens? Let us have an honest, thorough, and complete reform in the water service system of the city.

IN a recent conversation with a newspaper correspondent Senator Sherman stated that he does not favor the entire repeal of the silver act of 1890, as that would revive the Bland act of 1878, which authorized the purchase and coinage of not less than $2,000,000 worth of silver per month. He wishes to stop the purchases of silver and believes the act of 1890 has done all the good it can. It was adopted to prevent free coinage legislation, but has not had the effect that was expected. It was supposed it would raise the price of silver, but has not done so, and he thinks it ought now to be repealed. He further referred to his speech in the Senate last May on the effect of the act of 1890 and his remedy for the low price of silver. In it he said:

I would resort, if necessary, to the adoption of a new ratio between the two metals, and in that way bring about the maintenance of the parity. I am as much in favor of silver as any man who represents the silver-mines in the West, because silver has been and always will be more or less a measure of value and absolute necessity with gold, just as your right eye is absolutely necessary to your left. But, sir, the only way in which you can make these metals work in harmony with each other is to put upon both a ratio fixed by market value, and if you can secure the consent of many nations upon that point you may be able to fix a ratio that will be permanent, at least for a time, although the separation between these two metals has now gone on steadily for more than two thousand years, especially since the discovery of America. It probably will not be that any ratio which may be fixed or any arrangement which may be made will prevent the separation of the value of these two metals from time to time; but we can only legislate for our own time and do the best we can.

AT the recent meeting of the Manhattan club in New York the Prophet, as will be remembered, made a speech in which, according to the dispatches, "speaking in a low tone he continued deliberately":

I am willing that the Democratic party should only succeed by meeting the situation fairly and squarely, by being absolutely and patriotically *true to its principles and professions*. This is the assured guarantee of success; I know of no other.

This declaration, "spoken in a low tone of voice," is one of those unctuous, orotund, and ethical utterances in which the Prophet frequently indulges when he means to conceal ideas in ponderous verbiage. But what "principles and professions" does he mean? Is tariff reform, or free trade, or tariff for revenue only one of them? Is wildcat currency another of them? If so, then why is he refraining to call an extra session of Congress to carry them into effect? These were the two prominent declarations of the Democratic platform. They are specifically promised. The people took the party at its own pledges and voted for the candidates who represent these declarations, and they are now clamoring to have them carried out as speedily as possible. If Mr. Cleveland means what he said at the Manhattan club, if his party has any other principles than spoils-hunting and humbug, he is bound to call an extra session. If he does not he is a coward and a hypocrite, and has obtained his election by the grossest of false pretenses.

SENATOR VEST of Missouri says that the Democrats will proceed cautiously in reforming the tariff "and not smash the McKinley bill as a blacksmith would destroy a watch." "Cleveland is too level headed," he says, "for any such nonsense. He does not believe in a cavalry charge upon the existing system of taxation and will proceed slowly." This is the talk of a slippery, straddling, cowardly demagogue. Why did he not talk that way before the election? Then he and all the rest of his crowd were loud in their assertions that they were hungering and thirsting for free trade, and they made the mass of the people believe it. Now they do not propose to keep their word with the people. He says the Democrats are going to proceed cautiously, but if protection is unconstitutional and a robbery of the people and if the McKinley bill is odious class legislation for plundering the people and fattening the robber barons, why not wipe them out? What is the use of proceeding cautiously? Why not have the cavalry charge, as they agreed, instead of ordering the whole line, horse, foot, and dragoons, to fall back?

IN A MINOR KEY.

Con Amore.

The barroom loafer had eaten 196 big oysters in forty minutes and thereby had won a wager for a professional sport who had backed him to the extent of $50.

"You needn't have exerted yourself so much," said the sporting man, rolling up his winnings in a compact wad and pocketing the pile. "The bet was that you could eat 175 oysters in an hour."

"I know it, boss," replied the oyster eater apologetically, "but I hadn't had anything to eat for four hours and I was hungry."

And the Football Game Went On as Before.

From the red field of fight
The limp hero they bore
Covered all over quite
With dirt, glory, and gore.

The Wind Tempered to the Shorn Lamb.

Sharpson—"Hi, there, old fellow! Didn't you lose every bet you made on the election?"

Phlatz—"I did."

"Then what are you doing with that new silk hat?"

"For this hat, dear boy, I am indebted to the generosity of a Democrat who won nineteen silk hats and found that one of them didn't fit him."

WE incline to the belief that the roofs of some of the Exposition buildings were not shingled at the right time of the moon.

IF the London *Tid-Bits* does not return thanks some time this month or next to the American papers from which it has stolen all its original fun for 1892—as well as for the years previous—it will fail in the discharge of a great moral duty.

SUGGESTION to Democratic statesmen about to visit President-elect Cleveland to talk about office: Take a double-barreled shotgun along. And make him a present of it.

THERE are well-grounded suspicions that the Lake View highwayman is a sordid outsider who expects to locate here next year to open a boarding-house and is indulging in a little preliminary practice.

MRS. LEASE'S determination to keep right on making political speeches justifies the prediction that this is going to be a hard winter.

ARE the mugwumps to be left out in the cold?—*New York Recorder*.

Echo answers: "In the cold!"

SAN FRANCISCO had a slight earthquake shock Thanksgiving day. There may have been earthquakes in other localities, but in the plenitude of football games that day they passed unnoticed.

KANSAS cannot divide itself into two States without the consent of Congress, and Congress will vote overwhelmingly against any measure likely to increase the number of Peffers in the Senate and of Simpsons in the House.

PERSONALS.

M. Legouve, the oldest member of the French Academy, is 85 years old. Pierre Loti, the youngest, is 43.

Jonathan Ellis of Farmington, Me., who is 99 years of age, went to the polls and voted the Republican ticket.

Kaiser Wilhelm has sat for his photograph 150 times since he ascended the throne, and yet cannot see himself as others see him.

Mr. Foster, Secretary of State, upon retiring from his present office next March, will go to Paris as American agent to take charge of the government's case before the Bering Sea arbitrators.

Björnsterne Björnson has been living in Norway for the last five years, having returned thither from Paris, where he had spent a similar period, in 1887. He now intends to visit England, in December, for the first time.

Miss Nora Houser has been chosen as model for the solid silver statue of her native State, Montana. She is 21, with the face of a Madonna and the figure of an Amazon. The statue will be life size in solid silver and will go to the World's Fair.

The King of Sweden has given permission to his son and daughter-in-law, the Prince and Princess Bernadotte, to accept the hereditary titles of "Count and Countess of Wisborg," recently conferred upon them by the Grand Duke of Luxembourg.

William H. English of Indianapolis, candidate for Vice-President on the Hancock ticket in 1880, is still described as a business-man in his prime, with "iron-gray hair and flashing eyes." He devotes himself to the accumulation of wealth, although already the possessor of many millions. While visiting in Nashville the other day he could not be persuaded to say a word for publication regarding politics.

The late Mrs. August Belmont was a Miss Perry of Bristol, R. I. The family has lived in the Perry homestead since the days of Roger Williams, and it counts the famous Commodore Perry of Lake Erie fame as one of its distinguished members. The Perrys of Rhode Island have supplied Lieutenant-Governors, Congressmen, State Senators, and other public men to the State, and the family has always been financially well-to-do.

Mrs. Amélie Rives Chanler is much distressed over the removal of several rather famous old buildings in Richmond to make room for new and more commodious ones. Especial regret seems to have been excited by the destruction of the Allan House. This building, which was located on the lot at the corner of Fifth and Main streets, was the home of the adopted parents of the poet Edgar Allan Poe. Had she known the old landmark was to be sold, Mrs. Chanler says, she would have purchased it and had the house removed.

The Roman Catholic Archbishops who have just ended their session are among the handsomest men to be found. Their faces are brilliant with ability and their manners are charming to a degree. Merely as men they form a body which it would not be easy to equal in appearance and impossible to surpass. Archbishop Katzer is the most striking, and Archbishop Ireland—he of the Faribault school system—is the most handsome. Archbishop Feeney is the most refined in looks, and our own Archbishop Corrigan is the most diplomatic, while Cardinal Gibbons is decidedly the most paternal.

CURRENT NOTES.

The Holy Spirit and the ice-cream freezer seldom get along in the same church well together.—*Ram's Horn*.

Tramp (to lady of the house)—"Where is the boss?" Lady of the House (calling to her husband)—"John, tell the servant girl she's wanted."—*New York Press*.

Crummer—"The Afghans consider smoking a greater offense than murder." Gilleland—"Dear me! Some one must have unloaded some Brooklyn cigars on them at some time."—*New York Herald*.

"Hello!" exclaimed the man from Chicago as he stood before the Washington Monument. "That's a pretty good elevator shaft. When are you going to put up the rest of the building?"—*Washington Star*.

There was once a sky-kicking and ground-tackling hyperbole: "You may take my head for a football." The march of civilization has developed this into a reality among our gentlemanly young undergraduates.—*New York Recorder*.

Conservative Englishman—"I like the good old custom of yours of the Thanksgiving dinner." Young America—"Yes; it is such a good opportunity to have one's poor relations to dine without asking any one else."—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

"S-a-l-v-e—what a queer word to put over a fireplace! What does it mean?" "I don't know exactly. Papa says it's an old Roman form of salutation." "O, I know. It's the Latin for 'Is it hot enough for you?' How very appropriate."—*The Southron*.

"You have no idea, Kate, how much trouble I had to get this new hat. I actually had to cry for a whole hour before my husband would give me the money for it." "What, cry a whole hour and only get a hat? Why, if I cried that long my husband would gladly give me a new dress."—*Fliegende Blaetter*.

Mrs. Lakeside—"So your wedding day is set, Jemima. What minister is going to marry you?" Jemima—"We haven't decided yet." Mrs Lakeside—"Then let me recommend the Rev. Mr. Tyet. He is very nice." Jemima—"You think he would give satisfaction?" Mrs. Lakeside—"I am sure of it. He always marries me, and always shall. I will never have any other."—*New York Press*.

Senators from the Cities.

New York *Press:* Roscoe Conkling once called attention to the habit of choosing United States Senators from the country districts instead of from the greater cities. Philadelphia has not had a Senator for many years. Charles Sumner was the last Senator chosen from Boston, and he died twenty years ago. Lyman Trumbull was the last one elected from Chicago, excepting that Charley Farwell was chosen for an unexpired term. It has been years since Cincinnati has had a Senator, and St. Louis could only send one to fill out an unexpired term, the last Senator elected from that city for a full term having been Carl Schurz a quarter of a century ago.

SUNDAY AND THE FAIR.

Washington *Post:* There are 7,000 saloonkeepers in Chicago, and all of them want the World's Fair closed Sunday.

Minneapolis *Journal:* The World's Fair must be open Sundays. It is a poor sort of Christianity which would shut out the working men and women from their only chance of participating in the matchless educational advantages of the Fair.

Brooklyn *Union:* When the time comes for executive performance the doors of the Fair will be open seven days of the week, but the wheels will be still and the shops closed. That is all there is of it. Those restrictions supposed to have been put in the Chicago Silver bill by Congress will be liberally interpreted.

St. Paul *Globe:* The World's Fair must be open Sundays—open to all mankind as an inspiration to noble purposes and an influence for good. Stop the machinery and the labor connected with the Fair Sundays, but leave the doors open and let the vast exhibit silently tell its story of man's debt of gratitude to his Creator and Protector.

New York *Sun:* At great expense the managers of the Fair have provided for about 100,000 incandescent lights in the buildings and for 5,000 arc lights on the grounds, with a huge generating plant that is already ordered. To spend about half a million dollars in preparing to light up the World's Fair on afternoons darkened by thunder clouds, or in the event of a possible solar eclipse, would seem to be a singular proceeding. Probably common sense will prevail and the Fair will be kept open in the evening.

St. Paul *Pioneer-Press:* The prejudices of the few must not be allowed to hamper the welfare of the many. The Nation owes it to itself and to its guests to furnish a quiet, orderly place of resort on that seventh day, as well as a busy spectacle, thrilling with life and action, on the other six days. The conditions of opening may and should be definitely restricted. But to close the Exhibition entirely for any portion of the season during which the world is invited to look at it seems like putting a very narrow interpretation upon the principle which it is supposed to support.

DIANA AND CHICAGO.

Albany (N. Y.) *Journal:* Illinois bankers are agitating the abolition of the customary three days of grace. This is fitting. There is no grace in Chicago.

Indianapolis *Sentinel:* Chicago has no sense of gratitude. Indiana gave her natural gas and she gave Indiana the Roby racetrack. This is returning evil for good.

Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin:* The report that Chicago is going to melt down the statue of Diana should encourage New York to ship several other statues to the Windy City.

New York *Herald:* If the Chicago folks would like some more statuary New York has several specimens to which they will be welcome, and if they break the things up no one will object.

Unidentified: Somebody is stealing from the Chicago Exposition gate receipts. This will give a shock to people who never had supposed that anybody in Chicago was bad enough to steal.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* Chicago women cannot stand the St. Gaudens Diana on the dome of the Agricultural Building, and it is going to be broken up. The lady managers declare it indecent. The feet are disproportionately small.

Utica *Herald:* Talk of the untutored West! Chicago is shocked in its delicate sensibilities, and outraged in its artistic senses, by the heroic Diana whom New York exalted to the top of the lofty tower of Madison Square Garden. Chicago women condemn Diana as indecent and Chicago artists say the figure is not good form. The determination is to break up Diana and recast her in a style that will not offend the "wild and woolly."

GROVER'S REST.

New York *Tribune:* Mr. Cleveland has found a lodge in some vast wilderness, and is thankful for a chance to catch his breath.

New York exchange: Evidently Mr. Cleveland isn't half so glad to receive callers as he was before the election. Both the weather and the statesman have changed.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* It will be observed that Mr. Cleveland has gone down to Hog Island to do his duck hunting. There is something exceedingly appropriate about this.

New York *Press:* Nobody will deny that Mr. Cleveland is growing more valiant with advancing years. For instance, he has just got his gun and marched on Virginia, whereas thirty years ago he hired a substitute to do the same thing for him.

New York *Press:* The President-elect loses his temper early in the game, and goes off to hide after delivering himself of a few characteristic remarks concerning the motives of the throng of visitors who have been pressing upon him since the election. With his customary selfishness he suspects each caller of being an officeseeker, and warns the public that he will put a rod in pickle for every man who dares to mention patronage before March 4. What a fall there has been in the temperature of Mr. Cleveland since Nov. 8.

New York *Recorder:* In our opinion the President-elect has made a great mistake in going gunning down to Assateague Bay after wild duck. He should have remained at home and gone after the bigger game that comes prowling around No. 12 West Fifty-first street. All he had to do was to stand on the front stoop in his dressing gown and slippers and blaze away at the Ohio bucks, the Illinois coyotes, the Wisconsin badgers, the Louisiana pelicans, the Delaware blue hen chickens, the Tennessee coons, and the Tammany tiger cubs as they came along. He might have taken the mugwump birds on the wing and slaughtered anti-snappers in flocks like reed birds.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

The Emperor of Morocco has 1,000 wives and always spends the family washing day at his club.

Another long distance riding match between German and Austrian army officers is being arranged.

Jules Simon used to live upon 13 sous a day and for this managed to get two thin meals and give the waiter a sou for his trouble.

The Empress of Russia makes all the clothing for her younger children and also trims their new hats to suit her own taste.

Marshal McMahon is still a vigorous and hard-working sportsman, and can shoot as strong and steady as most men twenty years his junior.

The Princess of Wales wears gloves three feet long. This gives the Prince an opportunity of seeing what there is on the sideboard while he is waiting for her to put them on.

The Egyptians had opera thousands of years ago, but the star soprano of those days does not seem to have owned the earth or to have had her name engraved on the tablets of history.

Alexandre Dumas père used to receive a great many anonymous letters, and it was a playful remark of his that he preferred them to the other kind, because they required no answers.

At a recent hunt held on the preserves of Gen. von Weddell, the Emperor of Germany is credited with having bagged from his own gun 236 hares, ninety pheasants, and twenty-five rabbits. The rabbits deserved shooting for trespassing upon such a select domain.

According to the *Russian Gazette* of St. Petersburg, a new Siberian city of which geographers have hitherto had no knowledge has just been discovered. It is named Koustanai, and has 20,000 inhabitants, three churches, and several schools.

VAGRANT OF THE SKY.

New York *Herald:* What the astronomers do not know about the comet is filling a great deal of newspaper space just now.

New York *Recorder:* The comet and the coming policy of the Democratic party are two of a kind. Nobody can tell anything about either.

New York *World:* Seven comets are now visible to astronomers who know where to look for them. This looks like a bear movement in comets.

New York *Press:* If the new comet should strike the earth and smash a hole into the fair face of this modest planet there are folks who would insist that the cosmic crash was due to the horrid McKinley law.

New York *Commercial Advertiser:* We are sorry about that recalcitrant comet. A little excitement about this time would be appreciated. We need something to overcome the monotonous relaxation which has followed the strain of the Presidential election. When we say "we," of course Democrats are not included.

FEAR AN EARLY FALL.

GLADSTONE'S CABINET SHOWS SIGNS OF APPREHENSION.

But Little Hope That the Present Government Will Be Able to Accomplish Much —Anti-Semites of Berlin Jubilant Over the Victory of Ahlwardt—Archbishop Walsh Says Landlord and Tenant Are Partners — The British Venezuelan Boundary Trouble Nearly Settled.

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LONDON, Nov. 25.—Mr. Gladstone will return to Hawarden Thursday. Though the Cabinet does not resume its councils until January the Ministers and committees will personally meet. The industry of the Ministers is unprecedented. Autumn Cabinet councils were never known to begin so early, meet so often, and sit so long. Whatever the Cabinet may accomplish in the extent of its legislative proposals, the Liberals fear that the session of Parliament will see no important measure passed. An unmistakable symptom of the general apprehension of an early collapse of the government is found in the fact that almost no private bills are being promoted in Parliament. Lawyers, who are the best judges as to whether the session will be long enough to deal with private bills, have advised agents not to promote such bills on the ground that it would be a waste of money to do so, an early defeat of the government being regarded as probable. The House of Commons will present a unique spectacle at the opening of the session, Jan. 26. As the Irish parties have decided to sit with the opposition the anti-Ministerial side of the House will be crowded to overflowing, while the Ministerial benches will be sparsely filled. Some Conservatives rely confidently upon the moral effect of such a sight, but when the Irish members troop into the government lobby to vote with Gladstone the effect will be the other way.

John Morley, Chief Secretary for Ireland, has taken to Dublin a draft of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill, which will be submitted to the Irish leaders. Mr. Morley will explain to them the main provisions of the measure with the view to receiving suggestions as to the modifications they deem essential. It is understood that the measure provides for the retention of the full strength of the Irish party in the Imperial Parliament and for the strengthening of the imperial veto.

The determination of Mr. Labouchere to move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech on the question of the retention of Uganda has already obtained for him promises from a score of members that they will support such amendment. Should the government majority disappear on the first division, which appears likely, the government will be saved from a collapse by the Unionists, who support the government policy so far as Uganda is concerned. The expected radical desertions will not overthrow the Cabinet.

French Rights in Newfoundland.

M. Ribot, the French Foreign Minister, recently communicated with Lord Rosebery, the British Secretary, requesting a statement of the position of the present British Cabinet with reference to the rights of France in Newfoundland. Lord Rosebery, in his response, announced that the present government had adopted the policy of Lord Salisbury with reference to Newfoundland. It is reported that he also promised to submit to the House of Commons for ratification the agreement concluded with France April 7 last. The Marquis of Ripon, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has written to the government of Newfoundland urging its early adherence to the agreement referred to in order to relieve the imperial government of an unpleasant position.

Tower Hill Workmen Have Arms.

A number of the unemployed workmen who meet at Tower Hill boast of the possession of firearms and declare that they are trained in their use. Many of the unemployed men belong to the volunteer force and have failed to return their arms when through drilling in accordance with the regulations. Arrangements are being completed for a midnight march of contingents of the workless men. Centers have been appointed at which the several contingents will meet and thence torchlight processions will march to some place in the western part of the city. This place is kept a secret by the leaders. The date of the procession will not be fixed until the eve of the march.

Old Age Pension Plan Approved.

The Archbishop of Canterbury approved the Church of England scheme for the formation of an old age pension fund. A powerful committee is back of the movement, including the Duke of Westminster, Lord Halsbury, the Bishops of London and Rochester, and others of prominence. The Dissenters view the scheme as planned suspiciously, believing that it is intended through its agency to recruit adherents to the established church among the workingmen. If a Parliament grant be demanded it will be rejected unless the Dissenters are given a controlling power in the administration of the fund.

Demands for Judicial Rents.

A conference of delegates from the London vestries and district boards appointed a deputation to wait upon Henry Fowler, President of the local government board, to demand a government measure fixing judicial rents for London workingmen. The conference also instructed the delegates to ask the government to find work for the unemployed in public works at trades union wages or payment in lands not under cultivation.

Rosebery to Wed Princess Victoria.

Lord Rosebery is included in the royal dinner party to be given at Windsor Castle tonight to the Grand Duke Sergius, the Grand Duchess, and their daughter Princess Alice. There are renewed rumors of a probable alliance between Lord Rosebery and the Princess Victoria. Additional weight is given the rumors because of the frequent appearance of the Foreign Office Secretary at gatherings of the royal family.

Canadian-Mexican Treaty Being Urged.

The Canadian government has consulted the Marquis of Ripon on a projected commercial treaty between Canada and Mexico, the former allowing the free importation of Mexican raw sugar, cotton, and tobacco in exchange for the free importation into Mexico of Canadian wheat and flour, manufactured cottons and woolens, and machinery.

To Reorganize the Irish National League.

Dr. Joseph Francis Fox, member of the House of Commons for the Tullamore division of Kings County, sailed for New York today on the Inman line steamer City of New York to reorganize the Irish National Federation of America and to collect funds for the anti-Parnellite section of the Irish parliamentary party.

Leaves for Canada Dec. 3.

Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, will depart for Canada Dec. 3. He will take with him the completed commercial treaty between France and Canada. The arrangement includes a stipulation that Canada shall grant a subsidy for a steamship service between Canada and France.

The Prince's Fine Shooting.

The Prince of Wales will terminate his visit to Lord Alington's country seat, Crichell, in Dorsetshire, tomorrow. His shooting in the Crichell preserves yesterday resulted in 1,600 head of game, making for the three days 3,300 for the Prince. He will now proceed to Windsor.

ANTI-SEMITES ARE JUBILANT.

They Regard Ahlwardt's Election as Their Own Vindication.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

BERLIN, Nov. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—The anti-Semites are in great glee this evening over the victory of Rector Ahlwardt, who, according to the latest news, scores 4,760 votes, against 4,720 votes divided amongst the other parties. Ahlwardt is in prison for libel. The anti-Semites attribute the victory to the logical outcome of what they consider the arbitrary verdict against Oberwender. The latter was sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

Emperor William Well Again.

Emperor William has entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, and will resume outdoor work tomorrow. Monday he will start on a hunting expedition in Silesia.

LANDLORD AND TENANT PARTNERS.

Archbishop Walsh Testifies Before the Evicted Tenants Commission at Dublin.

DUBLIN, Nov. 25.—William J. Walsh, Archbishop of Dublin, has appeared before the Evicted Tenants Commission and given testimony regarding the Cool Greeny estate. He said the rents on this estate were above the valuation, while those of the neighboring estates were equal or below it. He considered that landlords and tenants were partners. It was an anomaly that one of these partners should have power for a small default to turn out the other. According to the Archbishop the scheme for a settlement of the question should include the reinstatement of all of them in their holdings, and all persons holding lands from which the former tenants had been evicted should be compensated when obliged to leave.

AMICABLE SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

The British-Venezuelan Boundary Dispute Is Nearly Closed.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

CARACAS, Nov. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—There is a possibility now of an amicable adjustment of the boundary dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela. Urged by the British Board of Trade, it is said Gladstone's government intimates a willingness to reopen direct negotiations in regard to the adjustment of that trouble. Lord Rosebery has named the German Minister at Caracas as British Chargé d'Aaires ad interim, and assurances have been given that a Venezuelan Minister would be welcomed at the Court of St. James. England is said to be willing to return lands encroached upon, and will try to secure as an offset to its claims special navigation privileges on the Orinoco and its tributaries.

One of the charges against Mijares is made by the Caracas branch of the Red Cross Society. In complicity with Mendoza, he, it is charged, seized the fund which the society had gathered to give aid to the wounded. It is probable that the Philadelphia will be heavily fined for proceeding to sea without clearance papers.

The courts are bringing criminal charges against the principal men in the late government, and it is probable that Gen. Crespo will endeavor to have them indicted.

PANAMA CANAL CASE CONTINUED.

None of the Defendants Appear in the French Court of Appeal.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—The case of the government against the Panama Canal company was called in the Court of Appeal today. The defendants are M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, the Chairman of the Board of Directors; Charles de Lesseps, his son, Vice-Chairman; M. Marius F. Antanes and Baron Cotta, directors of the company, and M. Eiffel, the well known contractor. None of the defendants were present. The case was adjourned until Jan. 10, counsel for the defendants guaranteeing that they would then appear. The President of the Court of Appeal reserved his decision on the question whether he would enforce the presence of M. Ferdinand de Lesseps. The charges that appear in the indictment, which is a voluminous document, are breach of trust and malversation of funds.

The *Journal des Debats* expresses the opinion that little will come of the Panama Canal inquiry, the committee's powers being too limited in scope. The *Journal* fails to see how the Chamber of Deputies will be able to deal with charges against Senators. M. Spuller expresses similar views.

Is Pleased with the Fair Outlook.

M. Camille Krantz, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and French Commissioner-General to the Chicago Columbian Exposition, has returned from his visit to the Exposition. He says: "I have come back half an American. It was delightful to see an exhibition ready six months before the opening. It is evident that the Fair will be a grand success.

Dervishes Attack Fort Tamrin.

SAUKIM, Nov. 25.—A band of 250 dervishes, presumably a part of the forces of Osman Digna, attacked Fort Tamrin, near Tokar. The Egyptian troops garrisoning the fort repulsed the dervishes. Seventeen of the latter were killed and many were wounded.

Spanish Commercial Treaties Concluded.

MADRID, Nov. 25.—At a Cabinet meeting yesterday, the Queen Regent presiding, the Premier, Señor Canovas del Castillo, announced that treaties of commerce had been concluded with Sweden and Norway, Holland, Denmark, Switzerland, and Portugal.

Cable Brevities.

MRS. BESANT SAILS FOR NEW YORK.

Mrs. Annie Besant, the well-known theosophist, is a passenger on the steamship City of New York, en route from Liverpool for New York.

TO PURCHASE FOREIGN SUGAR.

The Czar has ordered the Minister of Finance to purchase sugar abroad to sell in Russia whenever white Russian crystals at the southwest stations exceed in price 5 rubles 10 copecks per pood.

NIHILISTS WORKING ON VOLGA PEASANTS.

The Nihilists are trying to stir up the Volga peasantry by means of pamphlets and letters to revolt against the government. The police have been instructed to suppress any insurrectionary attempts.

MRS. PARNELL OFFERS TEN SHILLINGS.

Mrs. Parnell has offered her creditors ten shillings in the pound. She admits that she has a net annual income of £800. Her liabilities are £6,869 and her assets £4,825. Mrs. Parnell was recently examined by a doctor, who pronounced her prospects for living long precarious.

NAPHTHA BARGES BURNED AT ASTRAKHAN.

A dispatch from Astrakhan, on the River Volga, states that Tuesday a naphtha barge caught fire there, and before any attempt could be made to save them twenty-six other barges, some loaded with naphtha and others empty, were a mass of flames. Two steamers also caught fire and were destroyed, the boatmen and hands on the steamers barely escaping with their lives.

MADE PRESIDENT OF THE STATE COUNCIL.

The Czar has nominated the Czarowitz to be President of the Russian State Council. This is hailed as a sign that the Czar desires to infuse a more liberal spirit into his administration. No immediate change in methods is possible, however, as the President of the Holy Synod, who is a religious fanatic, is Vice-President of the council. But under the Presidency of the Czarowitz the repression of Jews and Catholics will eventually be relaxed.

Wisconsin State Treasury Cases.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The State Treasury cases will not be decided until after the holidays at the earliest. The Supreme Court meets again Dec. 6, and it is known positively that no decision will be rendered then. The assignment taken up then completes the calendar of the present term, and the next term does not begin until Jan. 10, 1893. Consequently the decision cannot be rendered before that day and it is not known that it will be then.

TERRIBLE ITCHING

Used Everything Five Months. In Three Weeks Not a Scar or Pimple. Cured by Cuticura.

When my baby was three months old his cheeks and forehead began to break out with white pimples on red surface. In a few days itching commenced, which was terrible. After he would rub it, matter would ooze from the points. In a short time it spread over the top of his head, then scabs soon formed on head and face. We used everything we could hear of for nearly five months. It grew worse all the time. I saw your advertisement of the Cuticura Remedies in the "Chicago Weekly." We purchased Cuticura Remedies and commenced their use. In three weeks' time there was not a sore or pimple, not even a scar, on head or face. He is nineteen months old now, and has no sign of the disease. His scalp is healthy and he has a beautiful head of hair. (See portrait herewith.)



MRS. OSCAR JAMES, Woodston, Kas.

My infant, eighteen months old, was afflicted with skin eruptions on his hips. Bad sores came on other parts. All remedies failed until I procured Cuticura. Cured a year and no return of disease.

MRS. A. M. WALKER, Carsonville, Ga.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood Purifier, internally (to cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements), and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally (to clear the skin and scalp and restore the hair), have cured thousands of cases where the suffering was almost beyond endurance, hair lifeless or all gone, disfigurement terrible. What other remedies have made such marvelous cures!

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

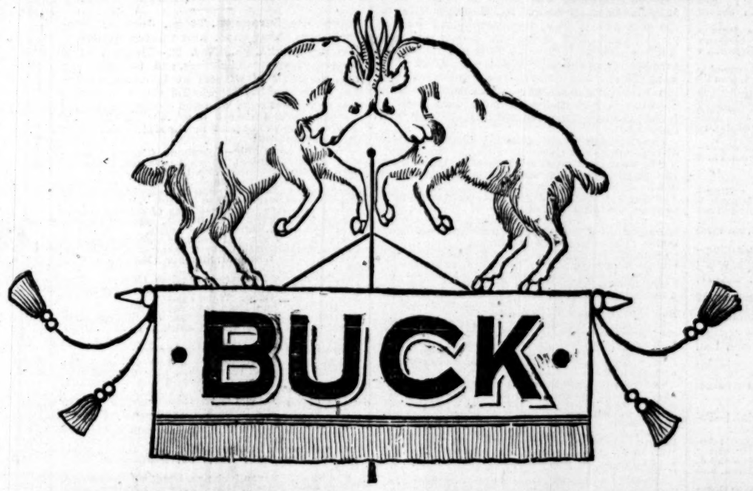
BABY'S Skin and Scalp purified and beautified by CUTICURA SOAP. Absolutely pure.

Aching Sides and Back,

Hip, kidney, and uterine pains and weaknesses relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-killing plaster.

TARIFF OR NO TARIFF
BOOM OR BUST!!

WE ARE GIVING YOU THE FINEST CIGAR ON EARTH FOR THE MONEY. CLEAN, LONG HAVANA FILLER, WITH SWEET, NUTTY WRAPPERS, MAKING A LUXURY THAT COMES WITHIN THE REACH OF ALL. IF YOU WANT THE BEST VALUE FOR YOUR MONEY ASK FOR



5 CENT CIGAR.

RETAILERS: We want all live, energetic merchants to handle "Buck." To new customers ordering 1,000 "Buck" at once we will send a sign and print your name as agent for "Buck" Cigar in Chicago Tribune "ad." Do not delay your orders.

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LONG BROTHERS, Kansas City.
BERDAN & CO., Toledo.
WM. EDWARDS & CO., Cleveland.
STRONG, COBB & CO., Cleveland.
The CHANDLER & RUDD CO., Cleveland.
HULMAN & CO., Terre Haute.

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GUS MECRACKEN, 152 Lake.
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C. H. MERRILL, North-av. and Clark.
MERZ BROS., 12th and Ogden-av.
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WILLIAM WILEY, 3506 Vincennes-av.
J. H. WELLS & CO., Randolph and Dearborn.
A. J. ZIMMERMAN, 139 Oak.
F. A. BALCH, Revere House, 54 N. Clark.
JOSEPH F. ENK, 3 Wabash-av.
FREEDMAN & BRANDT, 275 Dearborn
CHILDS & CO., Clark and Madison.
J. H. PELOUPET, 4550 Cottage Grove.
E. S. HOUTS, 428 71st.
C. H. SCOTT, 538 and 540 79th-st.
M. SIDENBERG, 148 Dearborn.
W. H. KINZIE, 493 E. 43d.
WOODLAWN PHARMACY, 332 63d-st.
MRS. A. SAMPSON, 2713 Portland-av.
W. F. BRADFISH, 1121 Blue Island-av.
G. BUECHSENSCHMIDT, 90 Canalport-av.
C. PFLUGRADT, 461 31st-st.
DALE & SEMPILL, Clark and Madison.
H. WEINBERG, 147½ 39th.
H. J. DALE, 3100 Cottage Grove.
MRS. M. C. CRISS, 2812 Cottage Grove.
R. TRUPPELL, 100 N. State.
J. G. SAYLES, 548 63d-st.
B. S. COOBAN, 558 63d-st.
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MEYER BROS., 22 Randolph.
D. K. M'DONALD & CO., 130 Van Buren.
E. N. WALKER, 1246 Madison.
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SPECIAL NOTICE.

Owing to the unusual demand made upon us for "BUCKS" we are compelled to make some needed changes in our factory to turn out goods faster. It being useless to put in this "ad." until we can catch up, we may stay out one or two Saturdays. We advise dealers to raise lids of the boxes so the air can get to the cigars, as they are leaving us entirely too green to smoke at their best.

COLUMBIA CIGAR FACTORY,

48, 50, 52 and 54 DEARBORN-ST.,

CHICAGO.

Names of Retailers which are omitted received too late for insertion. They will go into our next "ad."

SCHLESINGER AND MAYER.

State and Madison-sts.

What is going on today in Chicago.

Germania Club Gives a Banquet for Gov.-Elect Altgeld.
Banquet of the Commercial Club.
Concert for the Benefit of the Children's Aid Society.
Dinner by the Bachelors' Club at Kinsley's.
Whisky Trust Case Comes up Before Justice Prindiville.

What is going on today at S. & M.

A General Sale of Men's Goods.
Points on Boys' Clothing.
Also for Girls.

That big room with the new vestibule carriage entrance appeals to men again today.

The neckwear has been reinforced with a beautiful line of scarfs at *fifty cents*, among them the new changeable effects. For exclusive dressers, we have just opened some choice examples of Persian broche effects (at half what the haberdashers sell them for).

Also a very strong lot of Pure Thread Silk Scarfs in the various shapes, at *one dollar*. These will not, can not be shown in any other house in this country.

The Winter Underwear and Hosiery is rejoicing in your finding out where you *can get the best for the least.*

For people who have to give their health a sharp looking to, the *Stuttgarter System of Normal Natural Wool* is almost indispensable. It is the best type of Underwear known under the sanitary system.

The other adjuncts to your dress, such as Gloves (See the Jouvin $1.25 tans), Suspenders, Collars, Cuffs, Fancy Vests, Bath Wraps, Smoking Coats, Canes, etc., etc., are here for you in great variety and "of course" the right price.

The Boys' Clothing has some surprises for you in *Five Dollar Suits and Six Dollar Overcoats.*

The Misses' and Girls' Coats are right by the Boys Clothing, and inducements are great for people who are looking for such twins as Goodness and Economy—*and who isn't?*

SCHLESINGER & MAYER.

Mail orders have quick seeing to

TO POINT A MORAL AND ADORN A TAIL. THE TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, NOV. 26, 1892.

BROWNING, KING & CO.

Madison and Clark.

SPECIAL SATURDAY SALE.

In addition to the EIGHT HUNDRED and over MEN'S $18 AND $20 SUITS that we will sell today at $10, we will sell also some hundreds of BOY'S and CHILDREN'S 2-PIECE AND 3-PIECE SUITS at about ⅓RDS their value.

This will be an opportunity that you cannot afford to lose. The sale begins at 7:30 a. m., and the store will remain open till 10 p. m.

TWO ENTRANCES—MADISON AND CLARK.

MAIL ORDERS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY FILLED.



DR. A. OWEN'S ELECTRIC BELT

Cures acute, chronic and nervous diseases without medicine. Send 6c. for sealed illustrated catalogue and sworn statements in English, German, Swedish and Norwegian, or Treatise on Rupture.

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TRADE MARK.

TO RACE ALL WINTER.

ED CORRIGAN'S PLANS FOR HAWTHORNE UNCOVERED.

"Monk" Overton's Work for Next Season—Fast Racing on the Snow—Tom Jones, Falerna, Haydee, Forest King, and Ruby Payne at Hawthorne, and Sunbeam, Helen Wren, Hercules, First Ward, and Ivanhoe at Roby Were the Winners—General Turf News.

Ed Corrigan intends to run the Hawthorne track all winter. The following dispatch from Nashville last night throws some light on the subject:

NASHVILLE, Nov. 25.—Wash Norville, representing the Hawthorne track, was at the track today trying to get horses for Hawthorne. He says the racing there will last all winter.

The Master of Hawthorne has steadily evaded all queries about a date for closing, except to say that it was not winter yet and he did not favor winter racing. Last night, however, he declared himself by saying that he had decided to run against Roby, as he did not propose to leave a clear field for his old enemies to make money in and use it to fight him next summer. "The best way to beat them is to run against them," said Mr. Corrigan.

The present daily profit at Hawthorne is but a small one, if there is any. Certainly Roby is losing each day, and more certainly racing is not gaining by the local tracks being in operation.

MADE A KILLING WITH FOREST KING.

Three Favorites and Two Long Shots Won Races at Hawthorne.

The racing at Hawthorne yesterday was in a snow-storm. The white flakes amalgamated well with the loam of the track and made the going fast and springy, as was shown by Haydee's half in 49¼, slowly timed, and Forest King's mile in 1:44⅘. Three favorites won, and the other two were beaten by good things. Two thousand regulars were out, and betting was good. The ring of fourteen books was soundly punished in spots. The winners and their post prices and jockeys were: Tom Jones (Covington), 9 to 5; Falerna (Mooney), 2 to 1; Haydee (F. Bell), 5 to 1; Forest King (S. Bell), 6 to 1; and Ruby Payne (Overton), 8 to 5. The purses in the short races were cut from $500 to $400.

Forest King was the gambling tool with which the ring was hit hardest. He was in the fourth race, for which old St. Albans was the favorite at evens and less. At stages in the betting a book or two posted 20 to 1 against Forest King. Just before post time money came in from all corners, and the old Belmont castoff was backed down to 6 to 1. He won in a canter by fifteen lengths from St. Albans in 1:44⅘—too fast for the favorite.

Haydee, off in front, beat Emma by two lengths in 49¼, as announced, though the actual time was 48¾. Henry Young, the odds-on favorite, was two lengths behind Emma, and ran consistently. Falerna was Nick Hall's good thing, and, backed down from 4 to 1 to 2 to 1 favoritism, she got off fourth and won in a gallop. Tom Jones, the favorite, won the first, and Ruby Payne, also first choice, by a narrow margin over Gray Goose, won the last race easily. The summary follows:

First race, purse $400, weights fifteen pounds below the scale, seven furlongs—Tom Jones, 107 pounds (Covington), 9 to 5, won by two lengths; Kenwood, 99 (Mooney), 5 to 1, second, by a head; Ed Leonard, 105 (Madison), 2 to 1, third. Time, 1:31½. Brookwood, 106 (Weaver), 5 to 1, and Billy Pinkerton, 99 (F. Bell), 15 to 1; ran unplaced. Viceroy, 104, was scratched.

Second race, purse $400, selling, five furlongs—Falerna, 109 (Mooney), 2 to 1, $400, won by two lengths; Bimbo, 113 (F. Bell), 3 to 1, $600, second, by two lengths; Kangaroo, 107 (Leonard), 25 to 1, $400, third. Time, 1:04. Lena Lazell, 109 (Madison), 7 to 1; Woodford, 109 (Fox), 2½ to 1; Leader, 116 (Whalen), 30 to 1; Bob Jacobs, 112 (Moree), 25 to 1; and B. B. Million, 112 (F. Williams), 50 to 1, ran unplaced.

Third race, purse $500, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Haydee, 101 pounds (F. Bell), 5 to 1, won by two lengths; Emma, 108 (Madison), 3 to 1, second by two lengths; Henry Young, 111 (Mooney), 9 to 10, third. Time, :49¼. Jake Johnson, 107 (Covington), 5 to 1, also ran.

Fourth race, purse $500, selling, one mile—Forest King, 101 pounds (S. Bell), 6 to 1, $400, won by fifteen lengths; St. Albans, 101 (Mooney), evens, $400, second by four lengths; Sunnybroeck, 102 (F. Bell), 8 to 1, $500, third. Time, 1:44¾. Prince Henry, 107 (Weaver), 2½ to 1, ran unplaced. Kenwood, 105, was scratched.

Fifth race, purse $400, selling, five furlongs—Ruby Payne, 119 pounds (Overton), 9 to 5, $800, won by three lengths; Burnett, 104 (Noble), 15 to 1, $400, second by one length; Vaucluse, 104 (F. Bell), 6 to 1, $400, third. Time, 1:03¼. Highwayman, 104 (Covington), 8 to 1; and Grey Goose, 112 (Slack), 9 to 5, ran unplaced. Ruth, 109; Viceroy, 112; Magic, 107; and Leocolus, 104, were scratched.

Saturday's Hawthorne entries are:

First race, one-half mile, for 2-year-olds, selling—Enthusiast, 108 pounds; Inland, 102; Ald. Morris, 102; Humming Bird, 109; Miss Spot, 107; Pekin, 118; Thane, 102; Lady Mary, 102; Jake Allen, 102; Issie O., 111.

Second race, three-fourths of a mile, handicap, for all ages—Piccolo, 119 pounds; Gov. Adams, 92; Louise, 117; Rosemont, 104; Ormonde, 110; Estelle, 107.

Third race, one mile, for all ages, ten pounds below scale—Ormonde, 109 pounds; Morse, 97; Ed Bell, 102; Content, 100; Forest King, 104; Rosemont, 99; Brookwood, 97.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Tom Stevens, 97 pounds; Major Tom, 114; Bimbo, 111; Annie Race, 106; San Gabriel, 114; Viceroy, 103; Duke of Milpitas, 106; Magic, 101; Sam Farmer, 107; Leocolus, 92.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Melanie, 103 pounds; Rouser, 103; Josie M., 110; One Dime, 109; Lockport, 107; Top Gallant, 97; Johnny Greener, 104; Bankrupt, 106.

"MONK" OVERTON'S 1893 RIDING.

It Will Only Be for Ed Corrigan in a Few Three-Year-Old Stakes.

"Monk" Overton will not ride regularly for Ed Corrigan next season. He has agreed with his present employer to ride about a dozen specified races only during the season. These are mostly the big 3-year-old events of the West, at Memphis, Nashville, Louisville, Latonia, and Washington Park, in which the fields are likely to be small. In such races, and with little dead-weight, Overton is at his best. For the rest of the season "Monk" is likely to ride for an Eastern racing firm which is seeking his services. His great fault is his fear in big fields. He leaves Corrigan's regular employ unwillingly. Overton drew $6,000 a year and mount fees from the Master of Hawthorne and with all his fearfulness has earned it. He is honest and by far the strongest finisher in the West.

SUNBEAM WAS THE GOOD THING.

Backed Down from 8 to 1 to 7 to 5 the Filly Romped Home at Roby.

The Roby races yesterday were run in a snow-covered track, which really improved the going, as it packed hard the topdressing of the track.

The third race was declared off, and the first race split in two parts to fill up the program.

After a disastrous beginning the books managed to recoup their losses in a measure, old Ivanhoe's win in the last race, with 10 to 1 against him, helping materially.

In the first race Sunbeam opened at 8 to 1, and was backed down to 7 to 5 at the post. She just romped in.

The second race fell to Helen Wren second choice at 11 to 5, the favorite, E. H. Sherley, running unplaced.

Old Hercules at 7 to 5 beat the odds-on favorite Autumn Leaf in the third race by half a length.

In the fourth race John Coughlin's colt First Ward won as he pleased. In better hands this colt is surely of stake class. He is much too good to be sent over a track deep in snow. In this race Monahan was taken off Northwestern and Costello substituted. The Orange Grove stables' colt had been at 8 to 1 and his price at once fell to 4 to 1. He ran a good second to First Ward. The easiest way to deal with the Stover and Arkansaw stable crowd is to warn them off the track. The racing will be cleaner and better for it. Monahan would have ridden Northwestern as well as Costello.

In the last race old Ivanhoe went out in front at the fall of the flag, and leading all the way won handily by two lengths from Royal Flush, the favorite. Prince was a good third.

The summary follows:

First race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Sunbeam, 100 pounds (Gardner), 7 to 5, won; Uncle Frank, 100 (Irving), 3 to 1, second; Horace L., 93 (L. Soden), 4 to 5, third. Time, 1:07¼. Wednesday, 91 (Kennedy), 15 to 1; Mary L., 93 (Howard), 20 to 1; Restless, 97 (McCormack), 20 to 1; and Thrill, 98 (Street), 20 to 1, also ran.

Second race, purse $400, for 2-year-olds, half a mile—Helen Wren, 93 pounds (Cottrill), 11 to 5, won; Laura Abrahams, 90 (R. Bain), 3 to 1, second; Cartridge, 99 (Piantoni), 20 to 1, third. Time, :53. E. H. Sherley, 100 (Rogers), 7 to 5; Polly Brimstone, 95 (Phillips), 15 to 1; and John M. Elliott, 94 (L. Soden), 30 to 1, also ran.

Third race, purse $300, for 3-year-olds and upward, five furlongs—Hercules, 122 pounds (Piantoni), 6 to 5, won; Autumn Leaf, 105 (Irving), 3 to 5, second; Cadaverous, 107 (Rogers), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:08. Gladstone, 102 (Gardner), 15 to 1, and Australina, 105 (Carter), 30 to 1, also ran. Imp. Remedy, 104; Jay Jay, 102; and Sam Sayres, 110, were scratched.

Fourth race, handicap, for 2-year-olds, $600 added, four and a half furlongs—First Ward, 126 pounds (Doggett), 1 to 2, won; Northwestern, 118 (Costello), 5 to 1, second; Bismarck, 120 (Rogers), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:00¼. Johnny Campbell, 90 (L. Sloan), 50 to 1; Francis Pope, 96 (Kuhn), 12 to 1; and Castanet, 108 (Piantoni), also ran.

Fifth race, purse $400, for 3-year-olds and upward, seven furlongs—Ivanhoe, 96 pounds (L. Soden), 10 to 1, won; Royal Flush, 110 (Piantoni), 7 to 5, second; Prince, 98 (Street), 5 to 1, third. Time, 1:34½. Speth, 92 (R. Bain), 5 to 1; Flora J., 93 (Howard), 15 to 1; Tamerlane, 96 (McCormack), 10 to 1; Lucinda, 101 (Gardner), 8 to 1, and Casella, 106 (Irving), 4 to 1, also ran. Annie Clark, 95; Amboy, 96; Profligate, 98; Dowagiac, 103, and Zeke Hardy, 104, were scratched.

Saturday's Roby entries are:

First race, four and one-half furlongs, for maidens, selling—Lela Jennings, 97 pounds; Thrill, 99; Faltis, 100; G. B., 102; St. Peter, 102; Daylight, 102; Onoglee, 103; Idea, 103; Horace L., 103; Vindicator, 106; Hattie D., 111; Tryphosa, 111; Cora A., 111; J. B., 114.

Second race, one-half of a mile, for maiden 2-year-olds, seven pounds below the scale—Black Maria, 103 pounds; Ruth Cleveland, 103; Lakeshore, 103; Caboo, 106; Antietam, 106; Kent, 106; Contrary, 108; Piggy, 108; La Rue, 111; San Emegdio, 111; Francis Pope, 111.

Third race, seven furlongs—Arthur Murray, 102 pounds; Glenoid, 105; Alturos, 105; Flora J., 112; Walcott, 115; Guido, 122.

Fourth race, one mile, free handicap—Falero, 119 pounds; Guido, 112; Dowagiac, 95; Lakeview, 109; Earnest Race, 104; Jamus, 95; Notus, 105.

Fifth race, three-quarters of a mile, selling—Cole Miller, 94 pounds; Carlton, 94; Annie Martin, 95; Zantippa, 95; Hansell, 97; Rosewood, 98; Lord Tom Himyar, 98; Little Crete, 99; McGinty, 100; Susette, 101; Lucinda, 104; Steinway, 104; Vattel, 107; Lakeview, 110; Fakir, 110; Hercules, 115.

POOR RACING AT NASHVILLE.

Whittier, Sly Lisbon, Brazos, Brownwood, and Agalon Won the Races.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A lot of scratches left the fields meager in three of the events and as there were fine opportunities for sharp practice the judges sternly warned the jockeys in the second, third, and fourth races. Probably the best horse won every time. It was an off day for the Kendall stable, which started three but did not secure a win. Asben carried a lot of money at odds-on, but he quit in the stretch and Sly Lisbon won easily, a long shot, Echo, beating Asben quite handily for the place. Cyrena, pretty well backed in the same race, ran poorly. Dolly McCone gave Brazos a lot of weight in the seven furlongs, but at that she was heavily backed to win. The finish was a desperate one, Brazos winning by a head, while Henry Jenkins, the other starter, was beaten before going half a mile. Then, with three starters in the 2-year-old handicap, Leona S. carried more money than the other two, but Brownwood, in fine form today, won just as he liked. The surprise of the day was in the first race, where, for a time, as good as 10 to 1 could be had about Whittier. Tenor and Vinco carried the bulk of the money, Horace Leland third choice. Three outsiders finished heads apart in a furious drive. The time in the seven furlongs was fast, but then the winner carried only 102¼ pounds. The meeting closes tomorrow. The summary follows:

First race, five furlongs, eight starters—Whittier (A. Clayton), 7 to 1, won in a furious drive by a head; Elsie S. (Taylor), 10 to 1, a head before Miss Lulu (Shields), 12 to 1. Time, 1:04¼.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs, seven starters—Sly Lisbon (Bryant), won easily by two lengths; Echo (Martin), 20 to 1, a length before Asben (Thorpe), 4 to 5. Time, 1:23¼.

Third race, seven furlongs, three starters—Brazos (Blum), even, won by a scant head; Dolly McCone (Thorpe), 7 to 5, beating Henry Jenkins (Bryant), 4 to 1, three lengths. Time, 1:28¾.

Fourth race, five furlongs, handicap for 2-year-olds three starters—Brownwood (Blum), 6 to 5, won by two lengths from Leona S. (A. Clayton), 6 to 5, Taylor Hayden (McGee), a close third. Time, 1:03.

Fifth race, four and one-half furlongs, for maidens—Agalon (Thorpe), 4 to 5, won in a drive by a nose from Hinman (Taylor), 2½ to 1, Ike S. (Shields), 15 to 1, third, a length before Little Cad. Time, 57¼.

For carrying too much overweight Hinman was disqualified and Ike S. and Little Cad placed second and third.

Nashville entries for Saturday are:

First race, five and one-half furlongs, selling—Vinco, 106 pounds; Paul Dombey, 98; Blanche's Last, 95; Bob Toombs, 81; Nathan Frank, 114; Burford, 105; John J. L., 104; Grey Duke, 99; Glee Boy, 109; Queer Toy, 96; Miss Lulu, 95; Angarie, 93; First Lap, 82; Buckler, 93.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs, selling—May Hardy, 119 pounds; The Judge, 116; Asben, 116; Costa Rica, 112; Tenor, 112; Granite, 116; Edwin, 105; Bret Harte, 107; Julius Sax, 107; Heisire, 107; War Plot, 108; Secret, 109.

Third race, three-quarters of a mile—Asben, 112 pounds; Costa Rica, 112; Nathan Frank, 112; Modjeska, 107; Blaze Duke, 107; Echo, 107; John J. L., 112.

Fourth race, one mile—Bonnie Byrd, 107 pounds; Dollie McCone, 113; Kildare, 107; Sol Carter, 100; India Rubber, 105; Bonfire, 90.

Fifth race, four and a half furlongs, selling—Elsie L., 107 pounds; Granny White, 101; Luke F., 94; Red Rose, 91; Ike S., 92; Little Cad, 100; Little George, 112.

It is raining tonight.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Nashville was as follows:

First race—Bob Toombs, $8; First Lap, $5; Angeree, $2; Miss Lulu, $6; Blanche's Last, $10; Queer Toy, $2; Paul Dornbey, $5; Grey Duke, $4; John J. L. Burford, Vincoe, Glee Boy, Nathan Frank, and Buckler, $2 each.

Second race—Edwin and Julius Sax, $5 each; Costa Rica, $10; Tenor, $8; Asben, $5; Granite, $15; The Judge and May Hardy, $5 each; field, $4.

Third race—Blaze Duke, $5; Modjeska, $8; Asben, $15; Costa Rica, $10; field, $3.

Fourth race—Bonfire, $2; Joe Carter and India Rubber, $5 each; Bonnie Byrd, $8; Kildare, $10; Dolly McCone, $15.

Fifth race—Luke F., $6; Granny White, $8; Elize L., $10; Little George, $5; field, $5.

BUT TWO GUTTENBERG FAVORITES.

Berwyn, Wheeler, Mackintosh, Blitzen, Tom Karl, and Balbriggan Won.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—It was Blitzen's turn to win at Guttenberg today, although the bookmakers and the misguided form players did not know it. The Bradley horse started as the outsider in the field of four, but won in hollow fashion. In one of the best finishes since the meeting commenced, Mackintosh, at 4 to 1, took the third race from Sandowne, Inferno, Fidget, and Krikana. A blanket would have covered the five horses. They had Inferno in a bad pocket in the homestretch. This lost Inferno the race. Bets were declared off on the fourth race because Larrissy's name was sent into the ring as Prince Fortunatus' jockey instead of Martin. The bookmakers laid long odds against the Prince with Larrissy up and loudly protested when Martin was substituted.

First race, purse $400, selling, six furlongs—Berwyn, 109 pounds (McDermott), 3 to 1, won; Salisbury, 107 (H. Penny), 7 to 1, second; Ville Marie, 111 (Griffin), 9 to 5, third. Time, 1:16½. Turk II., 107 (W. Penny), 4 to 1; Bon Voyage, 116 (Kane), 40 to 1; Tasso, 110 (Tribe), 20 to 1; Mont Lece, 101 (G. McLaughlin), 100 to 1; Joe Courtney, 118 (H. Lewis), 20 to 1; Tammany Hall, 101 (Ballard), 15 to 1; Harry Ireland, 102 (Larrissy), 20 to 1; and Renie, 106 (G. Williams), 20 to 1, also ran.

Second race for 2-year-olds, allowances, five and a half furlongs—Wheeler, 118 pounds (Martin), 7 to 5, won; Play or Pay, 102 (T. Flynn), 6 to 1, second; Vespasian, 113 (H. Penny), 7 to 2, third. Time, 1:09¼. False Ahrens, 113 (Snedeker), 5 to 2; Trump, 98 (H. Jones), 10 to 1; and Lizzie T., 100 (Griffin), 40 to 1, also ran.

Third race, penalties and allowances, five and a half furlongs—Mackintosh, 111 pounds (Ballard), 4 to 1, won; Sandowne, 106 (N. Hill), 8 to 5 second; Inferno, 112 (Martin), 7 to 5, third. Fidget, 103 (H. Jones), 20 to 1; Krikana, 109 (Sheeran), 60 to 1; and Charlie Wilson, 107 (Dodd), 50 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:09¼.

Fourth race, handicap, one mile and a sixteenth—Blitzen, 115 pounds (H. Jones), 4 to 1, won; Prince Fortunatus, 107 (Martin), 2 to 1, second; Jack Rose, 111 (Sampson), 5 to 2, third. Bess McDuff, 102 (Griffin), 2 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:49¼.

Fifth race, six furlongs, selling—Tom Karl, 117 pounds (Larrissy), 6 to 5, won; King Hazem, 107 (McDermott), 10 to 1, second; Kenwood, 111 (T. Flynn), 10 to 1, third. Jamestown, 113 (H. Lewis), 10 to 1; Shotover, 105 (H. Jones), 20 to 1; Maggie K., 102 (J. McGlone), 40 to 1; and Peralto, 107 (N. Hill), 101 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:16¾.

Sixth race, for 3-year-olds, selling, seven furlongs—Balbriggan, 104 pounds (McDermott), 2 to 1, won; Milo, 104 (Tribe), 2 to 1, second; Alma T., 95 (Griffin), 8 to 5, third. Johnnie O'Connor, 98 (W. Penny), 12 to 1; Quartermaster, 104 (McGlone), 20 to 1; and Glendive, 104 (G. Williams), 10 to 1, also ran. Time, 1:30.

Guttenberg entries for Saturday are:

First race, for maidens, allowances, six furlongs—Jerquet, 107 pounds; Dewdrop gelding, 107; Annie W., 104; Renie, 104; Adventuress, 104; Freedom, 102; Lady Ballard, 99; Enola, 99; Nellie Hooker, 99; Dan Sullivan, 94; Hesperus, 94; Spot, 94; Athelena, 91; Rochelle, 91.

Second race, weights ten pounds below the scale, five and one-half furlongs—Cascade, 112 pounds; Bowery, 122; Sir Walter Raleigh, 112; Extra, 112; Experience, 112; Prince Fortunatus, 112; Dalesman, 112; May D., 109; Luray, 109; Ella, 109; Lillie K., 109.

Third race, selling, six furlongs—Burlington, 112 pounds; Bob Sutherland, 110; J. B. Freed, 108; Mamie B. B., 105; Duke John, 104; Uncertainty, 104; Mohican, 102; Pan Way, 101; Polydora, 101; Hannibal, 94; Zenobia, 93; Honest Jonathan, 92; Van Dyke, 90; Annie Elizabeth, 87.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, selling, five furlongs—Balance, 115 pounds; Julia L., 109; Caledonia, 108; Rightaway, 108; Helen, 105; Trump, 100; Margurite, 100; Kindness filly, 97.

Fifth race, purse, $500, weights thirty pounds above the scale, selling, one mile and a half—Fenolen, 144 pounds; My Fellow, 142; St. Luke, 134; Eminence, 124; Eph, 90.

Sixth race, selling, seven furlongs—Early Dawn, 122 pounds; Harry Ireland, 122; Marty B., 122; Tasso, 117; Fancy gelding, 117; Gonzales, 117; Vocalize, 108; Forget Me Not, 99; Skadi, 91.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Tonight's pooling on Guttenberg was as follows:

First race—Jerquet Dewdrop gelding, Annie W., Renie, and Adventurer, $2 each; Freedom and Lady Ballard, $5 each; Enola, Nellie Hooker, and Dan Sullivan, $2 each; Hesperus, $10; Spot, $8; Athlena, $2; Rochelle, $15.

Second race—Shotover, $5; Experience, $8; Prince Fortunatus, $15; Dalesman, May D., and Ella, $5 each; field, $8.

Third race—Burlington, $15; Bob Sutherland, $2; J. B. Freed, $5; Mamie B., $8; Duke John and Uncertainty, $2 each; Mohican, $10; Panway, $5; Polydora, $6; Hannibal, $2; Zenobia, $8; Poor Jonathan and Van Dyke, $2 each; Anne Elizabeth, $5.

Fourth race—Balance, $20; Julia L., $8; Caledonia and Helen, $5 each; Marguerite, $10; field, $5.

Fifth race—Fenelon, $6; My Fellow and St. Luke, $10 each; Eminence and Eph, $2 each.

Sixth race—Marty B., $5; Tasso, $15; Vocalize, $10; Forget-Me-Not, $6; field, $5.

San Francisco Racing Results.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 25.—The track was fair and racing good today. The results follow:

First race, half a mile—Iris filly won, Gopsy Girl second, Flora E. third. Time, 50.

Second race, four and one-half furlongs—Nell Flaherty won, Jim R. second, Joe Harding third. Time, 57¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Princess Lorraine won, Lady Marion second, Sedalia third. Time, 1:05.

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile—Tearless won, Joshua second, Altus third. Time, 1:17.

Fifth race, seven and a half furlongs—Lady Useful won, Red Prince second, Cheerful third. Time, 1:40.

Will Import Crack British Athletes.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The decision of the A. A. U. magnates to promote a handicap and championship athletic tournament open to the world in connection with the Chicago World's Fair is having quite an effect among the great amateur combination monopolists. Already shrewd officials are figuring out the possible outcome of such an international struggle and are at last waking up to the fact that there is a veritable famine of distance runners in America.

The big clubs are said to be much concerned over the imminent loss of prestige. It transpired yesterday that Jim Robinson, the Manhattan A. C. athletic manager, has arranged to sail for England Dec. 7 on the Majestic. It is freely alleged that he goes armed with power to bring back Morton, Kibblewhite, Thomas, or Bacon, or all four. It is also said that Jim's excursion will include Carrick on Suir, Ireland, where he hopes to annex T. F. Kiely, considered by many to be the greatest all-round athlete in the world.

Telegraphic Notes of Sport.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—George Hosmer, the oarsman, who sails for England Saturday, has cabled George Bubear, asking if he would row him, and has received the following reply: "Bubear will row Hosmer in the middle of January."

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—As near as could be learned today the total receipts for yesterday's great football game were $55,000. This sum, after paying expenses, and these are figured at $12,600, will be equally divided between the two colleges. It is thought that each will get $15,000, if not more.

OLD ANSE'S ESCAPE.

MILWAUKEE TOURNAMENT PRIZE MONEY DISAPPEARED.

Uncle Moralized on Baseball, Age, and Wealth While It Was Sought and Found—A $3,000 Purse Not Big Enough for Ryan, Who Wants to Fight Collins—Football Plans of the Eastern Colleges for Next Year—Budd Doble and Robert Bonner at War.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Adrian C. Anson, the noted baseball Captain, stood in the presence of an alleged crime today at the shooting tournament. Darkness had closed the program of the day and Percy Thomas was dividing the money won by the contestants. A pile of currency lay on a table where anybody could reach it. Thomas turned around to arrange a score and when he looked for his money it was gone. "Lock the door," screamed Thomas, "somebody has stolen $500." Everybody looked at each other, expecting to be searched. Capt. Anson's honest face, that a confidence man might envy and a missionary be proud of, was a study. "You may search me," said Anson mournfully, "but all you'll find will be some bad baseball scores I made last summer. Aside from that I'm ashamed of nothing I've got in my pocket. I won a little money today shooting, but it is hard earned and honest cash. Let the search proceed."

As the searching was about to begin, Dick Merrill entered the room. Mr. Merrill is one of the managers of the tournament, and he explained that he had taken the money and put it in his pocket. "This is a close call for my untarnished reputation," said Capt. Anson. "It would be too bad after I have lived so long trying to be decent to have something like this happen and never find the money. I am glad the funds have been recovered, for I am still pure and innocent."

The third day of the shooting tournament was distinguished by a close contest in live-bird shooting by some of the best marksmen in the country. Elliott, the champion wing-shot of America, met defeat and Capt. Anson won never-fading laurels. The day was cold and disagreeable and not suited to good shooting on account of the darkness. The arrival of several crack shots from Chicago increased the interest and a successful record was made. The scores were as follows:

Shoot No. 13, ten live birds, entrance $10, $30 added—Mussey, 9; Dix, 7; Wadsworth, 8; Heikes, 7; Bingham, 8; Kleinman, 8; Parmalee, 10; Bennett, 10; Lindsley, 6; Grim, 9; Deiter, 8; Lewis, 7; Read, 9; Budd, 9; Ackerman, 8; Eich, 9; Anson, 10; Lehman, 7; Sanford, 10; Rex, 9; McMurchy, 9; Elliott, 8; Ruble, 10; Schmidt, 8; Chapman, 9.

Shoot No. 28, ten singles, entrance $1.50—Kleinman, 5; McMurchy, 9; Grim, 10; Rex, 10; Willard, 7; Sanford, 9; Bingham, 8; Ackerman, 10; Read, 7; Parmalee, 8; Tucker, 6; Keller, 6; Lehman, 8; Elliott, 9; Heikes, 9; Ruble, 10; Budd, 9; Bennett, 8; Anson, 7; Deiter, 6; Eich, 9.

Shoot No. 30, fifteen singles, entrance $2—Reed, 9; Ackerman, 12; Bingham, 13; Rex, 14; Grim, 13; McMurchy, 14; Willard, 11; Tucker, 14; Parmalee, 15; Heikes, 11; Sanford, 13; Elliott, 11; Budd, 14; Anson, 10; Lehman, 11; Lynds, 10; Bennett, 14; Eich, 9.

Shoot No. 32, twenty-five singles, entrance $3—Heikes, 24; Bingham, 22; Keller, 22; Elliott, 25; McMurchy, 22; Ackerman, 23; Sanford, 23; Read, 15; Parmalee, 20; Rex, 24; Anson, 20; Lehman, 19; Grim, 24; Budd, 24; Lynds, 15; Bennett, 18.

Shoot No. 36, fifteen singles, entrance $2—Ackerman, 13; Read, 8; Keller, 12; Bingham, 11; Sanford, 13; Elliott, 11; Grim, 13; Heikes, 15; Deiter, 14; Anson, 10; McMurchy, 14; Parmalee, 15; Budd, 13; Rex, 11; Tucker, 11; Bennett, 13; Kleinman, 14; Lehman, 11.

First extra, twenty singles, entrance $2.50—Heikes, 19; Sanford, 18; Parmalee, 18; Read, 11; Keller, 15; Rex, 18; Bingham, 15; Grim, 18; Deiter, 15; Budd, 19; Kleinman, 10; Ackerman, 13; Elliott, 16; Anson, 14; Lynds, 10; Lehman, 16; Story, 16; Bennett, 17; McMurchy, 17; Wadsworth, 12; Ruble, 13.

Second extra, fifteen singles, entrance $2—Read, 10; Bingham, 11; Keller, 13; Sanford, 12; Heikes, 13; Bennett, 11; Hobbs, 7; Budd, 12; Story, 13; Tucker, 13; Lindsley, 7; Parmalee, 14; Rex, 14; Ackerman, 13; Grim, 14.

Third extra, fifteen singles, entrance $2—Bingham, 12; Budd, 12; Keller, 11; Rex, 14; Heikes, 11; Grim, 13; Sanford, 14; Bennett, 11; McMurchy, 12; Anson, 11; Parmalee, 13; Read, 13.

$3,000 NOT ENOUGH FOR RYAN.

The Olympic Club May Match Griffin and Australian Murphy.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Olympic club will not make the match between Tommy Ryan, the Chicago welterweight, and Tom Williams of England. The club offered $3,000 for the match, but the recent $40,000 offers have given the pugilists an exaggerated idea of the value of their services, and Ryan promptly replied that the money offered was not enough. The Olympics recognized the answer of Ryan as final, and, as it was not proposed to give more for the match, the matter was dropped. The Olympics will now devote their energies to a triple event for March, at a date later than Mardi Gras.

The triple event will consist of three different branches of sport, boxing, billiards, and wrestling, provided the champions in the different lines consent to come at reasonable figures. The principal pugilistic contest will doubtless be in the heavyweight line and will depend upon the outcome of the Maher-Goddard battle and the effort will be made to match the winner against Slavin or Choynski. A telegram has also been sent to Jimmy Carroll asking as to a match between Johnny Griffin and Billy Murphy of Australia. Griffin's only defeat was at the hands of Murphy and he has always expressed a desire to meet Murphy again. Murphy is now in San Francisco and Griffin can have his wishes gratified. Either of the matches proposed will answer the purpose of the Olympics and make an attractive feature of the intended tournament.

Ryan Wants to Fight Collins.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Tommy Ryan, champion welterweight, who participated in an eight-round contest last night with Jack Collins, the Michigan champion, says he will at once challenge the latter for a fight to a finish and will deposit $500 forfeit. Ryan left for Mount Clemens this evening and will issue the challenge on his return Monday. It is not believed Collins will go into a finish fight with him. Ryan received a telegram today from the Olympic club offering a purse of $3,000 for a go between himself and Tom Williams. The offer stipulated that the fight was to take place in the Olympic club arena at New Orleans Mardi Gras week. Ryan will refuse the offer, as he thinks he can get more. Some time ago he received a good offer to fight Dawson, another Australian, who is to meet O'Connell some time next month. Ryan says he will wait until after that fight, when he will challenge the winner, the fight to take place before the club offering the largest purse. The little soirée of last evening netted the men $1,100 each.

Myer and McAuliffe Will Box.

The report that Billy Myer was sick at Streator and that his six-round boxing match with Jack McAuliffe at the Second Regiment Armory would have to be postponed is not true.

Myer telegraphed Alf Kennedy yesterday saying that he was all right, and the match will take place on the evening of Dec. 10. McAuliffe will be in town next week for an engagement at the People's Theater with a strong vaudeville company.

FOR THE 1893 FOOTBALL SEASON.

Figuring on the Varsity Teams for Next Year—The New Wedge Wasn't Tried.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Harvard's new wedge was conspicuous by reason of its absence in yesterday's game. Neither side attempted it. A feature of Princeton's play was the great work of Morse, the half back. With sufficient practice in the position there would not be a better line breaker in the country. He is sturdy, plucky, and extremely hard to down. When thrown he wriggles and squirms like a snake and often makes several yards after being sat upon by half a dozen of the enemy. In addition to this he is a sure tackle and a plucky man to a wedge. On several occasions he threw him himself prostrate in front of the Yale wedge, to be trampled over in the hope of stopping the rush of the blue legs. Altogether he proved a fiery, snappy player, and one that will make his mark in the future.

Football men are already looking forward to the composition of next year's teams. Of course Yale will be greatly weakened if Bliss, Wallis, and Winter leave college, but if there is any virtue in post graduate courses not one of them is likely to leave. It is rumored that Bliss will be offered the captaincy of the team if he will come back to college next season. It is not likely that he will be able to resist such a glittering inducement. Winter has also had his eye out for the captaincy. In case he does not get it he may conclude to leave. Of the two men he is the more vigorous coacher and as good a general as Bliss. Hinkey is far too silent for a good captain. No matter how greatly Yale is weakened by graduations they always recuperate in a wonderful manner, and next year's team may be put down in advance as one that will uphold the credit of the college.

Princeton will have practically the same team next year as at present, and if the students have anything to say King would be at its head. He has proved himself a good Captain, and the lack of perfected team play has been owing to the dearth of systematic coaching. The present team is much better than the one of last year, and its defeat by Pennsylvania was more or less the result of a high wind.

It is said that Harvard will be weakened greatly by the graduation of several members of her team and that she will have to begin next year with comparatively new material. In case Wallis, Winter, and Bliss leave Yale this will put the crimson on an even start with the blue and the race between them for first place will be extremely interesting.

BUDD DOBLE TO ROBERT BONNER.

The Great Driver Considers That Nancy Hanks Fairly Earned the $5,000.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—Budd Doble, the famous trainer and driver of Dexter, Goldsmith Maid, Nancy Hanks, and other record-breakers, has come to New York from Chicago. His arrival has caused some gossip among trotting-horse men as to the object of his visit.

In regard to the offer made by Mr. Robert Bonner to the driver who would beat Maud S.'s time he said: "The fact is when I wired Mr. Bonner from Terre Haute that Nancy Hanks had trotted in 2:04 I thought I had won $5,000. I was perfectly familiar with the conditions under which the money was to be paid, too. I have a copy of the conditions, which were that the time was to be made over a track such as the Cleveland or Buffalo track. The object was to rule out straight or kite-shaped tracks. The Cleveland and Buffalo tracks, while they differ somewhat in shape from the track at Terre Haute, have the same distance in the turns.

I consider that I fairly earned that $5,000. I don't suppose Mr. Bonner cares for the money, but as in the cases where his horses have been beaten before he "died awfully hard."

Speaking of the possibility of Maud S. beating the record of Nancy Hanks Mr. Doble said he did not think she would, though it was possible. He had no fear that any of Mr. Bonner's horses would lower the trotting record. Maud S. and Sunol were both good animals, but the former had been out of form so long he doubted her ability to get back again. He believed the trotting record would soon be lowered to two minutes, possibly within the next season.

Mr. Bonner says: "Doble has no claim at all. In the published correspondence I stated I would give $5,000 to the owner of any horse which trotted a mile in 2:05.

"There was not any contract. I said I would give the amount if that time was made on any of the grand circuit tracks from Cleveland to Hartford. I was careful to mention the grand circuit, because the soil in some States makes marvelous tracks. One of the conditions was that the performance must be made with the old regulation sulky.

"Doble has no right to the $5,000. Mr. Forbes has stated that he was not entitled to the money because he did not live up to the conditions. I don't want any controversy with Doble. The man who rubbed down Nancy Hanks has just as good a right to the money as Doble, but nobody has won it. As a matter of fact he is insulting Mr. Forbes by claiming the $5,000."

GLOUCESTER FAVORITES BEATEN.

Telephone, Saragossa, Tioga, Jack of Diamonds, Arapahoe, and Toulon Won.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 23.—[Special.]—One favorite, three second choices, and two outsiders were the order of winners at Gloucester today. The surprise of the day was Telephone, a 30 to 1 shot in the first race, who won easily.

Jockey Nelson was set down for five days for disobedience at the post in the sixth race. The summary follows:

First race, one mile—Telephone (Casey), 30 to 1, won; Rapid (Bender), 15 to 1, second; Paola (J. Bergen), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:50¾.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs—Saragossa (McCaulley), 4 to 5, won; Starlight (Ham), 8 to 5, second; Magee (Burrell), 20 to 1, third. Time, 1:23¼.

Third race, five furlongs—Tioga (J. Bergen), 4 to 1, won; Lillie B. (F. Dow), 8 to 1, second; Arizona (Kuchen), 8 to 1, third. Time, 1:01¼.

Fourth race, six and one-half furlongs—Jack of Diamonds (McDonald), 4 to 1, won; Jim Clare (F. Doane), 3 to 1, second; Slumber (Nelson), 10 to 1, third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fifth race, six furlongs—Arapahoe (Mosby), 10 to 1, won; O. U. (Bergen), 7 to 5, second; Crocus (F. Doane), 3 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼.

Sixth race, one and three-eighths miles—Toulon (Burrell), 4 to 1, one; Montpelier (D. Bergen), 3 to 1, second; The Forum (Houston), 15 to 1, third. Time, 2:33¼.

Gloucester entries for Saturday are:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Syracuse, 110 pounds; Needmore, 110; Crocus, 110; Silence, 107; Elmstone, 106; Battle Cry, 106; Black Night, 106; Spartacus, 106; Mayor B., 105; La Cigale, 98.

Second race, six and one-half furlongs, for 2-year-olds—Orphan, 106 pounds; Pleymar, 106; Minden, 103; Drummer, 100; Ipswich, 100.

Third race, seven furlongs—Carroll Reid, 110 pounds; Safter, 107; Lucky Clover, 107; Anawan, 106; Mirthwood, 103; Schuylkill, 102; John Arkins, 99; Jim Dunn, 99; Ruby, 96; Minnora, 96; Mary D., 91.

Fourth race, seven furlongs, handicap—Belisarius, 118 pounds; Drizzle, 116; Flattery, 109; Hyacinth, 100; Shellbark, 96; Blackburn, 98.

Fifth race, six and one-half furlongs—Great Guns, 107 pounds; Richal, 107; Can't Tell, 107; Leveller, 107; Sandstone, 107; Lita, 98; Queen d'Or, 93.

Sixth race, five furlongs—Shamrock, 121 pounds; Aquasco, 118; Inverskip gelding, 118; Freedom, 115; Barrientos, 115; Apollo, 114; John Lackland, 114; Roy, 114; Persuader, 111; Jim Fagan, 111; Patrick, 110; Bobby Calnan, 108; Startle, 108; Dr. Wilcox, 104; Goldstep, 102.

DEEP MUD AT EAST ST. LOUIS.

Mattie Kinney, Zed, Glenrush, Lillian, and Little Midget Won.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A small crowd and bad weather were at East St. Louis this afternoon. It rained all day and the track resembled a canal. Mattie Kinney, the even money favorite in the first race, won in a drive by half a length from the second choice, Martha W. Zed, heavily backed at 3 to 1, won the second race by a length from Hunley S., the second choice. There came a glorious upset in the third race, Glenrush, at 15 to 1, winning by a length, Kehomah, at 20 to 1, second, a neck in front of Lizzie V., a 50 to 1 chance. Reputation and John G. carried the bulk of the money bet on the fourth race, but Lamasney's Lillian won easily by four lengths from Hy Dy. Little Midget, another mud lark, backed down from 20 to 1 to 5 to 1, captured the fifth race in rather easy style by a length and a half. The summary follows:

First race, for 2-year-olds, selling, five and a half furlongs—Mattie Kinney, 106 pounds (Pierce), even, won; Martha W., 97 (McIntyre), 7 to 2, second; Marie R., 103 (Chamness), 12 to 1, third. Time, 1:11¼.

Second race, selling, five furlongs—Zed, 105 pounds (Morgan), 2 to 1, won; Hunley S., 112 (McIntyre), 3 to 1, second; Red Cloud, 105 (Van Camp), 4 to 1, third. Time, 1:04¼.

Third race, owners' handicap, seven furlongs—Glenrush, 100 pounds (Chamness), 15 to 1, won; Kehoma, 100 (McIntyre), 20 to 1, second; Lizzie V., 100 (Zeller), 50 to 1, third. No time taken.

Fourth race, handicap, one and one-quarter miles—Lillian, 108 pounds (Nalling), 5 to 1, won; Hy Dy, 120 (Mooney), 2 to 1, second; John G., 100 (Barret), 3 to 1, third. Time, 2:12.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Little Midget, 102 pounds (McIntyre), 5 to 1, won; Townsend, 105 (Zeibel), 12 to 1, second; May Curl, 102 (G. Reynolds), 5 to 2, third. Time, 1:04¼.

East St. Louis entries for Saturday are:

First race, selling, five furlongs—Mildway, 95 pounds; Kitty Phillips, 82; Texas Girl, 82; Barnett, 85; Belshazzar, 85; Hunley S., 92; Black Beauty, 83; Reve d'Or, 92; Las Webster, 85; Avon d'Or, 92.

Second race, selling, seven furlongs—Upward, 113 pounds; Pandora, 78; Keystone, 106; Dan Honig, 90; Lady Blackburn, 99; Sanford, 106; Flora McDonald, 87; Fred Knox, 106; Primero, 98; Leporine, 101.

Third race, selling, five furlongs—Ansonia, 100 pounds; Leadville, 108; Envy, 98; Billy Duncan, 101; Bobby Watts, 100; Westover, 95; Mt. McGregor, 95; Ethel Fortune, 107; Anomaly, 101; Fannie S., 101.

Fourth race, free handicap, six furlongs—Passion, 89 pounds; Lombard, 85; Van Zandt, 107; Future, 110; Flo Shanks, 80; Service, 114; Frankie D., 98; Trixy Gardner, 98; Jennie Harding, 119; Reputation, 112; St. Mark, 112.

Fifth race, owners' handicap, one mile—Eolem, 100 pounds; Lizzie Mack, 90; Josie Wells, 90; Upman, 90; Rookery, 90; Orick, 90; Wyandotte Chief, 90; Mok Kar Hi, 90; Normie, 90; Walter, 90.

Turf Notes.

The sand which works so well on the inner track at Hawthorne is brought from Indiana.

Tenny is to be sent to the Doxiana Stud before being trained next spring. Dave Pulsifer's brood mares are on the same farm.

Sir Roy, the Sir Modred—Teacher colt for which Pittsburg Phil paid $3,700 at the Ehret sale, injured himself so badly a day or two ago that he had to be shot.

Col. Jack Chinn has gone home to Kentucky and expects to resume the flag at Hawthorne within three weeks. His differences with the East St. Louis people will be settled and the cases against him dismissed.

Gibraltar Tunnels.

There are over seventy miles of tunnels cut in the solid rock of Gibraltar.

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ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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YOUNG MEN OF TODAY.

Foremost in the Professions, Business, and Politics.

The Older Generation Crowded to the Wall by the Younger.

This May Excite Some Keen Pangs of Jealousy.

The young men of the present day are rapidly coming to the front. In politics, both parties are dominated by the younger element. We see beardless striplings as Governors of States, in Congress and legislative assemblies, and a Western city has just elected as Mayor a youth of 22. Our pulpits and courts are being filled with young men, while the extreme youth of our bank Presidents, financiers, and business-men is a constant source of wonder to the older generation.

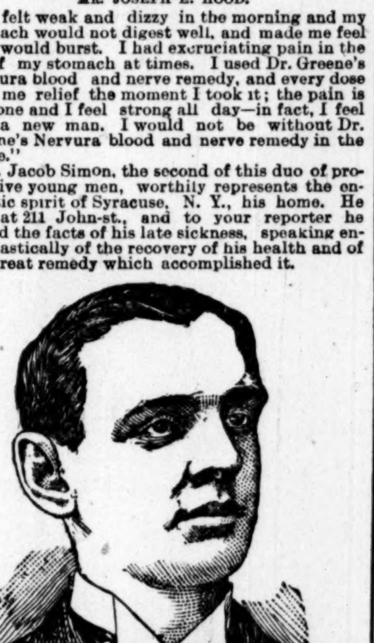
We introduce to our readers two able and energetic young men who are already prominent and who bid fair to take high positions in their respective cities. Both have been seriously sick for some time, but are now in sound health again. The first is Mr. Joseph E. Hood of Woonsocket, R. I., who resides at 129 Front street, in that city. To your reporter he spoke as follows in regard to his recent illness:



MR. JOSEPH E. HOOD.

"I felt weak and dizzy in the morning and my stomach would not digest well, and made me feel so it would burst. I had excruciating pain in the pit of my stomach at times. I used Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy, and every dose gave me relief the moment I took it; the pain is all gone and I feel strong all day—in fact, I feel like a new man. I would not be without Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy in the house."

Mr. Jacob Simon, the second of this duo of progressive young men, worthily represents the energetic spirit of Syracuse, N. Y., his home. He lives at 211 John-st., and to your reporter he stated the facts of his late sickness, speaking enthusiastically of the recovery of his health and of the great remedy which accomplished it.



MR. JACOB SIMON.

"I take great pleasure in testifying to the wonderful curative virtues of Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy. I suffered torture from pains in my limbs and back and my kidneys were in an awful condition. I could not sleep well and felt very miserable. My stomach was very weak and I could not enjoy my food. Now all is changed. I have no pain, can eat and sleep naturally, and am entirely cured by Dr. Greene's Nervura blood and nerve remedy."

Both the young and the old will do well to follow the lead of these young business-men and secure their health first of all. This remedy will cure every time, for it is the great giver of nerve strength and pure blood. It is a purely vegetable medicine and harmless, and is sold by druggists at $1. It is the discovery of the well known DR. GREENE Of 35 W. 14th-st., New York, the famous specialist in curing nervous and chronic diseases. He can be consulted free, personally or by letter.

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TO DISPLAY THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE IS TO SELL IT.
NEWSDEALERS SELL TO MAKE
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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poisoning permanently cured in 30 to 60 days. We eliminate all poison from the system, so that there can never be a return of the disease. You can be treated at home as well as here, (for the same price and under the same guarantee), but with those who prefer to come here, we will contract to cure them or refund all money and pay entire expense of coming, railroad fare and hotel bills, if we fail to cure. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucous Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eye Brows falling out. It is this Malignant Blood Poison that we guarantee to cure. We solicite the most obstinate cases and challenge the world for a case we cannot cure. This disease has always baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians. A legal guarantee to cure or refund money. Write for references who have given permission to refer to them. Address COOK REMEDY CO., 1325 Masonic Temple Chicago

EXTRACT OF BEEF!

Inferior and imitation sorts are coarse, of disagreeable odor, and unpleasant flavor, but the genuine

Liebig COMPANY'S

Bearing the authorized signature of Justus von Liebig, the great chemist, *v. Liebig*

has the odor of roast beef gravy, a fine flavor, dissolves clearly in water and assimilates with the finest and simplest cookery.

FOR DELICIOUS, REFRESHING BEEF TEA.
FOR IMPROVED AND ECONOMIC COOKERY



Fat Babies Wanted!

A Gold Dollar for a Pound of Nice Fat Baby—Want to Sell Yours?

We'll divide with you—

so we're going to make a novel pividend from the shining gold dollars that sensible mothers have poured into our till in exchange for convenient cans of

Highland Brand Evaporated Cream

—unsweetened

the *joy-making, sleep-wooing, baby-thriving* food.

OUR $100.00 GOLD PRIZES:

For the fattest 8-months-old, or under, baby raised on "Highland Brand"—

1st Prize	$50.00	in Gold.
2nd "	25.00	"
3d "	15.00	"
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Conditions: Each claim must be made as soon as possible and before Dec. 20th (so the babies can think its Santa Claus' gold) and must be accompanied by the babies' photograph on the back of which is written the fat rascal's name, age and weight—and 10 "Highland Brand" can-wrappers. No public use will be made of the photographs, without permission.

Send name and address for "Dainty Dishes" and Babies Food pamphlet.

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CHOICE, per gal $1.25
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The Above are Wonderful Values in

PORT WINES.

The Same in
5-gal. kegs, 5 per cent dis.
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(Including package.)

These wines in bottles at 35c, 45c, and 60c per bottle.
Samples on application.

PHYSICIANS WILL DO WELL TO PRESCRIBE THESE WINES.

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A Specific for Consumption

and for all diseases of the Lungs. No treatment in the world can place as many permanent cures of Consumption to its credit as Dr. Schenck's. Nothing in Nature acts so directly and effectively on the lung membranes and tissues, and so quickly disposes of tubercles, congestion, inflammation, colds, coughs, and all the seeds of Consumption as

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When all else fails it comes to the rescue. Not until it fails, and only after faithful trial, should any one despond. It has brought the hopeless to life and health. It has turned the despair of ten thousand homes into joy. It is doing it now, it will continue to do it throughout the ages. *Dr. Schenck's Practical Treatise on Consumption, Liver and Stomach Diseases mailed free to all applicants. Dr. J. H. Schenck & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.*

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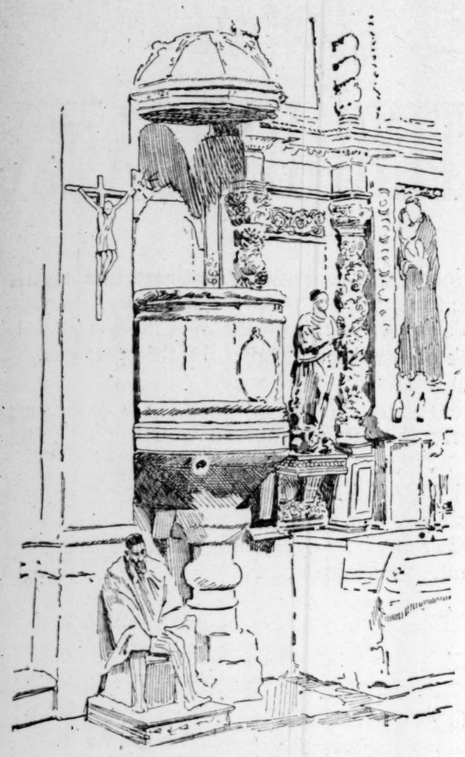
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THE FIFTH ANNUAL WINTER SEASON

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—AND—

One to the Sandwich Islands.

ALL OF THE ABOVE TOURS WILL

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Composed of Double Drawing-room Vestibuled Sleeping, Parlor, Observation, and Dining Cars—run solid the entire trip. The most elaborate and perfectly appointed Train service ever offered to the tourist, affording

OPPORTUNITIES TO VISIT TROPICAL LANDS UNDER UNUSUAL CIRCUMSTANCES



EXTRACTING PULQUE FROM THE MAGUEY PLANT.

The Mexican Tours.

THESE WILL LEAVE

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893, AND THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1893,

SYNOPSIS OF MEXICAN TOUR:

One Day at Hot Springs, Ark.; One Day at San Antonio, Tex.; One Day in El Paso, Tex.;

ONE WEEK IN THE CITY OF MEXICO;

Four Days in the Tropics of Vera Cruz,

INCLUDING A VISIT TO THE

GREAT AZTEC PYRAMID AT CHOLULA

AND TO THE

CITY OF TLAXCALA,

Covering the route followed by Cortez in 1519.

In the latter city is the First Christian Pulpit erected in America, also the First Baptismal Fount and the Standard that Cortez brought from Spain.

Also Lengthy visits to the Cities of Zacatecas, Guadalupe, Aguas Calientes, Leon, Silao, Guanajuato, Guadalajara, Queretaro, Hercules, Puebla, Esperanza, Orizaba, Cordova, Guadalupe Hidalgo, Chihuahua, and the Niagara of Mexico—the Falls of Juanacatlan.

A Journey Unparalleled in Its Scenic and Historical Attractions.

The opening paragraph in Prescott's "Conquest of Mexico" reads: "Of all that extensive Empire which once acknowledged the authority of Spain in the New World no portion for interest and importance can be compared to Mexico. . . . Its scenery grand and picturesque beyond example."

THE VERY BEST PORTIONS OF MEXICO.

"The Daily Anglo-American," published in the City of Mexico, in its issue of Feb. 1, 1891, says: "Grafton's extensive and comprehensive tours of Mexico enable our American neighbor to see the very best portions of Mexico, traversing as they do the Northern, Central, Eastern, Southern, and Western sections, and affording opportunity for a careful inspection of the many wonderful relics belonging to past ages that the ordinary way of travel throughout the republic does not allow."

INTEREST IN MEXICO.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the remarkable attractiveness of Mexico, and how decidedly prominent and popular that country has become as a tourist resort within the past few years, for writers have sounded its praises far and wide. It is *the* Wonderland of the American Continent.

It is pre-eminently the most conspicuous field today for exploration, observation, and study; and Americans who go to Europe in search of the antique and marvelous turn their backs on a much more astonishing civilization adjoining the southern boundary of their own country. Such grand mountain scenery, and towering, eternally snow-capped peaks, with rich, fertile valleys and tropical foliage, fruits and flowers at their feet; glistening lakes and sparkling rivers; rainbowed cataracts and brilliant cascades; prehistoric ruins and relics of early centuries abounding everywhere, coupled with a climate whose geniality is in keeping with that of its people, is attracting the attention of people everywhere, and calls forth the admiration of everybody who visits that charming country.

Price of the Mexican Tour, Embracing four weeks and 6,000 miles of travel, all expenses included..... **$350**

The Sandwich Island Tour

EMBRACING

86 Days and 12,000 Miles of Travel,

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO,

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1893.

SYNOPSIS OF HAWAIIAN TOUR:

Visits Will Be Made to Hot Springs, Ark.; El Paso, Texas; Colton, San Bernardino, Redlands, Riverside, San Diego, Coronado Beach, Los Angeles and Suburbs, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Jose, San Rafael, The Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton, the Big Trees near Santa Cruz, and San Francisco, California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Glenwood Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, and Denver, Colorado;

—AND IN—

Hawaii: Honolulu, Diamond Head, Hilo Beach, Hanopepa Falls, Cocoanut Island, Wailua Falls, Lauhala, Nauanu Pali, Monoa Valley, Mount Tantalus, Kapiolani Park, Waikiki, and other places, including the Great Sugar Plantation, and the Active Volcano, Kilauea.

35 Days to Be Spent on the Islands

(But Parties Whose Time is Limited Can Return Sooner).

Two weeks on the Pacific Ocean, on the splendid Steamship AUSTRALIA, 3,000 tons, belonging to the Oceanic Steamship Company. This boat is a splendid vessel, running regularly in the Sandwich Island trade. The boat is fitted up with the best and latest improvements; the state-rooms are provided with every convenience and are electric lighted and provided with electric call-bells; the dining saloons, social halls, smoking-rooms, etc., in finish and furnishings are not surpassed by any steamer afloat. Travel to the beautiful Hawaiian Islands is on the increase every winter. The Hawaiian Islands are the inferno of the world, because they contain the greatest extinct volcano in the world, Haleakala, the "House of the Sun," ten thousand feet high, the crater of which is thirty-nine miles in circumference. They contain the two greatest active volcanoes, Kilauea and Mauna Loa. From the summit of Haleakala, the most wonderful and absorbingly interesting cloud effects can be seen. Standing on the crest of the vast crater in the early morning, as the sun in all the glory of its tropical fire slowly rises above the horizon and disappears again behind the bank of clouds at your feet to reappear again with greater force and power above, lighting up with its golden splendor the crest of the crater on which you are standing, is a sight surely without a parallel.

The Hawaiian Islands have all the comforts of civilization and all the luxuries of the tropics. Honolulu, the Capital city, is lighted with 1,000 electric lights, has 1,200 telephones, fifteen miles of street railway, sixty miles of streets and drives, thirty miles of water mains.

Price of the Sandwich Islands Tour, INCLUDING CALIFORNIA— All expenses included for 86 Days..... **$625**

The Florida and Cuba Tour

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1893,

AND WILL RETURN TO CHICAGO MARCH 7th.

SYNOPSIS OF FLORIDA AND CUBA TOUR.

One day will be spent at Hot Springs, Arkansas; three days at New Orleans during Mardi Gras Festivities; one day at Pass Christian; one day at Mobile, Ala.; three days at Jacksonville, Fla.; five days in Havana, Cuba; one day in Richmond, Va.; two days in Washington during the Presidential Inauguration, and one day in Cincinnati. In addition to the above there will be stops at Pensacola, Tallahassee, Tampa, Key West, Savannah, and Charleston.

The California Tours

WILL LEAVE CHICAGO

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 4, 1893, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 1, 1893, and WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1893.

SYNOPSIS OF CALIFORNIA TOURS:

The outward trip comprises stops at Hot Springs, Ark.; El Paso, Texas; and in California, San Bernardino, Riverside, San Diego, Coronado Beach, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, Santa Cruz, San Jose, San Rafael, Monterey, San Francisco, and a visit to the Great Lick Observatory on Mount Hamilton; also to the Big Trees near Santa Cruz. Returning stops will be made at Salt Lake City, Glenwood Springs, Manitou, and a side trip to the Summit of Pike's Peak and Denver.

These tours will enable patrons to visit Hot Springs, Arkansas, and the most beautiful and interesting portions of Southern California, including the most noted orange groves and other fruit orchards and semi-tropical flower gardens of that charming, health-giving State. Included in the stops are a number of famous resorts along the coast of the Pacific Ocean, affording opportunity for surf bathing and the enjoyment of the invigorating salt water breezes; also a visit to the Lick Observatory, on the summit of Mount Hamilton, and the Big Trees of Santa Cruz County.

Price of the California Tours, Embracing 36 days and 7,000 miles of travel—all expenses included..... **$350**

Privilege accorded of going on one tour and returning on another, enabling patrons to spend the entire winter in tropical lands.

THE HOTELS

Used on the above Tours are as follows: Hot Springs, Ark., Hotels Eastman and Park; San Antonio, Texas, Hotel Menger; City of Mexico, Hotel Iturbide; San Diego, Cal., Hotel del Coronado; Los Angeles, Cal., The Westminster; Santa Barbara, Cal., The Arlington; Monterey, Cal., Hotel del Monte; San Jose, Cal., Hotel Vendome; Santa Cruz, Cal., Pope House; San Rafael, Hotel Rafael; San Francisco, Cal., Palace Hotel; Honolulu, Hawaii, Royal Hawaiian Hotel; Salt Lake City, Utah, Hotel Knutsford; Manitou Springs, Colo., Cliff House; and Denver, Colo., Hotel Albany.

ALL OF THE ABOVE TOURS

Leave Chicago via the Chicago and Alton Railroad, and from St. Louis via the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway; and in addition the Mexican Tours are operated over the Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, Southern Pacific, Mexican International, Mexican Central, Mexican (Vera Cruz), and the Inter-Oceanic Railroads.

AND THE CALIFORNIA TOURS

Via Texas and Pacific, Southern Pacific and Branches, San Francisco and North Pacific, Rio Grande Western, Denver and Rio Grande, and Missouri Pacific Railroads.

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THE MEXICAN, CALIFORNIA, AND SANDWICH ISLANDS TOURS, COMBINED, LEAVE CHICAGO JANUARY 12, 1893.

All Expenses Included, A Grand Outing of 110 Days, Covering 17,000 Miles. **$900**

For pamphlets giving complete itineraries of and full particulars regarding these Strictly First-Class Tours address

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OPPOSED IN COUNCIL.

PROPOSITION TO EXTEND THE LIGHT SYSTEM RECOMMITTED.

Special Assessment Feature Not Liked by Some—Cost Would Be $5 to $15 for Each Lot of Twenty-five Feet Front—Ald. Ernst Proposes an Amendment That Is Not Considered—Lake Street "L" Transfer Ordinance Sent to Committee—Other Local News.

Considerable opposition was developed at the adjourned meeting of the Council last evening to the ordinance to extend the electric light system by special assessment. It was led by Ald. Ernst, and after the measure had been debated upon for a couple of hours it was recommitted to the Finance committee.

Ald. Ernst presented an amendment, which was adopted, providing that the system shall not be extended except on the petition of the property-owners representing the majority of the front footage of each block.

Ald. Haynes opposed the ordinance on the ground that all sections of the city are not treated alike and Ald. Coughlin opposed it because the first section provided that the conduits, poles, and wires be paid for by special assessment, and the machinery and plant be paid for by general taxation.

City Electrician Barrett was called upon, and said there are at present 1,140 electric lamps, while the plants had a capacity of 6,000, with scarcely any additional operating expense. The assessment for a conduit, he said, would amount to from $5 to $15 for each lot of twenty-five feet.

Test of Strength.

Ald. McGillen made a strong plea for the measure, after which Ald. Coughlin moved that it be recommitted to the Judiciary committee. This was lost on the following vote, which was the first test of strength:

Yeas—Morris, Coughlin, Vogt, O'Brien of the Sixth, Murphy, Cooke, Swigart, Keats, Kunz, Ellert, Gosselin, Mulvihill, Pfister, Potthoff, Ernst, Muelhoefer, Tripp, Larson, Haynes, Lutter, Conway, Haussen, McCarthy, Ackerman, Howell, O'Neill, Bartine—27.

Nays—Woodard, Marrener, Madden, Hepburn, Wall, Morrison, Loeffler, Bidwill, Rohde, Dorman, Schumacher, Kent, Swift, Martin, Knowles, Jackson, Michaelsen, Reddick, Brennan, Maloney, O'Brien of the Nineteenth, Powers, McGillen, Biegler, Wadsworth, Sexton, Carey, Gahan, Rauen, Kenny, Plowman, Noble—32.

Then Ald. O'Neill got Ald. Ernst's amendment reconsidered. He offered one to the effect that consent be obtained from a majority of the front footage in each mile.

Ald. Schumacher offered a substitute to the effect that the extension be made only upon the petition of the property-owners representing a majority of the front footage in the territory desiring the improvement.

Ald. Sexton strongly opposed this but it was adopted by a vote of 26 yeas to 29 nays.

Ald. Powers spoke for the measure and Ald. Ernst offered another amendment providing that the amount of any special assessment paid for gas or oil lampposts be allowed in payment for such special assessment for electric lamps.

Ald. Noble held that the amendment was inconsistent, as the cost of the gas post was paid to the gas company. He moved to table the amendment. The motion was lost, and Ald. Kent moved, inasmuch as the Aldermen did not understand the measure, it be recommitted to the Finance committee, and it was carried.

Another Plan Proposed.

Ald. Ernst had another amendment which was read but not considered. It provided that as soon as possible the City of Chicago shall furnish electric-light to private persons located on streets where the city electric-light lamps are placed upon the payment of a price to be fixed by the Council.

The Council concurred in the report of the Committee on Schools recommending the erection of two six-room additions to the Shurtleff School at a cost of $60,000; also the recommendation to purchase a school site at McAuley avenue and Hirsch street for $13,975.

Ald. Swift got the ordinance confirming the transfer of the Lake Street Elevated railway company to the Lake Street Elevated railroad company recommitted to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West on the ground that it had never been considered by the committee.

Ald. Knowles introduced an ordinance providing for the construction of a subway under the Chicago and Northwestern tracks to connect the north and south parts of Sacramento avenue. The ordinance announces that T. C. Griffiths is willing to build a subway at his own expense and present it to the city. It recommends that permission be granted him. The ordinance was referred to the Committee on Streets and Alleys West.

CONTROVERSY OVER A TRUNK.

A Woman Arrested for Larceny Says It Is a Case of Persecution.

A unique point in controversy was presented by a prisoner at the East Chicago Avenue Station last night. Carrie Howard was arrested by Officer Richardson on a warrant charging her with larceny.

The complainant is James Murphy, who says that the woman is holding his trunk and refuses to deliver it on demand. Carrie, or Mattie Howard, as she is best known, lives at No. 184 North Clark street, and has been arrested many times. She claims to hold the Murphy trunk for board, and avoided recognition of an execution by hiding the property.

But last night when arrested the woman made a direct charge against Officer Richardson, declaring that her arrest was due to persecution. She stated that several weeks ago the officer demanded a valuable pug dog belonging to her, and on her refusal to give him the dog said he would get even with her. The officer says there is no truth in the statement, while the woman says this is the real cause of her being arrested several times recently.

Insane Bohemian Woman.

A Bohemian woman, whose residence is unknown, Mrs. Frances Brezino, came into the insane court yesterday with a baby in her arms. W. P. Goodsmith, a physician in the Martha Washington Home, said she was brought to that institution by the Desplaines street police, who picked her up on the street. Though she guarded the babe with the most jealous care she several times stripped it of all clothing and held it under a stream of cold water or placed it out on the window sill. She was sent to the poorhouse temporarily, as the doctors feared to separate her from the baby.

Postponement of the Horse Show.

Owing to the delay by the contractors in the completion of the Tattersall Building the committee having the matter in charge has decided to postpone the horse show until early spring. The association has gone to the expense of advertising, soliciting entries, and making preparations, but after a careful calculation it was decided that, owing to the rapid approach of cold weather, it would be impossible to insure the comfort of both spectators and exhibits. The committee has resolved that a good show or no show at all must be held, hence the postponement.

Placed Under Bonds to Keep the Peace.

When the case of Alexander Feikes, the San Francisco broker who was arrested upon complaint of Mrs. Norma Neitler of No. 237 Lincoln avenue charged with threats to kill, was called in Justice Lyon's court yesterday morning Attorney Harris for the complaining witness said he was satisfied to have the defendant sign a peace bond. This was agreed to by the attorney, and Feikes was placed under $1,500 bonds to keep the peace for one year.

Dickens Social at Evanston.

A Dickens social was given last evening at the South Presbyterian Church, Evanston, by the Young People's Christian Endeavor Society of the church. Sixty characters of Dickens' most popular books were impersonated by the young people, who were arrayed in appropriate costumes. After a grand march at 8 o'clock several charades were given. Lemonade and refreshments were sold for the benefit of the society.

Warren Springer Asks a Change of Venue.

This morning Judge Tuthill will decide whether he is prejudiced enough against Warren Springer to grant the latter a change of venue. The case is the one in which the Chicago West Side Tunnel company is seeking to condemn a building of which Springer has a five years' lease. The latter made affidavit that Judges Tuthill and Adams were so prejudiced against him that he could not get a fair trial before them.

Paul Siddler Killed.

Paul Siddler, 20 years of age, a cornicemaker by trade, was engaged yesterday afternoon in repairing the cornice on a malt-house at No. 906 North Ashland avenue. He was at work on a scaffold sixty feet above the ground, when it fell. Siddler landed on his head, which was crushed to a pulp. He lived with his parents at No. 195 Ontario street and the remains were removed to the morgue.

FUNERAL OF HIRAM WHEELER.

The Casket Covered with Floral Offerings—Interred in Graceland Cemetery.

Yesterday afternoon at his late residence on Michigan avenue a large number of friends and relatives assembled to witness the last ceremonies over the remains of Hiram Wheeler. Many gray heads were in the assemblage—old friends of the dead man who had grown up with him and who had been associated with him in his long career of usefulness. There were many young men, too, who had looked upon Mr. Wheeler as a wise leader and a kind friend; one in whose taking away they realized that they had sustained a severe loss.

Orchids, American Beauty roses, chrysanthemums, and calla lilies, in beautiful and appropriate designs, covered the casket wherein the dead man lay. The extent and beauty of these floral offerings were in themselves a sufficient evidence of the esteem in which the deceased had been held.

The services were begun by the reading of the first part of the burial service from the Episcopal ritual by the Rev. Clinton Locke of the Grace Episcopal Church. "I am the resurrection and the life," was the opening sentence of the words of comfort for the sorrowing family. At the conclusion of this reading the choir of the Second Presbyterian Church sang that hymn of Cardinal Newman's so appropriate for such occasions: "Lead, kindly light, amid the encircling gloom, lead thou me on."

The Rev. Mr. Locke then read the remainder of the ritual, beginning with the words in the first verse of the first chapter of Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians: "Now is Christ risen and become the first fruits of them that slept." At the end of the reading the choir sang: "My Jesus, as thou wilt, O may thy will be mine."

Mr. Locke then offered a prayer for grace to enable the stricken widow and children to bear their sorrow, after which the choir chanted the Lord's Prayer, and the remains were conveyed to Graceland Cemetery, where they were interred with simple ceremony in the family lot.

It was the oft-expressed wish of the deceased that his funeral be as simple as possible, and it was in compliance with this wish that no funeral sermon was delivered.

Among the prominent people present were Thomas Parker, Lemuel Norton, R. H. Fleming, John Prindiville, J. C. Willard, C. T. Wheeler, John C. Black, H. A. Rust, Frank and Charles Parmalee, William Blair, R. G. Coburn, C. S. Hough, Thomas Powell, A. L. Garth, and L. P. Hilyard.

The honorary pallbearers were J. K. McKey, George R. Dunlap, Charles Counselman, James Barrell, E. Buckingham, J. W. Odell, Murry Nelson, J. H. Dole.

The active pallbearers were eight foremen, selected from the eight elevators controlled by Munger, Wheeler & Co. They were James Carter Jr., James Lenox, John Sayre, L. Fiedler, J. Deasey, Edward Arnold, William Carter, and L. S. Baker.

Funeral of Daniel Nash.

The ceremonies over the remains of the late Daniel Nash were held yesterday morning at his late residence, at No. 3250 Groveland Park avenue. Dr. I. S. Moses of the Anshe Maariv Synagogue was in charge of the obsequies, and delivered a funeral oration. Dr. Moses spoke highly of the life of the deceased, and read words of consolation to the stricken family. After the ceremonies were over the remains were conveyed to Mount Maariv Cemetery and there interred in the family burying-ground. The pall-bearers were Dr. Charles Kahn Miln, L. Requinsteiner, S. Heidmeyer, L. Brum, Charles Marks, H. Elkins, J. Gutman, E. Alexander, and O. Wiener.

Funeral of Philip W. Dater.

Funeral services were held over the remains of Philip W. Dater at his residence on Division street yesterday morning. No sermon was preached, but the ritual of the Episcopal Church was read by the Rev. Messrs. Hopkins of the Church of St. James and the Rev. Delafield of the Church of the Transfiguration. The choir of St. James' Church sang the hymns "Lead, Kindly Light" and "Asleep in Jesus," and after a short prayer the assembled friends entered carriages and accompanied the remains to Graceland Cemetery. A large number of the members of the Board of Trade, with whom Mr. Dater had been associated in business, were present.

Mrs. Gen. Nathan Kimball.

OGDEN, Utah, Nov. 25.—Mrs. Gen. Nathan Kimball died here this morning. She was born at Lavonia, Ind., Jan. 20, 1833, and was married to Gen. Kimball 42 years ago. All their four children will attend the funeral Sunday except Lieut. William Kimball, stationed at Vancouver. Gen. Kimball himself is quite feeble and is crushed.

Newton A. Mills of Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Newton A. Mills, a lawyer of this city, died yesterday in a little room where he had lived many years. For ten years he had not slept in a bed, being afflicted with asthma. Although well connected he had always refused to be cared for by his friends.

Isaac Cornell, Beloit, Wis.

BELOIT, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Isaac Cornell, a pioneer settler of the northern part of Winnebago County, Ill., and one of the richest farmers of this locality, died today.

Oliver P. Pindell, Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 25.—Oliver P. Pindell, ex-President of the Commercial Travelers' Association of the United States, and a populer traveling salesman for the last twenty years, died yesterday aged 45.

Robert Barbour, Paterson, N. J.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 25.—Robert Barbour, President of the Barbour Flax Spinning company, died early this morning of apoplexy. He left a fortune variously estimated from $5,000,000 to $10,000,000.

HOME FOR DESTITUTE, CRIPPLED WAIFS.

Organization Perfected to Erect a Building at Ellsworth.

"One thousand crippled, destitute children in this wealthy and prosperous city! Just think of it!" exclaimed Mrs. Nelson Stelle at a meeting held at the Sherman House yesterday afternoon for the purpose of taking steps to erect a home for some of that thousand at least. Mrs. Stelle was speaking to a half dozen women who, with herself, have undertaken the work. They formed a new organization, for which they have just received a charter. Their object is to build a home at a cost of $50,000, and they will at once proceed to the task of raising the money and carrying out all the other details in connection with the plan. An acre and a half of land at Ellsworth has been secured for the new building. Six of the lots were presented by Dr. E. B. Weeks, Alfred Ellsworth, and Mrs. N. M. Vestover, while the remainder has been procured through the efforts of the Ladies' Charitable Aid Society of Campbell Park. The work of building will probably be commenced in May, and before next winter 150 helpless children will have been provided with a home. It is intended to make the home self-supporting. One point in which the home differs from most others of the kind is that on the ground of age alone it will never send out any one who wishes to remain within its walls. The home will be non-sectarian. These officers were chosen:

President, Mrs. Nelson Stelle; Vice-President, Mrs. David F. Devin; Treasurer, Mrs. George Tapper; Secretary, Mrs. C. H. Weeks.

These officers, with Mrs. Joseph Hansworth, Mrs. M. Harris, and Mrs. J. C. Vaughan, will form the Board of Directors. The organization will be known as the "Building Aid Society for the Home for Destitute Crippled Children." The home will be under the direction of Dr. S. Prince.

DR. PRICE'S DELICIOUS Flavoring Extracts

NATURAL FRUIT FLAVORS.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Rose, etc.

Of perfect purity—Of great strength—Economy in their use. Flavor as delicately and deliciously as the fresh fruit.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

A Reduction in Boys' Overcoats

Clothing Departments:—3rd Floor—North Building.

A reduction has been made on our new and very desirable, fashionably cut, fashionably made, heavy

Overcoats —and— Ulsters

For Boys and Children.

Double Breasted Overcoats, Box Overcoats, Dress Overcoats, Storm Coats, Russian Coats, Cape Ulsters, Hood Ulsters, Cape and Hood Ulsters of the finest fabrics and best custom work.

At Great Reductions from Regular Prices.

The "superiority" of these garments, in quality, style and finish, is unexcelled, and we advise the earliest possible selections before assortments are broken.

MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

FINE FOOTWEAR.

- - A Clearing Sale
- - of "Odds and Ends."

At 25 and 50 per cent. from the Usual Prices.

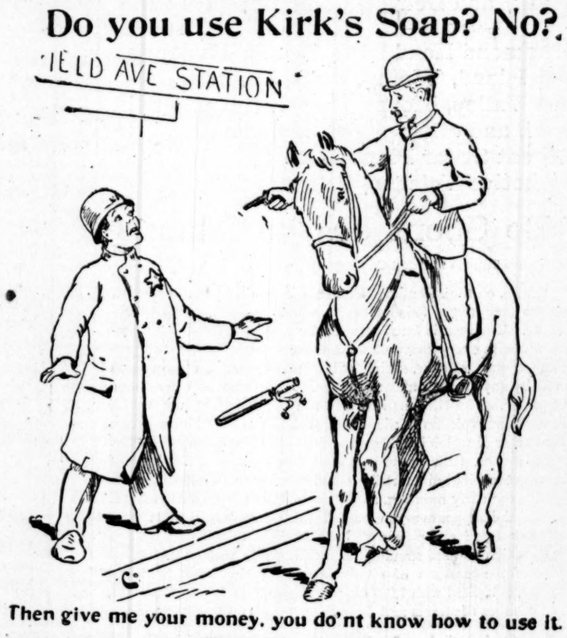
The Shoe Department offers, in a Clearing Sale, the "Odds and Ends"---*in Broken Sizes*---of the following lines of our Fine Footwear.

Ladies' Trube Kid (Burt's) Boot.
Ladies' Hand-made, Royal Kid Walking Boot.
Ladies' Cloth-Top, Piccadilly Last, Walking Boot.
Ladies' Bead-Embroidered Slippers.
Ladies' Bronze Kid "Washingtons."
Ladies' Bead-Embroidered Sandals.
Ladies' Undressed Kid Sandals (grey).

We still have, in the above lines, desirable sizes. The prices have been made *so very low* that the customer who can fortunately find the proper size will secure a Great Bargain.

An up-to-date Road Agent—

Do you use Kirk's Soap? No?



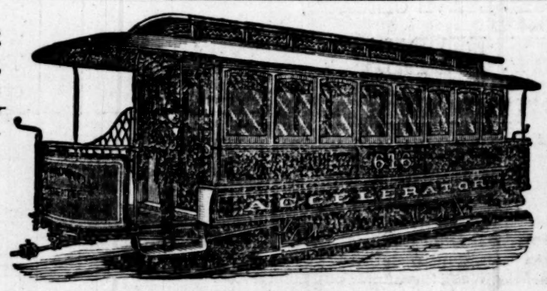
Then give me your money, you do'nt know how to use it.

Kirk's American Family Soap

Holds up, goes through and cleans out thoroughly

A Hair Raiser—Kirk's Dusky Diamond Tar Soap

BROWNELL'S



ACCELERATOR

Patented Nov. 3, 1891; Aug. 23, 1892; Aug. 23, 1892.

DO YOU Own stock in a street railroad? Want better service and larger earnings? IF YES,

RIDE ON THE NEW ACCELERATOR CARS

On the Limits Line Clark-st. Cable.

Note how both are attained, and write your opinion to

BROWNELL CAR COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

$200,000 WORTH —OF— MEN'S —AND— BOYS' CLOTHING MUST BE SOLD —BY— JANUARY 31.

PRICES: HALF —AND— LESS.

OUR GREAT EXIT SALE —AND ITS— TEMPTING BARGAINS.

The final closing of our clothing business January 31st—at which time the building passes out of our hands—compels us to sell off in the meantime all our large and handsome stock of men's and boys' clothing, consisting of overcoats—storm coats—cape coats—business and dress suits and trousers—all of which are made in that dependable, stylish, perfect-fitting manner so well known in our goods.

To make this a quick and positive closing out we have made prices half and less than half what they were, and we repeat for the benefit of everybody that we are absolutely closing out our business.

Men's Overcoats.

Lot No. 1—were $20.....selling now at $12
" 2 " $15..... " " $10
" 3 " $20..... " " $15

Men's Ulsters.

Lot No. 3—were $15.....selling now at $10
" 4 " $20..... " " $12
" 6 " $25..... " " $18

Men's Suits.

Lot No. 12—were $15.....selling now at $ 8
" 13 " $18..... " " $10
" 14 " $20..... " " $12
" 15 " $20..... " " $15
" 16 " $25..... " " $15
" 17 " $32..... " " $22

Boys' Suits.

Lot No. 1—were $10 and $12...selling now at $ 8
" 2 " $12 and $13... " " $ 9
" 3 " $13 and $15... " " $10
" 4 " $15 and $18... " " $12

Small Boys' Suits.

Lot No. 1—were $6 .....selling now at $ 4
" 2 " $8, $7, $6... " " $ 5
" 3 " $8 ..... " " $ 6
" 4 " $8 and $10.. " " $ 7

Small Boys' Overcoats.

Lot No. 1—were $6 .....selling now at $ 4
" 2 " $6 and $7.... " " $ 5
" 3 " $8 and $10.. " " $ 6
" 4 " $9 and $10.. " " $7.50

Ask to see that Special Lot of about 200 Men's Suits that were $15 and $18, and now selling as $7.50.

Wanamaker & Brown, 145 STATE STREET.

OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

WESTERN SALVAGE WRECKING AGENCY

SAMUEL GANS, Manager

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 1, AT 10 A. M.
At Salvage Wrecking Salesrooms,
126 to 132 Market-st., Chicago.
For account of Fire Underwriters.
AT PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE SALVAGE OF THE F. DOHMEN CO., Milwaukee, Wis.,
Wholesale Druggists,
Consisting of large quantities of
Patent Medicines, Hood's Pills, Hires Root Beer, Horsford's Acid Phosphate, Plasters, Nestle's Food, Roots, herbs, etc.
200 cases Fine Bottled Whiskies in well-known brands. Rubber Goods, Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Violin Strings, Combs, Stationery, Druggists' Sundries, Paints, Oils, White Lead, etc., etc.
GOODS ALL IN FINE CONDITION AND ON EXHIBITION NOV. 30.
Advance notices
ON TUESDAY, DEC. 6, AT 10 A. M.,
The salvages of
THE GREAT MILWAUKEE FIRE,
Consisting of
5,000 cases Canned Goods, Soaps, etc.
Also large lines of
Tea, Coffee, Syrups, Mason's Fruit Jars, Willow, and Wooden Ware, etc., etc.
ON WEDNESDAY, DEC. 14, AT 10 A. M.,
The entire salvage of
T. L. KELLY & CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.,
Consisting of a full assortment of the
Most Staple Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Hosiery, Notions, Holiday Novelties, etc., etc.
Stocks arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.



GEO. P. GORE & CO. AUCTIONEERS AND Wholesale COMMISSION MERCHANTS 126 TO 132 MARKET ST CHICAGO.

SALES FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 3.
TUESDAY.....DRY GOODS
Including a large line of
Fur Sets and Trimming, Winter Underwear, Woolen Hose and ½ Hose, Cloaks, Jackets, etc.
WEDNESDAY.....BOOTS, SHOES, RUBBERS
Everything Seasonable and Desirable in
Leather and Rubber Footwear.
THURSDAY.....CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS
Absolutely closing orders on
Fur and Plush Caps, Overcoats, Fea Jackets, etc., and
A Bankrupt Stock of Fine Clothing.
Crockery, Glassware, Holiday Goods, Toys, Dolls, Plush Goods, Vases, Bohemian Glassware, 18 Cases Very Fine Bisque Figures, and a large line of
Fire Stands, Fire Sets, Pokers, Brass Fenders, etc.
ALSO, ON SAME DAY,
Great Fire Salvage Sale
Drugs, Druggists' Sundries, Patent Medicines, Whiskies, etc.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

RIGHT TO PRESCRIBE

The Value of Spectacles Depends on the skill of the optician. We are skilled—consult us. We import and manufacture Optical, Mathematical, and Surveying Instruments. Magic Lanterns, Photo Cameras, Artificial Human Eyes, &c., &c. BEWARE of deception and imitators! We have no branch stores. Strictly reliable instruments to be obtained only from
1843. THE OLD RELIABLE 1892.
L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 Madison-st., Tribune Building.

WE HELP OTHERS
How to buy DIAMONDS Why Not You?
You can have one for the asking.
SEE HOW WE DO IT. Geo. E. Marshall,
195-197 Wabash-av., cor. Adams-st, Importer

Candy Send $1.25, $2.10, or $3.50 for a superb box of Candy by express, prepaid east of Denver or west of Boston. Suitable for Presents. Sample orders solicited. Address C. F. GUNTHER, CONFECTIONER, 212 STATE-ST., CHICAGO

HOLIDAY GIFTS

Our collection of choice, artistic, desirable articles suitable for PRESENTS represents the best work of celebrated factories the world over..... Many items that cannot be duplicated elsewhere.

State and Lake sts.

PITKIN AND BROOKS

FINE CHINA

Magnificent Ornaments.

Elegant Cabinets for Bric-a-Brac.

Plant Pots and Pedestals. . . .

Rich Cut and Gold Enameled GLASSWARE.

State and Lake-sts.

Early Purchases Will Be Reserved for Later Delivery.

AUCTION SALE.

EUREKA IRON & STEEL WORKS

On Monday, Nov. 28th, 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, the EUREKA IRON & STEEL WORKS will offer the following valuable property situated in the City of Wyandotte, Wayne County, Mich., for sale at Public Auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the company in Wyandotte.

1st—Complete modern charcoal blast furnace, capacity of sixty (60) tons per day, with dock frontage of 800 feet on the Detroit River; ore sheds, pig-iron yard, etc.

2d—Rolling mill, with dock frontage of 775 feet on Detroit River and a depth of about 800 feet; said mill containing one plate mill train, bar mill trains, scrap and muck bar train, heating furnaces, and other appurtenances; large office buildings, locomotives and cars, etc.

3d—Railroad tracks, with right of way connecting the furnace and mills with the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Michigan Central Railroads.

4th—139 lots, averaging 50 feet front by 140 feet in depth, in the said City of Wyandotte, and a parcel of land in the Township of Ecorse, south of and immediately adjoining the city, with a frontage of about 550 feet on the Detroit River and extending to the River Road, so-called.

Title to property perfect and free from incumbrance.

For particulars apply to SIDNEY D. MILLER, Secretary, 30 Griswold-st., Detroit, Mich.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 & 86 Randolph-st.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING,
REGULAR SALE
FURNITURE,
CARPETS, STOVES, BEDDING, and GENERAL HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

JAPANESE ART GOODS

Sale Continues at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m.
TODAY.
ROYAL SATSUMA VASES, BRONZES, CARVED IVORIES, Etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

ACCOUNT BOOKS.

Instock the most extensive line of Commercial Account Books of any house in the country. A Bindery fully equipped with all modern improvements, with facilities to do the largest of work
THAYER & JACKSON STATIONERY CO
245 and 247 State-st., near Jackson.

POPULAR PEASE PIANOS $300 SOLD $10 CHICAGO

RUSZTI ASSZU. MENESI ASSZU.

The Most Effective Tonics.

Guaranteed Pure Hungarian Medicinal Wines.

Highly recommended by all medical authorities of America and Europe.

SAMUEL LENCK,
Oedenburg, Hungary. (*Established 1792.*)

Sole Agents for Chicago:
GROMMES & ULLRICH,
104-106 Madison-st.

Furniture Drapery Lace Curtains.

Some people have the impression that we sell only expensive goods. This is a mistake. We have the largest stock of MEDIUM Furniture in Chicago, as well as the best assortment of FINE goods.
Prices the LOWEST.
Furniture, Drapery, and Upholstery made to order from Classical Designs.

J. A. COLBY & SONS.
146 to 154 WABASH-AV.
Factory, 85 to 89 Henry-st.

Pages 9 to 16.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1892—SIXTEEN PAGES.

THREE ARE SCALDED.

SERIOUS RESULT OF A SAFETY-VALVE BLOWING OFF.

One Employe of the John Schroeder Lumber Company of Milwaukee Not Expected to Live—Large Sanitarium for Willmette, Ill.—Advance in the Price of Brooms—Mutiny on Board the Schooner J. C. Bauer—Insurance Companies Claim That Their Client Is Not Dead.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Three employés of the John Schroeder Lumber company were scalded this noon by the blowing off of the safety valve in the planing mill. They are:

BOETTCHER, AUGUST, internally scalded; not expected to live.

BRANDT, FRED, hands and face scalded; injuries not serious.

ZABEL, FRED, hands scalded; injuries not serious.

The men were sitting close to the boiler eating their lunch when they were suddenly enveloped in dense steam, from which they were rescued with much difficulty. They were removed to the Emergency Hospital. It is claimed that the boiler was not neglected, but the safety valve opened under the heavy pressure of steam which accumulated while the machinery was shut down during the noon hour.

St. Joseph's convent in this city will erect an immense sanitarium at Willmette, Ill. It will be a cold water institute modeled after the famous Kneipp Water Cure in Germany. The main building will be T shaped. It will have a frontage of 166 feet, and the central portion will have a depth of 123 feet. The two wings will be 52 feet deep. It will be a solid brick structure, and will cost $50,000. It will have sixty rooms, besides the general rooms, such as the dining-room and kitchen, and each room will have a bath attached. A professor from the Kneipp institute is coming from Europe to take charge of it.

Arthur Johnson & Bros. of Chicago are the lowest bidders for building Milwaukee's new City Hall, proposals for which were opened today. Their bid is $721,000, exclusive of the piling, which they estimate will cost $14,000 more, or a total of $735,000. As the city's appropriation is but $690,000, the Board of Public Works decided to refer all the bids to the Common Council.

An organization has been formed by the broom manufacturers of Milwaukee, and notice was given today of a 30 per cent advance in prices. The advance affects all grades and styles of brooms and takes effect at once. The broommakers say that this action was rendered imperative by the great rise in price of broom corn, in which a number of Chicago dealers have established something like a corner.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE J. C. BAUER.

The Crew Refuses to Take an Extra Course Without Compensation.

STURGEON BAY, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A mutiny has prevailed on the schooner J. C. Bauer of Milwaukee for three days. The Bauer arrived in port from Milwaukee. The crew claim that they were hired for the trip between Chicago and Garden Bay and return to Milwaukee, but as the weather set in cold with a blinding snow-storm Sunday morning, the Bauer was unable to reach its destination. The Captain tacked off, going to Horse Shoe Bay for a cargo of lumber, but the crew refused to go to any other port except Garden Bay, else receive extra wages. This demand the Captain refused to accede to. The crew then attempted to take possession of the vessel, but in vain. The Captain and mate succeeded in overpowering the three sailors. The three men and the Captain came up-town to obtain legal advice. The Captain was told not to pay the men anything extra and to keep them off the vessel. The sailors' attorney told them to get aboard the vessel and take possession. The three men started on a run to the vessel. The skipper getting wind of the affair immediately gave chase, but the sailors got on board first and took possession of the craft. When the Captain arrived the trouble was again resumed. After many threats the Captain succeeded in driving the men into the forecastle, where they are cooped up like so many chickens without anything to eat. Quiet prevailed on board this afternoon, but an outbreak is liable at any moment. The Captain and mate have been engaged in stripping the schooner this afternoon. The Captain stated that he was compelled to lay his schooner up because there was no crew to handle it.

CLAIM THE INSURED IS NOT DEAD.

Companies Refuse to Pay Policies on the Ground of Fraud.

OSHKOSH, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The American Mutual Accident Association of this city has been sued by the representatives of F. J. Thrun of Marathon County, Wis., who is reputed to be dead, but the company will contest the claim as they believe it to be a conspiracy to defraud. The residence of Thrun at Rome was burned the night of Oct. 28. It was a one-story building, and two other men, who were waked and told of the fire by Thrun, escaped without difficulty. Thrun has not been seen since. A charred skeleton was found in the ruins. The insurance company believes that it was not Thrun's, though an inquest was held and a verdict returned. The total amount of insurance carried by Thrun was as follows: The American Mutual of Oshkosh, $2,000; the Northern Mutual Life of Milwaukee, $10,000; the Northwestern Aid Association of Madison, $4,000; the Ætna Insurance company of Hartford, Conn., $15,000, and an application had been made for a $15,000 policy in the Equitable Life Insurance company of New York.

OLD FOLKS MARRIED AT EAU CLAIRE

The Groom Is 79 and the Bride 55—Suit Had to Be Compromised.

EAU CLAIRE, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Henry Sherman Jones is 79 years old and Elizabeth Jane Toy is 55. They were married Thanksgiving day. This is the sequel of a courtship beset with great obstacles. The two sons and two daughters of Mr. Jones discovered some time ago his determination to marry Mrs. Toy, and thereupon filed a petition in the Probate Court praying that a guardian be appointed for their father on the ground that he was mentally incompetent, was about to marry, and his property was in danger of conversion. The old gentleman has about $50,000 in real estate and money left. He finally compromised the suit in order to get married. He gave the house in which he lived and city lots worth $7,000 to one son, a farm worth $10,000 to another son, and is to give his daughters cash, how much is not known. Within a few hours after the Rev. C. A. Payne of the Second Congregational Church had performed the marriage ceremony the groom bought Mr. Payne's house for $1,900 and will reside in it after Dec. 1. Mr. Jones has thrown away his cane and says he is good for twenty years. No members of his family were at the wedding.

SALT WELL DISCOVERED IN INDIANA

The Product Is Pure, Fine Grained, and White Without Bleaching.

WINAMAC, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—James H. Higgins, residing at Francesville, a village in the southwest part of the county, was boring for water, when his drill, at the depth of fifty-four feet, penetrated a vein of water. A quantity of the water was boiled down in a tin kettle when nearly a pound of salt was found. It is remarkably pure, fine grained, and white, and experts say it needs no alum to bleach the salt.

DEATH OF THE OLDEST SIR KNIGHT.

Hugh Boyd Meets His Fate in a Burning House at St. Johns, Mich.

ST. JOHNS, Mich., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Hugh Boyd was burned to death last night in the dwelling of John Johnson, where he was boarding. Mrs. Johnson was also burned to a crisp. The fire caught from the kitchen stove. Mr. Boyd was born in Ireland Nov. 12, 1798; was made a Mason in Clyde, N. Y., in 1819; joined the chapter and commandery at Newark, N. Y., in 1820; was a member of St. Johns Commandery No. 24, Knights Templar, and was said to be the oldest Sir Knight in the United States.

SHOOTS HER LOVER AND HIS WIFE.

Desperate Deed of May Sams, a Hotel Domestic at Cairo, Ill.

CAIRO, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A pistol shot from an upper floor was heard this forenoon in the office of the Planters House by those assembled. It was followed by five others in quick succession. The last one was accompanied by a woman's scream, and before an attempt could be made to go up the form of a woman was seen coming down the stairway with blood pouring from the ghastly wound in her bosom. She was met by one of the clerks and assisted to a settee in the office. Others rushed up stairs and found the dead body of Capt. Ransom Sampson lying on the floor at the head of the stairs and near him the form of May Sams, the woman who had caused it all. Sampson was a steamboat pilot, who has been lavish in his attentions to May Sams, a domestic in an adjoining hotel where he boarded. He was married last week to Miss Lizzie Spires at Hickman, Ky., and it was she who came staggering down the stairs. Mr. and Mrs. Sampson returned from their wedding tour this morning and their arrival was soon known to May Sams. She purchased a revolver and cartridges, and then going to the Planters House, asked to be shown to the room of the bride and groom. Thinking her a friend of theirs, the clerk directed a bell boy to show her up. She reproached Sampson for his treatment of her, and before they were aware of her intention drew her revolver and opened fire on him. One ball struck him in the mouth and another passed through his lungs. He ran out of the room and fell dead in the hall. Turning to the bride she shot her twice, one ball striking in the breast and passing through the body. Another lodged in her person. Still another shot missed entirely and lodged in the wall. Turning the weapon upon herself Miss Sams fired a ball that passed through her lungs and came out at the back. Both women were taken to St. Mary's Infirmary. The murderess will die. Hopes are entertained that the bride will recover.

COULD NOT CURE THE SNAKE BITE.

The Faith Cure Insufficient in the Case of an Indiana Farmer.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 25. — George Southard, a farmer of Jasper County, met death under peculiar circumstances Thursday. A religious sect which believes that the exercise of sufficient faith will enable the believer to perform miracles flourishes in certain parts of that county. Southard became a fanatic of the new belief and recently picked up a rattlesnake under the superstition that his abiding and persistent faith would protect him from any possible injury. The venomous reptile bit him in the arm, and after suffering the most frightful agonies he died, raving like a maniac.

GENERAL NEWS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Certificates to Practice Medicine in Illinois Issued by the Board of Health.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov 25.—[Special.]—The Illinois State Board of Health has during the last week issued State certificates to practice medicine and surgery in Illinois to the following physicians: E. J. Avery, E. L. Denison, Jacquis Hollinger, J. H. Jackson, E. R. Kellogg, Alexis Riennier, P. R. Welcker, D. Williams of Chicago; P. H. Brown, East St. Louis; L. P. Bradley, Peoria; E. Bradford, Rock Island; F. C. Claxton, Dwight; G. A. Chilgren, Burlington, Ia.; L. E. Carder, Hull; J. C. Killgore, Vermilion; F. J. O'Shay, Rockford; C. T. Parker, Thackery; W. A. Young, Springfield; and State certificates entitling to practice midwifery to Maria Stein and Amali Toolski of Chicago and J. M. Bromstrom of Bloomington.

Cincinnati "Enquirer" Sued for Slander.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Anna Johnston, sister-in-law of J. D. Johnston, proprietor of the Johnston Hotel, today filed her complaint in the Circuit Court, attaching money in the hands of the Cincinnati *Enquirer's* agents and demanding $20,000 damages for slander. The suit is based on a special sent to the *Enquirer* from this city stating that a strike at the Johnston House was occasioned by the discharge of one of the servants for incorrect reasons.

Boy Burned to Death in Camp.

ROCK CREEK, Minn., Nov. 25.—H. E. Thompson of this place while in the woods hunting this morning had his son, 12 years old, with him. Thompson started out early, leaving his boy in the camp asleep and a fire close to the camp. He returned at 2 o'clock this afternoon, finding his boy and dog burned to death. It is supposed that the boy was smothered in his sleep, as he was found with a blanket wrapped around him badly burned.

Wheat-Thief Captured at Mascoutah.

MASCOUTAH, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Henry Alvers was lodged in jail today. It is estimated that he has sold thousands of bushels of wheat stolen from farmers. His plan was to steal wagon loads of wheat from granaries and drive boldly to market with the grain. His appearance was that of a backwoods German farmer and he never once aroused the suspicions of wheat dealers.

Indian Child Killed by a Panther.

WICHITA, Kas., Nov. 25. — [Special.] — An enormous panther made its appearance Wednesday evening at Hopkins' trading post, in the Cherokee Outlet, and killed an Indian child in the presence of its mother. William Timmons, a trader, started in pursuit of the panther and killed it yesterday near the State line. The dead animal measured seven feet from nose to tail.

Skaters Narrowly Escape Death.

NEENAH, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Alice M. Peck, Albert Paul, and Walter J. Smith while skating on Lake Winnebago yesterday afternoon broke through the ice about a mile from shore. The first two were skating together and when they broke in Mr. Smith tried to help them out, but fell in too. M. Griswold and others rescued them.

Steals a Switch Engine and Escapes.

RHINELANDER, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—While the crew of switch engine No. 300 of the Soo road were at dinner some unknown person boarded it and started at full speed down the main line. The engine of a freight train was detached and chase given. At Pelican the switch engine was overtaken, but the unknown man had escaped.

Poisons Her Brother-in-Law and Herself.

ST. HENRY, Minn., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Joseph E. Haunder died suddenly today. Strychnine was afterwards found in his tobacco. Miss Agnes Beer, his wife's sister, died in the same manner and left a letter asking to be buried with Haunder. It is supposed she poisoned herself and Haunder.

Pleads Guilty to Murder.

ALTON, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—At the Coroner's inquest on the body of Michael Mimnaugh, who was shot and killed yesterday by his brother-in-law, Lawrence A. Farley, the jury held Farley responsible for the murder. Farley was given a hearing, pleaded guilty, and was sent to jail to await trial.

Frozen to Death in Minnesota.

CARLSON, Minn., Nov. 25.—A teamster named Cobb left Cloquet Monday for camp. The team returned Wednesday without the driver. Later two Indians reported finding the body of a man frozen to death five miles north of town. A dog refused to allow them to touch the body.

Davenport Elopers Caught at Dubuque.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Adolph Kindler, a candy manufacturer of Davenport, and Miss Myers of the same place were arrested here yesterday. Kindler is a married man, and it is claimed induced the girl to elope with him. They were taken back to Davenport.

Accidentally Killed by His Companion.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Elmer Tindell, 17 years old, while hunting yesterday afternoon was shot and instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of his companion.

Train Kills a Farmer and His Horses.

BARABOO, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—A southbound passenger train on the Northwestern killed Farmer Malley and his team of horses at Waunakee this morning.

Slips on the Walk and Breaks His Leg.

IOWA CITY, Ia., Nov. 25.—H. Loosley, agent of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific railway at Iowa City, slipped on the icy walk today and broke his leg.

Crushed to Death in an Elevator.

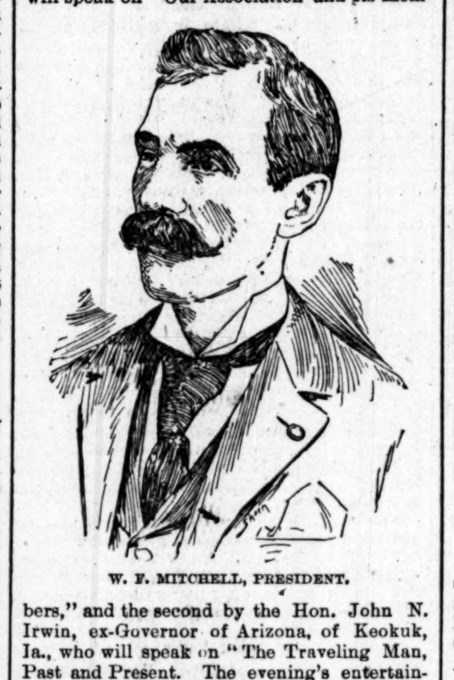
FARRAGUT, Ia., Nov. 25.—A. O. Strickler of this place was caught in the machinery of an elevator yesterday and instantly crushed to death.

TO FORGET BUSINESS.

TRAVELING MEN WILL MEET AT DES MOINES IN DECEMBER.

Members of the Iowa State Association Preparing to Make Merry—Arrangements in the Hands of an Efficient Committee—History of the Organization Since It Was Founded in 1880—Officers Past and Present—Good Work That Is Being Done by the Association in a Charitable Way.

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 23.—[Special Correspondence.]—The business-men of this city are making many preparations for the entertainment of the coming meeting of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association. The meeting will be held Dec. 3. It is thought that not less than 1,000 members of the association will be in attendance, coming from every part of the country. The business meetings will be held in the morning and afternoon, and at night a banquet will be tendered the visitors at the Savory House. At the banquet at least 750 plates will be laid. After the refreshments there will be only two speeches. The first will be by Mr. C. E. Stubbs of Fairfield, Ia., who will speak on "Our Association and Its Members," and the second by the Hon. John N. Irwin, ex-Governor of Arizona, of Keokuk, Ia., who will speak on "The Traveling Man, Past and Present. The evening's entertainment will close with dancing.



W. F. MITCHELL, PRESIDENT.

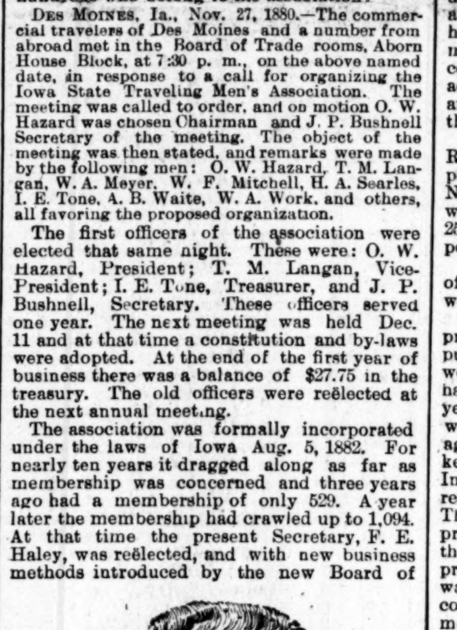
The Iowa State Traveling Men's Association has an interesting history. It has had a remarkable growth. It is incorporated in Iowa, but its field is not bound by State lines. In fact, there are more men from outside who belong to it than inside the State. The City of Chicago has 1,100 members in good standing in the association, which is more than Des Moines has, and as far east as New York the association has 500 members. There is not a commercial city in the country that is not represented on the rolls of the association. The outside members, while they do not share in the social features of the organization, which are very prominent, have all the benefits of insurance which is furnished by the association on the purely mutual plan and only against accidents. The membership is strictly limited to traveling men, and an experience of one year on the road is a requisite for admission to the association.

In the Secretary's office are preserved religiously the records of the first meeting and the organization of the association. A few extracts from this will be interesting to the hundreds who belong to the association:

DES MOINES, Ia., Nov. 27, 1880.—The commercial travelers of Des Moines and a number from abroad met in the Board of Trade rooms, Aborn House Block, at 7:30 p. m., on the above named date, in response to a call for organizing the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association. The meeting was called to order, and on motion O. W. Hazard was chosen Chairman and J. P. Bushnell Secretary of the meeting. The object of the meeting was then stated, and remarks were made by the following men: O. W. Hazard, T. M. Langan, W. A. Meyer, W. F. Mitchell, H. A. Searles, I. E. Tone, A. B. Waite, W. A. Work, and others, all favoring the proposed organization.

The first officers of the association were elected that same night. These were: O. W. Hazard, President; T. M. Langan, Vice-President; I. E. Tone, Treasurer, and J. P. Bushnell, Secretary. These officers served one year. The next meeting was held Dec. 11 and at that time a constitution and by-laws were adopted. At the end of the first year of business there was a balance of $27.75 in the treasury. The old officers were reëlected at the next annual meeting.

The association was formally incorporated under the laws of Iowa Aug. 5, 1882. For nearly ten years it dragged along as far as membership was concerned and three years ago had a membership of only 529. A year later the membership had crawled up to 1,094. At that time the present Secretary, F. E. Haley, was reëlected, and with new business methods introduced by the new Board of



F. E. HALEY, SECRETARY.

Directors under instructions from the association the membership soon began to grow so that at the end of the year, Nov. 15, 1891, the membership had reached 4,758. The membership in good standing this year, Nov. 15, is 8,500. This shows what an active and intelligent board and Secretary and President can do for an association.

The holder of the first membership in the association is the veteran traveling man of Keokuk, John M. French, who is known by every man on the road in the territory west of Chicago. He is one of the characters of the association and never misses a meeting if he can help it. The association contains many of the prominent business-men of the various communities not only in Iowa but in other States. These men joined the association when they were still traveling men and have since graduated from the road into employers of men who travel for them. They have maintained their membership and are found among the active workers of the association.

The President of the Iowa State Traveling Men's Association is Mr. W. F. Mitchell of this city. He is a man who, while on the road, was one of the best commercial travelers and has since taken the active management of the Chamberlain Medicine company of this city. Mr. Mitchell was born in Westchester County, N. Y., and spent his early days in that community. He came West when a young man and settled in Illinois. When the war broke out he enlisted in the Eighty-third Illinois Regiment and spent three years in the service. After the war he engaged in various enterprises until 1876, when he went on the road for a local drug house. He represented a Chicago firm—Fuller & Fuller—on the road at the time he was elected President of the association. Mr. Mitchell as President has been a careful and painstaking officer of conservative tendencies. The success of the I. S. T. M. A. during the last two years is very largely due to his efforts in its behalf.

The Secretary of the association, Mr. F. E. Haley, was born in Henry County, Ia., near Mount Pleasant. Mr. Haley attended school in Mount Pleasant, and after teaching school for a number of years came to Des Moines and entered the employ of the *Iowa State Register* as traveling business representative, a position which he filled for six years, or until he resigned a year ago to devote his entire time to the business of the Traveling Men's Association. He is an energetic and enterprising young business-man and deservedly popular among the members for his uniform courtesy as well as his work in pushing the interests of the organization.

Another prominent officer is Mr. J. M. Christy, a Des Moines business-man, who is Vice-President of the association and never misses a business or other meeting. Mr. Christy was born Sept. 19, 1842, in Youngstown, O. In 1854 he went to Moline, Ill., and worked in a cracker-house. In 1868 he engaged in the cracker business for himself, and until November, 1891, he conducted his business at Rock Island and Des Moines in opposition to the trust. At that time he sold out, and has been engaged in the coal mining business in this city. At the present time Mr. Christy is at the head of the committee of business-men who are working to give the traveling men a royal welcome to this city.

At the meeting Dec. 3 the annual officers will be elected. The center of interest is in the secretaryship, in which Mr. Haley has been so signally successful. There are a few members who seem to want a change, but no active candidate has appeared against Mr. Haley, although Mr. M. V. Blackburn has been suggested by some of his friends. Mr. Blackburn is one of the proprietors of the *National Traveler*, a paper devoted to traveling men's interests. Mr. Blackburn is a good man, but says he does not care for the place. The business methods of the association, as now in vogue, are largely the product of Mr. Haley's industry, and for that reason the conservative members are generally in favor of continuing him in the place, which will undoubtedly be done.

At the close of the twelfth year of its history the members of the association certainly have reason to be proud of the place it fills in the West. In its membership are nearly all the prominent traveling men of Chicago and many who travel east of that city. It has not only been a means of social enjoyment for the members, promoting mutual interest, but it has been of inestimable value in caring for the unfortunates in the profession. While it is not a charitable association in any sense of the term, it has been doing a work that has been full of charity. All its aims and objects are for the good of the men who are on the road the greater part of their time and therefore it meets with the hearty coöperation of the business-men everywhere.

INVESTIGATING THE READING DEAL.

President McLeod Asked Some Pertinent Questions by Congressman Coombs.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The Congressional subcommittee appointed to investigate the Reading coal combine met in the Federal Building this morning. Congressman Coombs of Brooklyn occupied the chair. Archibald McLeod testified that he was President of the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company, and also President of the Reading Iron and Coal company, the capital stock of which was $8,000,000 and 113,317 acres controlled. The price paid to operators, said Mr. McLeod, was 60 per cent of the price at tidewater. Prices were fixed by the general sales agents of the various companies interested. Mr. McLeod said the Philadelphia and Reading railroad company did not own the coal transported over the roads of the alleged combine, but the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company did, and the former company owned the stock in the latter.

Chairman Coombs of the committee said that a year ago he got coal delivered in Brooklyn at $4.85 and $5 per ton. This year he had to pay 75 cents more. He wanted to know if this increase in price went to the retail dealer or to the producers.

Mr. McLeod admitted that the producers now received more for their coal than a year ago.

Congressman Patterson wanted to know the difference between the prices of coal in Philadelphia, near which place it was produced, and in New York City. Mr. McLeod said that he would ascertain this fact and make a statement later. Mr. Patterson asked what percentage of the coal transported by the Philadelphia and Reading, New Jersey Central, and Lehigh Valley railroads was produced by those companies.

Mr. McLeod said the Reading, through the Reading Coal and Iron company, produced 90 per cent of the coal which it transported; the New Jersey Central 7 per cent of the amount which it transported; and the Lehigh Valley 25 per cent of the amount which it transported.

Mr. Patterson wanted to know how the price of coal produced by these railway companies were controlled.

Mr. McLeod said the representatives of the producing companies got together and computed what the demand for a certain period would be and what supply was on hand. They had found that if the prices that prevailed a year ago had been adhered to the producers would become bankrupt. Each producer had agreed to place only the amount on the market that they reckoned would be consumed. In this way a flooding of the market and unreasonable depression of prices were prevented. The roads, he said, had nothing to do with the prices of the coal of outside producers which they transported. The coal transported and produced by the three companies mentioned was anthracite coal for the most part. The coal produced by other companies was for the most part bituminous.

The three companies mentioned, however, produced the greater part of the anthracite coal of the country. The railway companies charged three mills less per ton per mile for the transportation of the bituminous coal than they did for their own anthracite coal, for the reason that they had to count for storage in the case of the latter and did not for the former.

President J. R. Maxwell of the New Jersey Central was called to the stand. He said that neither he nor any of his representatives at present attended the monthly meetings between the representatives of the Philadelphia and Reading and other companies in regard to the price of coal. He was, however, represented at such meetings prior to last April. The committee dismissed Mr. Maxwell, as testimony had already been given before the New Jersey State courts that the New Jersey Central was not now connected with any combine, which was satisfactory to the committee. The committee adjourned until 10:30 tomorrow morning.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—The Inter-State Commerce Commission today in an opinion by Commissioner McNeil announced its decision of the case entitled "In the matter of alleged unlawful charges for the transportation of coal by the Louisville and Nashville railroad company." Following is a statement of the points decided:

That the practice abandoned by the respondent common carrier of arbitrarily determing what persons should receive the so-called "manufacturers' rate" was a clear violation of the act to regulate commerce.

Second, that the rate of $1 per ton charged by respondent upon coal, "Run of mines, nut and slack," is not unreasonably low nor disproportionate to the rate of $1.40 per ton to Memphis; neither, in view of circumstances affecting coal traffic at Memphis, is a rate of $1.15 on screened coal to Nashville relatively unreasonable as compared with the Memhis rate, but so long as the Memphis rate does not exceed $1.40 rates on said kinds of coal from the mines to Nashville should not during any portion of the year exceed $1 or $1.15 respectively, and any reduction in the Memphis rate should be accompanied by proportionate reductions in rates on said different kinds of coal to Nashville.

Break Through the Ice and Drown.

GREEN BAY, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—James Fox, aged 12, and John and Kennedy Cotton, 11 and 9 respectively, were drowned this morning while skating on the Fox River. Their bodies were recovered at 10 a. m.

Requisition for an Illinois Criminal.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Gov. Fifer today issued a requisition on the Governor of Indiana for Wallace Bennett, wanted at Charleston, Coles County, for burglary and larceny, and under arrest at Evansville, Ind.

Liquor Indictments Compromised.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The last of the famous 1,500 liquor indictments procured through the agency of the Rev. J. M. Chauncey, Richard Hill, and Dallas Wright were settled by compromise in the Circuit Court today.

Instead of trifling with a bad cold use Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant which will loosen the phlegm, subdue inflammation, and certainly save your lungs and throat much dangerous wear and tear.

STREETS BLOCKADED.

THOROUGHFARES AND ALLEYS OF THE CITY IMPASSABLE.

Additional Information Regarding Their Disgraceful Condition, for Which Commissioner Aldrich's Gratitude Will Probably Be Increased—Highways Encumbered with Fences and Building Material—Holes in Roadways and Sidewalks Make Travel Dangerous.

Commissioner of Public Works Aldrich has recently expressed in print his thankfulness to the public for calling attention to a few of the dirty and garbage strewn alleys, defective sidewalks, and broken pavements of the city. Commissioner Aldrich will doubtless be further pleased with the following list of street obstructions which have been at various times since Oct. 14 printed in THE TRIBUNE:

Randolph and Fifth avenue—Sidewalk fenced in; pavement defective; building material on the walk.

State and Washington streets—Columbian Memorial Building; sidewalk fenced in; building material stored on the walk.

Wabash avenue and Washington street—Marshall Field's Building; sidewalk fenced in; building material on the walk.

No. 114 Dearborn street—Sidewalk fenced in; defective walk.

Washington and Fifth avenue—Teutonia Building; sidewalk fenced in; defective walk.

Madison street and Fifth avenue—Security Building; sidewalk fenced in; building material on walk.

Madison and Dearborn streets—Hartford Building; sidewalk fenced in far beyond the limits; defective sidewalk; building material on walk.

No. 352 Dearborn street—Defective plank sidewalk.

No. 354 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

No. 380 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

No. 386 Dearborn street—Bad plank sidewalk.

No. 388 Dearborn street—Defective plank sidewalk.

No. 390 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

No. 392 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

No. 414 Dearborn street—Broken plank sidewalk.

No. 424 Dearborn street—Holes in plank sidewalk.

No. 426 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

No. 428 Dearborn street—Shattered plank sidewalk.

No. 430 Dearborn street—Defective plank sidewalk.

No. 425 Dearborn street to Polk street—Shaky plank sidewalk.

Nos. 375, 377, 379, 381, 383, 385, 387, 389, 391, 393, 395, 397, 399, 401, 403, 405, and 407 Dearborn street—Rotten plank sidewalk.

Dearborn and Van Buren streets—Street obstructed by a fence and building material; defective sidewalk.

Dearborn and Monroe streets—Dangerous excavation left unguarded by the Natural Gas company.

State and Madison streets—Dangerous excavation in the street.

La Salle and Adams streets—Dangerous ditches in the streets, made by the Edison Electric company.

Rockwell and Division streets—Fence across the street; posts in the road.

No. 205 State street—Stairway in the street.

Evanston—Highways torn up; street crossings in bad shape.

Madison street, from McVicker's Theater to State—Nearly blocked up.

Monroe and Dearborn streets—Hill of earth and piles of brick on the sidewalk.

Van Buren and Dearborn streets—Rickety walks; building material in street.

Clark and Van Buren streets—Earthworks erected by the Waukesha Hygeia Mineral Springs company; big hole in the middle of the street.

Van Buren street, between Clark and La Salle—Earthworks on the street.

Front of Gore's Hotel—Dirt piled up on the street by the Western Union Telegraph company.

Jackson street, between Clark and La Salle—Earth and piles of bricks on the sidewalk.

Board of Trade corner—Piles of brick and pipes on sidewalk.

Adams and La Salle streets—Hole in the road; piles of dirt on sidewalk.

La Salle and Monroe streets—Hole in the road; piles of dirt on sidewalk.

Congress street front of the Auditorium—Pavement in bad condition.

State street, south of Twelfth—Defective plank sidewalk.

Cottage Grove avenue, south of Thirty-ninth street—Defective roads and sidewalks.

Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-fourth street—Manhole broken.

East Chicago Avenue Water Works—Paving in front abounds in holes.

Market street—Holes in the road.

Rush street and Walton place—Street barricaded; piles of sand and building material on the walk.

Clark street bridge—Filthy roadway.

Rush street viaduct—Garbage and dirt in the road.

Rush street bridge—Filthy condition of the road.

Dearborn and Madison streets—Pavement in bad condition.

DO NOT LIKE THEIR ROOMS.

Judges Dissatisfied with the County Board's Assignments.

The action of the County Board in assigning to Judges-elect Dunne and Windes the court rooms now occupied by Judges Anthony and Hawes has caused the Commissioners a great deal of trouble. As soon as the action was made known the Judges began to object. They declared the action unfair because at the same meeting of the board requests of Judges Hutchinson and Kettelle were referred to a committee. Judge Hutchinson feels particularly hurt because during the spring after the board had given him a fine court room it rescinded its action and left the assignment of the rooms to the Sheriff, who ousted Judge Hutchinson and gave the room to Judge Brentano. The Judges claim, too, that a Chancery court room has been assigned to Judge Dunne, who will sit as a Circuit Court Judge. For over two weeks the Commissioners have been besieged by friends of all the Judges arguing in their favor. Yesterday Judges Hutchinson and Brentano appeared before the Public Service committee and asked that assignment of rooms be made differently. The Commissioners agreed to rescind their action and let the Judges settle the matter in their own way.

The question of the contract for collecting the swamp land indemnity for the county was finally settled by allowing Isaac R. Hitt to keep the business.

DEMOCRATS TO CAUCUS MONDAY.

Many Applications for Positions at the Disposal of County Commissioners.

The Democratic County Commissioners will caucus Monday, although it was reported yesterday that they would have a meeting today. Commissioner-elect Kelly is still out of town, and if it has been decided to meet today the Democratic Executive committee has not been notified.

There are numerous candidates for each place at the disposal of the new board. J. J. Sloan is a new candidate for County Agent. James McSweeney also wants the place.

Dr. J. J. Leahy is being pushed by his friends for the office of County Physician with a fair show of appointment. He is physician and surgeon for the Santa Fé road, for Fraser & Chalmers and several other large West Side manufacturing establishments.

The county officers elect will meet again Monday. The position of examining physician in the Coroner's office seems to be a desirable place. These physicians are mentioned: Dr. Piper of the Thirteenth Ward, Drs. Stanton, Moran, and Loniger of the Seventeenth, Dr. Mitchell of the Twelfth, and Dr. McAdams of the First.

ACCUSED MORRIS OF BULLDOZING.

Row in a Council Committee by an Attempt to Rush an Ordinance Through.

An attempt to rush an important ordinance through the Council Committee on Gas, Oil, and Electric Lights produced the liveliest kind of a row in that body yesterday afternoon. Charges of "bulldozing" were preferred openly against Ald. John R. Morris, the Chairman, and Ald. Kunz and Haynes threatened to resign unless he abandoned his tactics. The fight will be finished at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, to which time the committee adjourned.

The ordinance under consideration is intended to give extensive privileges to the Morse Light, Heat, and Power company. It was introduced in the Council last spring by Ald. McGillen. Since then it has been in the hands of the Gas, Oil, and Electric Light committee awaiting disposition.

The ordinance provides that the Morse Light, Heat, and Power company be authorized to construct in the streets, avenues, alleys, tunnels, upon viaducts, and in and under sidewalks wires for the purpose of transmitting power, light, heat, and signals. The company is directed to build or lease viaducts or poles of its own, and to allow other companies to use them on terms agreed to by the respective parties. All conduits are required to be underground within the districts bounded by Fullerton avenue, Ashland avenue, Thirty-first street, and the lake. Outside this district the company is allowed to construct a system of wires over buildings and on poles, provided that the system shall be placed underground, if so ordered, within five years from the date of passage of the ordinance. The company is required to extend its system on any street when ordered so to do by the Council, but no such order shall be given until the revenue appears to be 6 per cent a year on the cost of extension. The company is further ordered to supply one electric arc lamp of 2,000 candle-power at each street intersection in the district traversed by its wires. A clause is inserted in one section forbidding the company from entering into combination with other companies of a like nature. A bond of $20,000 is required, and the franchise is limited to thirty years.

RESENTS POLITICAL INTERFERENCE.

Building Commissioner O'Neill Threatens to Resign—Bribery of Inspectors.

Louis O'Neill, Commissioner of Buildings, does not like it because there is political interference in the selection of the inspectors under him. There was some talk of his resigning last spring, but he says the Mayor induced him not to, and he is again considering the matter. He had a talk with Mayor Washburne a day or two ago and it is understood that the Mayor urged him not to give up the place. Mr. O'Neill has not positively made up his mind what he will do, but it is not thought he will retire. He claims that he has had inspectors in his employ who have accepted bribes to make favorable reports regarding buildings that are being constructed contrary to the building ordinance.

WATER SUPPLY STILL DELAYED.

This Time Through Laying a Telephone Cable in the Four-Mile Tunnel.

At the present rate of speed being developed by the contractor who is putting the telephone cable into the four-mile tunnel it will be a week before the city can turn in the water. It was stated yesterday at the City Engineer's office that the tunnel was ready for the water as soon as the telephone cable was laid. The contractor stated when he undertook the work that he could lay the cable in eight hours. He has already been at work at the task several days and has still two more miles to pull his metallic rope.

SIOUX LEGEND OF A METEORIC SHOWER.

How the Great Manitou Aided the Indians in Their Fight with the Enemy.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Sioux Indians have a legend that is of interest now, telling as it does how an opposing army was put to flight by a shower of meteorites. The legend also explains a peculiar layer of stones found on the shores of the Cannon Ball River. This river is one of the many streams of the Northwest that join to make the Big Muddy and flows near Standing Rock Agency. Along this stream, at a distance of four or five miles from its mouth, may be found hundreds and thousands of stones of all sizes. There is nothing extraordinary in this, the reader may think, but the extraordinary part is not in the presence of the stones, but in their shape and weight. Their sizes range from a marble to that of globes three feet in diameter. This is the legend that accounts for the presence of the stones:

Many years ago, which in Indian lore may mean fifty or a thousand years, the Sioux Nation reigned supreme all along the Great Waters from its head to its mouth. A mighty nation, the Crows, inhabited the land to the west of the Sioux possessions, and between the two there was constant warfare. The Crows were the most powerful in point of numbers, but the superior generalship of the Sioux more than overbalanced this, and heretofore the war had been a drawn affair. As time passed, however, the Crows became more and more aggressive, and not a week passed without great slaughter on both sides. Each day saw the numbers of the Sioux decreasing, until at last the old chieftains realized that their nation was dwindling away, and would eventually become a part of the victorious Crows. One day the Crows gathered in force, and the Sioux tribe felt this was to be the last of their race. Then appeared Red Dog, the medicine man. A wave of his long, bony arm stilled the crowd, and he spoke:

Brethren, the Crows have reinforced their already powerful army. Some of our most trusted warriors are among them. They have proven themselves traitor to the blood that binds them to the Sioux. They have betrayed us and doomed us to die. The Crows will swoop down upon us and destroy everything in reach. Death and destruction will mark their path. Our only hope now is in the intervention of the Manitou, and I will give libations that he may help us in the hour of need. Our only safety now is in flight to the river. When the battle comes on if the good Manitou does not save us then it is best to kill ourselves, and when the time comes I will give the signal. Red Dog has spoken. Mind his words.

Red Dog's prophetic words filled the warriors with gloom and they began to prepare for their flight to the river. Once on the bank further flight was impossible and preparations for battle were made. Singing loudly their war songs the Crows dashed forward and arrows and spears fell thick and fast among the Sioux. There was no hope and Red Dog was just about to give the signal for the members of the band to kill themselves when there appeared an ominous gathering in the sky. The heavens assumed a greenish hue, a few drops of rain fell, and then there came something harder. Pebbles began dashing down upon the fighting Indians and the pebbles turned to larger stones until they assumed a size that meant death to all that were struck. Down poured the cannon balls of heaven upon the Crows, but, wonderful to relate, not one of the Sioux was hit by the missiles from the sky.

From that day the Sioux were unmolested by the other tribes and the round stones that are found in such abundance along the Cannon Ball River are the relics of the day when the Manitou answered the prayers of Red Dog. This is the legend.

Indian Murderers to Be Tried at Madison.

ASHLAND, Wis., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Manypenny and Cozomonee, the Indian murderers, will be tried in the United States Court at Madison, as a result of the decision made by Judge Parish while sitting as United States Court Commissioner today.

Diphtheria Epidemic in Three Towns.

HILLSBORO, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Diphtheria has become epidemic in Scottsville, Hettick, and Palmyra, small towns west of here. Several deaths have occurred. The public schools have been closed and a quarantine has been ordered.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

John H. Woodbury, Dermatologist of New York, specialist on skin, scalp, nervous and blood diseases, also face disfigurements. Inventor of Woodbury's Facial Soap for the skin, scalp, and complexion. A sample cake and 145-page book sent sealed for 10 cents. Chicago office, 70 Dearborn street. Consultation free.

Advice to Mothers.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. 25c.

Brown's Household Panacea. "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds, and all pain. 25c a bottle.

When ill with pains and exhaustion Parker's GINGER TONIC is your surest relief.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM aids the hair growth.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

The Best Worm Lozenges for Children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, 25c. a box.

MR. BLAINE'S ILLNESS.

MERELY AN ATTACK OF INDIGESTION AND A SEVERE COLD.

No Truth in the Report That He Has Been Delirious—After a Few Days of Convalescence He Will Take a Trip South in Order That He May Escape the Wintry Weather That Affects His Bronchial Trouble—Dr. Johnson Gives an Emphatic Denial to the Rumor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The air has been filled with rumors concerning Mr. Blaine's condition. A report was sent out from this city last night to the effect that the ex-Secretary was in a critical condition and at times during the last twenty-four hours he was delirious. A representative of THE TRIBUNE called at the Blaine residence today at noon and met Dr. W. W. Johnson, the attending physician, who was just about to enter the house. He said he could not understand how such a report originated, for although Mr. Blaine was a sick man several days ago he is now on the mend and is able to leave his bed and move around the house. Continuing the doctor said:

"Mrs. Blaine is much distressed by these cruel and unwarranted reports about her husband's health, and I have just given a statement to the press making an emphatic denial of the delirious story. Mr. Blaine is slowly recovering from his recent illness, but he is not dangerously ill."

This afternoon President Harrison sent a messenger over to Mr. Blaine's residence to make inquiry concerning the startling reports about Mr. Blaine's condition, and Mrs. Blaine sent word to the President that she was happy to say that the reports were without foundation, and her husband was at that moment able to be up and about.

Attack of Indigestion.

The Associated Press sends out the following:

Mr. Blaine's condition was again the subject of universal interest today, made so by the publication of statements that his ailment had taken a turn for the worse and that his life was in imminent danger. If Mr. Blaine's physicians and the members of his family are to be believed, such statements are misleading and are not warranted by facts. Last summer a year ago Mr. Blaine left the city to see his daughter before she sailed for Europe. It was on that occasion that he fell ill and was removed to his cottage at Bar Harbor, where he passed the summer and early fall in convalescence. The cause of illness then was not an organic complaint, unless a peculiar sensitiveness of the stomach can be so regarded. In plain English, he ate what was not good for him—namely: rich food—and ate much of it. Last summer he had another attack, but since his return to Washington he has been in a state of health that may fairly be described as his normal condition.

Capable of earnest work, fond of open air rides and walks, and cheerful, but withal sensitive to irregularities of diet and to sudden changes of weather, it is said by persons familiar with his habits that for years he has been subject to slight illness from these causes, and having a wholesome belief in the efficiency of doctors and physics he is quick to note the slightest unfavorable symptom, to take to his bed, and to send for his physician. As near as can be learned the attack from which Mr. Blaine is now suffering is similar and no more dangerous than those which have preceded it. He caught cold and he was imprudent in his diet. Some congestion followed and there was a fever in train. The stomach was made torpid and there was difficulty in digestion.

No Signs of Delirium.

Notwithstanding reports to the contrary it can be said that Mr. Blaine has shown no signs of mental aberration or delirium. There has been much difficulty encountered in the effort to get reliable news as to his condition and this has fostered the origin and spread of exaggerated stories of Mr. Blaine's condition. The reason for this is two-fold. In the first place, James G. Blaine Jr. is absent from Washington, leaving none of the family at the house except Mrs. Blaine and Miss Harriet Blaine, who do not feel equal to the task of answering the numerous calls for information; in the second place the attending physician is oppressed by a feeling that a public statement of a patient's condition would be a violation of professional etiquet by the physician. In the morning it was stated by the attendants who answered the bell at Mr. Blaine's residence that Mr. Blaine had passed a comfortable night and was resting easy. The attendant added:

"The family were much surprised to see the highly exaggerated accounts of Mr. Blaine's sickness in the newspapers this morning. They cannot understand how such reports could have obtained circulation and wish it stated that they are without foundation."

Dr. Johnson's Statement.

Later in the day Dr. W. W. Johnson, who is in charge of the case, called at the house and had a short consultation with Dr. Hyatt, who has been treating Mr. Blaine specially for a stubborn bronchial affection. Subsequently Dr. Johnson informed a representative of the Associated Press that the published reports that Mr. Blaine is seriously ill are entirely without foundation.

"The fact is," he said, "there is nothing really serious the matter with him. The slight cold with accompanying fever from which he suffered last week has entirely passed away, and he is so much improved today that he is able to be dressed and to move freely about his room."

Dr. Johnson said he did not care to talk further about the case, but in response to persistent inquiries he said he felt sure Mr. Blaine would be able to go out of doors in a few days, and that he is well able even now to stand a journey in case such a course is deemed necessary for the better treatment of his case.

It is learned from another source that Mr. Blaine will soon be removed to some point in the South with the hope that the warmer climate will have a beneficial effect on his bronchial troubles, which seem to have been aggravated since the cold spell set in here.

LABOR PROBLEMS TO BE SOLVED SOON.

George A. Schilling Thinks Chicago Will Take a Prominent Part in the Matter.

George A. Schilling delivered a lecture before the People's Institute meeting at West Van Buren street and Oakley avenue last night. Nearly 1,200 people were present. Bishop Fallows presided and introduced Mr. Schilling, who spoke on "People's Clubs." Mr. Schilling said he believed in agitation. He believed that when his conscience came in contact with the law there should be a change. He didn't believe in lawless methods to accomplish this result, however. He said there were 4,000 saloons in Chicago dealing out damnation daily. The men who patronized them did so more for the sociability these afforded than for the liquor they drank. The speaker claimed the churches were largely responsible for this, because they have insisted too much that life is a sin. Speaking about the labor problem he said that on all sides there was great prosperity, but the tramp was still at our doors and men were out of work. He didn't believe the women should vote. He was sure that if the railroads continued to control large tracts of land chaos and anarchy would result. At the close of his address Mr. Schilling said he believed that within the next few years a solution of the social and labor problems would be found and that Chicago would be first in the settlement of these problems.

STEAMER WEIMAR IS IN PORT AT LAST.

It Looks Much as if the North German Lloyds Had Overreached Themselves.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—An order from Washington releasing the Weimar from quarantine was received today and the steamer came up to the city. It is the opinion of local authorities that the North German Lloyd company has overreached itself. Instead of notifying the government that the Weimar, which has been delayed at the Capes, had shipped the immigrants prior to Sept. 18, when the quarantine order went into effect, the company did nothing more than protest without assigning a cause. Not until yesterday was it learned by the government that the Weimar was exempt from the order. It was said by a local customs official today that what seemed to give color to the company's apparent purpose to render the quarantine odious was the fact that on Nov. 9 permission had been accorded the company to land the 108 American citizens who are among the 1,844 passengers, but that no effort was made to take the Americans off the boat. A local importer who has goods in the vessel said that he intended to enter suit against the company for damages caused by the delay. When the manager of the local agency was asked about the company's knowledge of the fact that the passengers were booked prior to Sept. 18 he refused to answer. The immigrants will be landed tomorrow. They have been detained fourteen days.

BLAME THE SCALPERS

WESTERN ROADS SAY THEY PREVENT LOW FAIR RATES.

If These Persons Were Driven Out of the Business the Lines Declare That the Public Would Have as Low Fares as I Desires—The Grand Jury Said to Have Returned Indictments Against Five Cut Rate Firms—Eastern Roads May Get the Go-By.

The prospects of low rates during the World's Fair period from all points in the West to Chicago are getting better from day to day. It is learned that the managers of the Western roads have informed the World's Fair management that if proper aid is received to drive the scalpers out of the business as low rates as could be desired by the public would be made. The scalpers, it is claimed, are a menace to the making of low round-trip rates because they would manipulate the return coupons In consequence the World's Fair Directors and the managers of the principal Western roads have joined hands in efforts to have the State law prohibiting ticket scalping enforced.

It was stated yesterday that the grand jury now in session had found indictments against five prominent scalping firms for violation of the State law. It is understood that some of the ablest lawyers in the city have been engaged to conduct the prosecution, and hopes are entertained that the cases will not fizzle out as heretofore.

In any event there is no prospect of a higher rate during the Exposition than a fare and one-third for the round trip between the Missouri River and Chicago, and one fare for the round trip from points beyond the Missouri River. A rate of a fare and one-third is about two cents a mile and the managers of the principal Western roads fear that if they make a higher rate than that, such a hue and cry will be raised by the people as to cause the Legislatures of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Kansas, etc., to pass laws fixing a maximum rate of two cents a mile between any points in their respective States.

Some Western managers suggest that during the World's Fair the business to and from Chicago be divided into three classes as follows:

Full regular fare on fast limited vestibule trains. A fare and one-third for the round trip on all regular express trains; one cent a mile or less on slow accommodation and special excursion trains.

This, it is claimed, would be more satisfactory than any plan yet proposed. People who do not care for the cost and want special conveniences would take the fast trains. People of moderate means could take the regular express trains. People of limited means, such as workingmen and employés, would take the cheap and slow trains.

As regards the Eastern roads, no concessions can be expected from them at this time. They are unfriendly to Chicago and the Fair and this is the true inwardness for their refusal to make a reasonable reduction. Their favorite argument is that they can see no reason why they should reduce rates when hotels, restaurants, etc., raise their rates. This is the merest nonsense. If people can't afford to pay the prices charged by the Auditorium, Richelieu, Great Northern, Grand Pacific, etc., they will find plenty of cheap hotels and boarding-houses that will be within their means, but when the railroads form combinations and pools forcing every line, whether good or bad, to charge the same exorbitant rates, people with moderate means will either have to stay at home or walk, and they can't well do the latter. It is predicted that before the Fair has fairly started the Eastern roads will be forced to reduce their rates to low figures, if they expect to do any business. New York's interests will suffer severely, if the high rates proposed by the Eastern lines are maintained. The people from the West coming to the Fair cannot extend their trip to New York. The European people will give New York a wide berth and will go via other ports. Steamship lines will seek other ports, such as Montreal, Boston, Newport News, and New Orleans, from which points rates to Chicago will be low. The Canadian Pacific has now agents in Europe soliciting business at a rate of one fare for the round trip from Quebec, Boston, or Montreal to Chicago.

The argument of the roads that they will have all the business they can carry at full rates is belied by their refusal to stop commission payments to ticket agents and scalpers during the World's Fair. If they expect to have more business than they can carry, what use can there be for paying commissions to induce ticket agents, scalpers, and others to send business over their lines, unless it is to aid the railroad officials who are said to be in partnership with scalpers and ticket agents and divide the "booty" with them.

TO PREVENT RATE MANIPULATIONS.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association Makes Some Suggestions.

Chairman Caldwell of the Western Passenger Association, in a communication to the Chicago lines, states that investigations recently made indicate that, while the so-called market here is comparatively clear of the disturbing elements with which the Western lines had to contend during the excursion season, the brokers appear to be effecting a reduction to some extent in rates between association terminals by manipulation of tickets sold at rates quoted in the Chicago sheet to points beyond its Western terminals. Although the rates quoted in the sheet are to be so constructed as to prevent manipulation of this character, cases are constantly arising in which it is found that the brokers have discovered some rate which is susceptible of manipulation in the reduction of rates to intermediate points; and now that the rates between association terminals have been advanced it is evident that in order to prevent manipulations of this character, or reduce them to a minimum, the closest watch must be kept on such matters by all lines in interest, and every possible safeguard adopted, even to the extent of advancing rates which are found to be susceptible of manipulation, or to withdrawing tickets from sale.

The attention of one of the lines having been called to the use by brokers of tickets to points west of the Missouri River to reduce the rate from Chicago to the Missouri River and investigation showing that such tickets were being thus manipulated the tickets were withdrawn from sale by the issuing line. Another line has issued instructions to its ticket agents requiring all passengers to show their railroad tickets when securing sleeping-car accommodations, and report shall be made of any tickets, either of the issue of initial lines or of connecting lines, which it appears are being used by brokers to reduce intermediate rates.

Chairman Caldwell expresses the opinion that, if corresponding action were taken by all lines in interest and a proper spirit of coöperation were shown and absolute good faith observed in efforts to maintain the rates and to confine the ticketing of business to the regular ticket offices, the object sought could largely be accomplished, and he therefore requests the roads to issue instructions to their representatives which would be likely to aid in the accomplishment of that end, and requests further that his office be furnished with a copy of such instructions.

OHIO LINES CUT PASSENGER RATES.

Western Roads to Prevent the Spread of Demoralization.

Chairman Caldwell issued a call yesterday for a meeting of General Passenger Agents of Western roads to be held next Monday at the association rooms in the Rookery for the purpose of taking action regarding the Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo and Norfolk and Western using blanket rates of $13.50 first-class and $12.50 second-class to lower Missouri River points. In reply to Mr. Caldwell's communication asking information regarding the action of Eastern roads, Vice-Chairman Donald of the Central Traffic Association roads says:

The Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo company is using blanket rates covering its lines and the Scioto Division of the Norfolk and Western Railroad of $13.50 first class and $12.50 second to Lower Missouri River points. The reductions are seemingly the result of the extension into the territory of the Scioto Valley lines of the rate contentions for some time existing between the members of the Ohio River Traffic Association. The Baltimore and Ohio likewise, it is learned, has made effective from points involved in its lines rates $1 higher than those quoted by the Hocking Valley and Norfolk and Western. Indications are that the situation will continue until existing differences between the Ohio River lines are adjusted.

The Western lines will probably decide not to honor tickets from the foregoing roads except at full local proportions. On first-class tickets Western roads charge $12.50 from Chicago, and there are no second-class rates.

Kansas City People Object.

There is but little prospect of the extension of the jurisdiction of the Western Freight Association over the territory lately covered by the defunct Trans-Missouri Association. The Kansas City Commercial Exchange and Live Stock Association have sent an energetic protest to the managers of the Missouri River roads against the proposed amalgamation. They remonstrate against any action that would involve the removal of the headquarters of the Trans-Missouri Association from Kansas City, which they claim is the commercial center for Trans-Missouri territory. They threaten to take retaliatory measures if their wishes are not complied with. As Jay Gould's lines are said to be opposed to a transfer of the headquarters of the Trans-Missouri or any other association that may be formed to take the place of the old one from Kansas City, there is no prospect of an extension of the Western Freight to the Rocky Mountains. The position taken by the Kansas City people will probably prevent the immediate formation of a new Trans-Missouri Association.

Boston and Maine Earnings.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—The annual report of the Boston and Maine railroad has been approved by the Board of Directors, and is now in the hands of the press for distribution to the stockholders. In general the figures show an increase of nearly $1,000,000 in gross earnings, and a satisfactory gain in net earnings for the year. Figured on the basis of this year's net earnings the road has earned and could pay a 10 per cent dividend on its capital stock and then have a surplus remaining of nearly $60,000.

Will Run Steamers to the Orient.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 25.—The Canadian Pacific railway is arranging to increase the number of steamers plying between British Columbia and the Orient. Two vessels are to be built at once, but as they cannot be ready to handle next summer's trade two vessels will in the meantime be chartered to carry this trade. The steamers will be about the same size as the Empress, but they will be a little faster. The company intends perfecting this line and getting control of the Atlantic fast line before doing anything towards putting on steamers on the Pacific to Australia.

Railway Notes.

John E. Dalrymple, private secretary to Traffic Manager Rowe of the Chicago and Grand Trunk, left last evening for Montreal, where he will be married next week to a Canadian belle. Thomas Brown of the passenger department of the Santa Fé road went with him to act as best man.

Chairman Blanchard has just issued a call for a meeting of all the Presidents and General Managers of roads in Central Traffic Association territory to be held in the association in the Rookery, Chicago, Wednesday, Nov. 30, at 10:30 a. m., to confirm and make effective the action of the New York meeting of Nov. 17 touching freight rates and passenger fares.

The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and St. Paul for the third week in November, 1892, were $752,681, against $746,404 for the corresponding period last year; increase, $6,277. The gross earnings of the Milwaukee and Northern for the third week in November were $34,765, against $40,597 for the same week last year; decrease, $5,832.

The Central Traffic Association has agreed to grant excursion rates at a fare and one-third for the round trip for the following occasions: Ohio State Grange, yearly meeting, Delaware, O., Dec. 13 to 16, from points in Ohio; Illinois State Teachers' Association, Springfield, Ill., Dec. 27 to 29, from points in Illinois only; Bricklayers' and Masons' Union, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 5 to 19, from all association points.

CULLOM LEAVES FOR WASHINGTON.

The Illinois Senator Stops Over in Chicago —Hotel Arrivals.

Senator Shelby M. Cullom was at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday and left for Washington in the evening. He stopped here to confer with the friends of the various candidates who desire to succeed Judge Blodgett on the United States District bench. Delegations or individuals representing most of the candidates who have been mentioned called upon him during the day. The Senator did not commit himself or indicate whom he would recommend for the place. He said he would consider the merits of each man's case, but would not determine what he would do until he reached Washington and had a talk with the President.

Col. John Arkins of Denver, editor of the *Rocky Mountain News*, who led the silver ticket to victory in Colorado and elected Weaver Electors by majorities of 8,000 where there is usually a Republican majority of 4,000, is at the Palmer. Col. Arkins last night had this to say about the result of the election in his State: "The one issue of the campaign in Colorado was free silver. On that line the campaign was fought, and the fight proved to be a hot one. The people were tired of campaign promises on the silver question which had been made in previous campaigns, only to be broken, and thought it time that domination of their affairs by Eastern men should cease. Their support of the Weaver ticket was, in fact, a vigorous protest against their domination. It was not so much an indorsement of Weaver's candidacy as it was a protest against the position occupied by either of the other parties on the silver question and in regard to the affairs of Colorado."

Auditorium—Gov. W. J. Northen, Georgia; Col. Thomas H. Northen, Speaker W. Y. Atkinson, Senators C. Wilson, S. S. Monk, Scaife, Cholston, Robinson, Dailey, Edwards, Pope, Bielock, T. J. Smith, C. W. Smith; Representatives Hill, Morton, Osborne, Bloodworth, McBride, Perkins, Ashburn, Singhefeld, Charters, Unchell, Nathan, Camp, Trammell, Watson, Walden, Reddenberry, Kendrick, Bennett, Thompson, Smith; Lieut.-Col. A. J. West and Georgia Press committee.

Victoria—Thomas Hedges, Burlington; E. F. Sontag, Evansville, Ind.; F. D. Heffron, New York; F. L. Deming, St. Louis; T. C. Pearce, Cincinnati; W. K. Ross, New York; G. A. Grey, Utica; M. H. Strong, New Haven; H. C. Miller, New York; C. B. Wallace, Chattanooga; G. E. Hannigan, Cedar Rapids; H. L. King, St. Louis; F. M. Andrus, Washington.

Sherman—F. W. Quinnby, Dubuque, Ia.; J. O'Connor, Boston, Mass.; W. C. Gaarard, Springfield, Ill.; W. Winegar, Grand Rapids, Mich.; B. B. F. Pierce, Indianapolis, Ind.; B. T. Good, Lancaster, Pa.; G. B. Stuart, Pittsburg, Pa.; W. W. Kelly, Detroit; P. F. O'Shaughnessy, Australia.

Palmer—J. Louis Sullivan, Virginia; J. P. Van Lenvin, Grand Rapids; H. B. Durham, Lexington, Ky.; William J. Allen, Springfield; J. N. Maynard, Omaha, Neb.; S. D. Thomas, Terre Haute; R. Ranking, C. A. Cuppin, and F. A. Carpenter, New York; Stanley McBride, Indianapolis.

Tremont—G. W. Corning, New York; F. Fish and wife, Racine, Wis.; J. H. Tesh, Milwaukee, Wis.; B. L. Clark, New York; Dr. and Mrs. McCann, St. Louis; John Cella, J. T. Regan and J. M. Knight, Pittsburg, Pa.; J. G. Laven, Toronto; D. H. Henderson, Dubuque.

Lexington—G. W. Simpson, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Ross, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss Worden, Ypsilanti, Mich.; W. A. Chapman, New York; E. O. Fallis, F. N. Turner, Kankakee; H. B. Stoddard, La Salle, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Walsh, St. Louis, Mo.

Grand Pacific—S. M. Cullom and family, Springfield; Thomas Ryan, Kansas; E. B. Thomas, New York; J. P. Laren, Russian Consul; Judge Joseph Allison, Philadelphia; C. B. Hibbard, Minneapolis; L. H. Hinman, Dunkirk, N. Y.

Great Northern—A. Kalman, A. B. Stickney, St. Paul; M. J. Murphy, Minneapolis; F. W. Ingersoll, St. Paul; S. O. Johnson, Detroit; G. G. McKay, Nebraska; C. E. White, Lincoln, Neb.; John Arkin, Denver.

Leland—Alex. Smitty, New York; W. W. Smith, Hammond, Ind.; J. I. Cunningham, St. Joe; J. E. King, Lafayette, Ind.; W. H. Guernsey, New York; F. S. Roberts, Galena.

Wellington—A. C. King, New York; J. P. Barkdall, West Superior, Wis.; G. H. Shaeffer, Fort Madison, Ia.; John H. Neumeyer, Richmond, Va.

Richelieu—Frank Orff, St. Louis; Joseph Taylor, Detroit; Stewart Gordon, Portland, Ore.; Claus Spreckels, Rudolph Spreckels, San Francisco.

Metropole—James Jay Abbott, New York; George Neal, New York; Carleton Moseby and wife, Detroit.

Divinity Students Suspended for Hazing.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—George B. Wagoner of Tennessee, H. M. Davis of Kentucky, J. B. Magee and S. W. Marrs of Missouri, students at the Bible College of the Kentucky University, have been suspended for "hazing" a fellow student. Marrs is now conducting a protracted meeting somewhere in Indiana, and this makes the third time he has been suspended from the college. The duped student was E. C. Smith of Texas. The young men formed a society and induced young Smith to be initiated. After stripping and blacking him all over and while he was blindfolded and tied they touched off a quantity of fireworks. This was done in the presence of thirty students at midnight.

Wanted to Be Sure.

The landlady was chopping up the turkey in the kitchen preparatory to distributing it around the table.

"Now, gentlemen," she said, sticking her head in the door and addressing a long table full of hungry expectants, "what part of the turkey will you have?"

"Neck," spoke up the old boarder promptly.

"Why," she said in surprise, "that is not a choice part."

"Possibly not," he grunted, "but I'm a good deal surer of getting it."—*Detroit Free Press.*

LADY BIRD, finest 10-cent cigar, Straus & Hamburger, 90 Lake street, wholesale agents.

GENERAL TRADE GOOD

PROBABLE GOLD EXPORTS NOT CONSIDERED SIGNIFICANT.

While Some Uneasiness Has Been Shown in the Speculative Lines Money Is Easy, Collections Excellent, and the Volume of Business Greater than Ever Before—The Money Centers Show a Heavy Increase in Bank Clearings—The Iron Market Steady and Strong.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The announcement that gold would be exported today, though not in large amount, has not necessarily as much meaning as many supposed. Foreign exchange does not yet justify exports, and movements not warranted may be due to temporary and trifling influences. The condition of business throughout the country appears excellent, with the volume of trade greater than in any previous year. At Boston trade is good, prospects are considered excellent, and money is easy at lower rates. At Philadelphia trade in general is fairly active, money is easier from lack of demand, and is expected to be easier than usual for the coming month. At Baltimore a slight increase is seen in the local demand for goods, the supply of money is ample, and the caution shown in Southern dealings has been justified by excellent collections this season. At Cincinnati cigar manufacturing does well. Trade is good at Cleveland, though not changed in iron. Money is close, with active demand. At Detroit money is in strong demand, but iron is lower. The volume of trade at Chicago is satisfactory and collections are good, with money in strong demand, currency being wanted for the Southwest. Receipts of broomcorn are more than double last year, of butter 50 per cent larger, with slight increase in flour, barley, cattle, and sheep, while in hides and oats the decrease is 10 per cent, in corn, dressed-beef, and wool 20 per cent, in eggs, lard, and rye 50 per cent, and in wheat and seeds 40 per cent. Trade at Milwaukee is stimulated in all lines and money in good demand. At Minneapolis and St. Paul there is good trade, with collections improving. The Minneapolis flour output is 187,000 barrels, against 160,000 last year, and the lumber market is strong, the cut being 500,000,000 feet, the largest on record. Trade in Omaha is active, with collections good and money easy. At Denver trade is good, with fair collections, and at Salt Lake better than a year ago. At Kansas City live-stock receipts are heavy, but grain receipts light, and at St. Louis retail trade is improved by more favorable weather. Business at Memphis has slightly improved, as also at Little Rock. Trade is improving at New Orleans, with money much easier and cotton and sugar active. In speculative markets cotton has absorbed interest because of the enormous transactions, amounting to 6,000,000 bales, or nearly the entire crop, in two broken and one full week. The sales this week have been 1,800,000 bales, and the price has advanced five-sixteenths, with small signs of the reaction which such a movement generally presages. Low crop estimates now prevail at the South, on the ground that frost has done much damage. Wheat is comparatively inactive, with ⅜ of a cent decline, and corn and oats are unchanged, with small transactions. Pork products are higher, pork $11.25 per barrel, and lard ¾ of a cent. Coffee is also stronger by ⅛ a cent. The condition of the great industries is decidedly favorable. In general, the manufacturer promises to have no "between seasons." Woolen mills are still busy and sales of wool greater than a year ago, with smaller stocks. The cotton industry is thriving everywhere. In iron the market remains firm, with large orders for structural products. Money has been steady at 4 per cent, the Treasury having added slightly to circulation by issuing $300,000 more notes. Exports here for three weeks fall 17 per cent below last year's, and imports are much larger, but last year's excess of exports in November was so vast that some excess is probable this year. Stocks have been weaker, declining 50 cents a share, but there is no sign of especial disturbance. The business failures occurring throughout the country during the last seven days number 203 as compared with totals of 240 last week. For the corresponding week last year the figures were 295.

CLEARINGS OF THE LAST WEEK.

With Minor Exceptions a General Increase Shown in the Country.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The following table compiled by *Bradstreet's* gives the clearing-house returns for the week ending Nov. 23, 1892, and the percentage of increase or decrease as compared with the corresponding week last year:

Clearing-houses.	Clearings.	Inc.	Dec.
New York	$628,108,929	5.4	....
Boston	105,901,195	44.3	....
Chicago	87,237,283	8.6	....
Philadelphia	65,915,850	15.7	....
St. Louis	22,264,849	21.2	....
San Francisco	12,478,005	....	10.6
Baltimore	12,713,623	1.0	....
Pittsburg	13,984,783	13.8	....
Cincinnati	12,757,600	13.9	....
Kansas City	8,973,888	7.6	....
New Orleans	12,879,720	2.7	....
Minneapolis	9,284,094	14.4	....
Buffalo	8,440,201	8.1	....
Louisville	7,122,696	34.7	....
Detroit	7,118,396	27.2	....
Milwaukee	6,718,712	5.6	....
Cleveland	5,722,849	25.7	....
Omaha	4,867,299	22.5	....
Providence	5,326,500	4.6	....
Denver	3,992,573	3.0	....
St. Paul	5,287,494	5.1	....
Indianapolis	3,245,656	....	12.8
Columbus, O	4,097,200	....	....
Houston	6,395,870	14.2	....
Memphis	2,806,394	....	....
Richmond	2,496,051	31.4	....
Hartford	1,748,325	18.0	....
Portland, Ore	1,846,819	....	....
Washington	1,877,692	40.2	....
*Dallas	2,359,398	....	....
Peoria	1,522,000	13.1	....
Nashville	1,817,175	....	....
Salt Lake City	1,631,932	9.2	....
St. Joseph	1,520,320	12.3	....
*Duluth	2,474,228	....	....
Rochester	1,493,422	13.1	....
Atlanta	1,427,827	....	5.3
New Haven	1,363,588	34.5	....
Springfield, Mass	1,254,091	24.4	....
Worcester, Mass	1,290,361	30.4	....
Portland, Me	1,221,001	31.3	....
Fort Worth	901,400	....	14.5
Seattle	944,330	41.7	....
Sioux City	1,170,588	....	....
Waco	1,850,158	....	7.0
Des Moines	987,330	29.7	....
Grand Rapids	845,026	44.7	....
Norfolk	969,800	....	....
Syracuse	937,800	23.2	....
Wilmington, Del	980,631	40.0	....
Tacoma	785,862	....	34.4
Lowell	642,529	8.0	....
Los Angeles	714,702	....	15.1
Lincoln	587,687	....	....
Wichita	427,519	5.1	....
Birmingham	509,703	....	17.8
Lexington, Ky	357,191	....	10.5
New Bedford	459,943	48.5	....
Topeka	390,333	....	....
Binghamton	249,300	16.3	....
Savannah	2,909,277	20.8	....
Helena	824,553	....	....
Spokane	851,485	....	....
Saginaw, Mich	339,451	....	....
Great Falls	229,195	....	....
Galveston	9,373,413	30.4	....
Total United Sta's	$1,108,600,048	9.1	....
Cities exclud'g N. Y.	$480,491,110	14.8	....
DOMINION OF CANADA.			
Montreal	$14,616,731	20.7	....
Toronto	7,415,882	....	....
Halifax	1,009,937	....	21.0
Hamilton	707,051	....	7.9
Total	$23,749,601	12.0	....

*Last week's totals.

IRON TRADE SYMPTOMS BETTER.

Good Demand for Ores and the Finished Product Equals the Supply.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—In its weekly review of the iron and ore business the *Iron Trade Review* says;

The conditions surrounding the iron trade today ore such as to give the warrant of solidity to every symptom that counts for the better. Whatever uncertainty there is as to industrial legislation will effectually repress speculative enterprises. In the iron trade it will tend to hold production in close touch with demand, thus antidoting unhealthful conditions that have ruled throughout the year. Furnaces out of blast are not likely to be in haste to become producers again, and if the absorption of stocks continues steadily the advance to higher prices will be proportionately steady. The heavy demand in nearly every department of the market, beginning with raw iron, is still the leading factor. Actual orders are taking stock from furnaces as fast as made, and the hardening tendency of prices continues. Bessemer pig is attracting attention for the demand furnished by the enormous consumption of soft steel and for the better prices sellers are able to secure. Contrary to what had been rulable for two weeks previous, vessels that have gone up to the head of Lake Superior for ore, in the last week have been compelled to bring down grain, so slow was the work of getting frozen ore out of the pockets. The few that are now loading at Ashland will have their hands full to secure their cargoes and then get down with them. With these cargoes on the docks and the few that are yet to come from Escanaba the record for 1892 will have been made up. The probability that the shipping season's close would show a small amount of unsold soft Bessemers on the docks was suggested some time ago. The fact is now appreciated by buyers that a round lot of soft ore of Bessemer quality could not be had, and it is questionable if a 5,000 ton order for standard ores of this description could be filled. The price has been $4.50 for some weeks. This condition in the opinion of ore men who have hard Bessemers to sell will make a steady market for them through the winter and spring. Moreover they are not disposed to regard the preference for soft ores, so marked this year, as more than a "fad," and look for a return to hard ores against the coming of another season. More than the usual amount of ore at the closing stage has been put on the docks in the week, Cleveland receipts being in the neighborhood of 40,000 tons. Comparisons with the closing weeks of last year are favorable to 1892 as to the volume of business in finished iron and steel, with prices quite up to those of 1891. The call for architectural iron is in excess of the demand last year at this time, and it is noticed that orders are well distributed, indicating general activity, which is preferable from the sellers' standpoint, to a few heavy contracts taken at close figures.

COTTON MOVEMENT DROPS AGAIN.

A Heavy Shortage in the Supply and Sales from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Nov. 25.—Secretary Hester's weekly New Orleans Cotton Exchange crop statement issued this afternoon says;

A further drop in the movements of cotton took place during the last week, the decrease compared with the seven corresponding days of last year having been 77,799 bales, and compared with the year before last 6,235. This makes a total falling off for the first twenty-five days of November of 407,467 under the same days last season, and 201,471 under the season before, and shows a total deficit for the eighty-six days from Sept. 1 to Nov. 25 inclusive of 1,280,669 compared with last year, and 811,438 compared with the year before. The total brought into sight during the last seven days has been 340,982, against 418,941 last year and 347,217 the year before, while the aggregates for the first twenty-five days of November are 1,211,673, against 1,619,140 and 1,413,144. The total marketed from Sept. 1 to date is 3,201,431, against 4,482,100 and 4,012,869 for last year and the year before, respectively. From this time on last year the amount of cotton brought into sight was 4,553,279 bales and year before last 4,639,728. In other words, up to this date last season 50 39-100 per cent of the crop was marketed and the season before last 53 63-100 per cent. The movement since Sept. 1 shows receipts in all United States ports of 2,472,408, against 3,344,068 last year and 3,058,816 the year before. Overland across the Mississippi, Ohio, and Potomac Rivers to Northern mills and Canada 315,495, against 516,230 and 405,455; interior stocks in excess of those held at the close of the commercial year 216,146, against 432,538 and 375,278, Southern mills taking 195,382, against 189,266 and 173,320. Northern spinners have taken during the last week 51,888 bales less than last year, making a decrease in their takings of 326,310 bales for the season to date. Foreign exports for the week have been 197,741, against 289,072 last year, making the total for the season 155,278, against 1,978,293 last year, or a decrease of 428,015. The total takings of American mills this far this season has been 807,507, against 1,126,421 last year. These include 604,205 Northern spinners, against 903,515. Stocks at seaport cities and the twenty-nine leading Southern interior centers have increased during the week 60,574, against a decrease during the corresponding period of last season of 4,084, and are now 279,040 smaller than at this date in 1891. Including stock left over at ports and interior towns from the last crop and the number of bales brought into sight thus far of the new crop, the supply to date is 3,734,382, against 4,760,400 the same period last year.

EXCHANGE MUCH HARDENED.

Probable Gold Exports Depresses Speculation in Stocks on Exchange.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—*Bradstreet's* weekly Wall street review says:

Unsettling and to some extent depressing factors have influenced the share market for the last week. The advance of exchange rates and the threatened renewal of gold exports naturally occasion hesitation and tend to restrict the already limited and professional speculation to still narrower limits. The interruption of business caused by the Thanksgiving holiday did not count for much in the general result, though it would seem to have aided in curtailing outside participation still further, and thus rendered the actual market more professional in character. At the opening of the week Europe showed a continuance of the tendency to buy our stocks, which has already been noted. Favorable expressions in regard to the prospects of American railroad properties are common in London speculative circles, the influence of World's Fair traffic on the revenues of the trunk lines and granger lines being duly appreciated. It would seem, moreover, that a large short interest in the American market has existed in the London Stock Exchange and that covering for the account was the proximate reason for the renewed foreign buying which appeared last week. This process, however, has been interrupted by the advance of exchange and the increasing possibility of the withdrawal of gold from this country to Europe, as well as by the entire absence of any speculative response on this side of the ocean to the renewed foreign participation in our market. At the close of the week, in fact, London appeared as a seller rather than a buyer of stocks, thereby occasioning fears of a further hardening of exchange and of larger withdrawals of gold for export, in addition to the $600,000 sent from the Subtreasury Wednesday for shipment today. Under such circumstances the silver conference and the renewal of speculative interest in the metal in Europe had no chance to produce any change on the stock market.

IMPORTATION OF CHOLERA GERMS.

Collector Clark Receives an Important Official Document Bearing on the Subject.

The possibility of a cholera outbreak has by no means been lost sight of by those in authority. The Treasury Department is keeping the matter in hand. Collector Clark yesterday received an official document relating to the subject from K. Bueng, resident Imperial German Consul. After saying that the question has arisen whether, according to the present status of scientific knowledge of the nature and the character of the disease, there is any reason to apprehend that cholera could be transferred by goods of any kind sent from an infected place to another, Mr. Bueng says that by the laws of Germany soiled underwear and dresses (the underwear and dresses of travelers excepted), tatters and rags, fruits and green vegetables, butter, and mellow cheese alone are prohibited to be exported from cholera infected districts. He then quotes a formal opinion from the special committee on cholera of the Board of Health of the German Empire of which Dr. Koch was a member. The opinion states that so far as is known cholora has never been spread by other goods than by those the exportation of which from infected regions is already forbidden; that the experience has been confirmed by the recent epidemic at Hamburg, during which quantities of goods were shipped to many places without in any instance causing an outbreak. Most of the goods, the opinion says, such as books, cigars, tobacco, products of the paper and leather industries, etc., are, on account of their dry nature, not of a character to transfer the contagious substance. Further, it should be borne in mind that these goods are sent in wrappers protecting the contents from infection by contact. This embraces especially all transit goods passing through the infected place without being opened there. Receivers of goods from cholera-stricken places who are afraid of infection can either destroy the wrappers used for packing or disinfect them by washing the cases, casks, etc., with chloride of lime; the bales, sack cloth, etc., with a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid, although this is, as a rule, unnecessary.

SUBJECTS OF INTEREST TO BOHEMIANS.

Discussions at a Meeting of the Committee of That Nationality on the West Side.

Little was done yesterday by the National committee of Bohemian representatives of the Ceske Slovansky Podporujici Spolek which is meeting at the Bohemian-American school, No. 400 West Eighteenth street. Among other matters that came up was the question of continuing the publication of the *Bohemian Voice*, which is printed in English. The universal opinion was in favor of its continuance. Thomas Capek of Omaha made a brief speech on the Bohemian struggle for home rule. Robert H. Vickers, a historian of this city, has prepared a history of the Bohemian nation and people, and the manuscript has been submitted to Lieut.-Gov. Charles Jonas of Wisconsin, who is a member of the committee. If it is approved by the latter it will be published. Francis Herites, a Bohemian historian, sent a communication to the committee asking its coöperation in the event that he comes to this country to gather data for a history of America to be printed in the Bohemian language.

Bishop of South Carolina Resigns.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Rt.-Rev. W. B. W. Howe, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Carolina, has resigned his office. This was done on the advice of his physician, the Bishop having had an attack of paralysis in March. His successor will be elected May 10, 1893, by the diocesan convention.

Headache, neuralgia, spasms, sleepiness, cured Dr. Miles' Nervine. Free bottle, druggists.

WHEAT NEEDS SNOW.

PRIME REPORTS THE CONDITION OF THE WINTER CROP.

Freezing at Night and Thawing During the Day Bad for It in Its Present Tender Condition—Milling Trade Generally Dull, Being Affected by Low Margins, and Light Stocks Are Being Carried—Good Weather for Gathering Corn, but the Quality Is Poor.

DWIGHT, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The country has enjoyed a week of almost perfect weather for the gathering of corn. The winter wheat crop as a whole is bare of snow, and the ground generally frozen. Recent rains improved the late sown wheat, yet the freezing at night and thawing during the day is bad for the crop in its present tender condition. Milling business at present is dull, it being difficult to sell flour at any price whatever. Mills generally are not carrying as large stocks as a year ago. At the same date in 1891 the country had experienced a week of broken weather. Light falls of snow, local rains, and routine farm work are more or less interrupted. The growth of winter wheat is at a standstill, the gathering of corn stopped, the usual amount of fall plowing done in the spring wheat belt, and the movement from farmers' hands quite free and likely to remain so until Christmas.

Another week of as fine weather as the week just closing ought to see all farmers through with corn gathering. Many have finished, but as is always the case, some are late, and not more than one-half to three-fourths of their crop is gathered. There is certainly no improvement in either the quantity or quality, and a great many of our largest corn growers say that since the crop has been gathered, if any change at all, it has been overestimated. Throughout Central Illinois the final yield of corn will fall below former estimates—that is, of commercial bushels of merchantable corn. The weight is lighter than for many years. The frosted corn shows up now since the late freezing more than ever and is practically worthless except to feed cattle on short pastures. The yield per acre will not exceed twenty to thirty bushels, while last year it was forty to fifty. There will be no movement of corn at present prices; in fact no big movement can be expected during the remainder of this year. The high price of hogs is stimulating the raising and feeding, and feeders are purchasers of corn this year where they were liberal sellers last year.

Soft Corn Reported from Iowa.

The same report of soft corn comes from Iowa. The yield of the crop will be uneven. No contracts are being made for future delivery and farmers generally will consume what surplus they have.

Eastern Nebraska reports farmers making splendid progress with corn gathering. Many of them are through. A few have shelled and sold, but little is going forward. No contracts are being made only for a few days ahead. Nearly all stations are getting more or less corn in the ear.

Southern Nebraska has most of its corn crop gathered. The yield is running from twenty-five to thirty-five bushels an acre. Few contracts are being made for future delivery. Some few have been obliged to sell on account of lack of crib room, having held over some of the old corn, expecting higher prices in the spring.

The whole Northwest is dry. There have been no fall rains to amount to anything, and this is liable to cause trouble in the spring by the grain being blown out after seeding unless heavy snows should fall or spring rains after the frost is partially out of the ground. The snow seldom moistens the land when it thaws, as the ground is always frozen hard and the water runs off to the low places. There have been large receipts of spring wheat the last week, but they are now beginning to fall off considerably.

Southern Minnesota reports that not as much fall plowing has been done as usual, on account of the backwardness of farmers with their summer and fall work. The ground is now frozen up and farmers are marketing their wheat quite freely. Grades of wheat are running from No. 2 to rejected. Roads are unusually good.

Western Minnesota reports a favorable fall for plowing, and except for the last few weeks has been dry. The ground is now frozen solid, which will prevent any more plowing being done. Wheat is moving more freely than at any time during this year. Considerable old wheat is held over.

In the Dakotas nearly all the fall plowing was finished up before freezing weather set in. There will not be an increased movement of wheat at present prices.

Winter Wheat in Fair Condition.

The late sown wheat, owing to the beneficial effects of late rains, has come up more uniform than the early sown. A great portion of the early sown wheat is not over two inches high. Some is three inches, and while at this season of the year complaints are already in order, yet we think wheat will have a fair stand to go into winter quarters, and on the whole the conditions are quite favorable.

In Southern Illinois winter wheat is all up and has from a fair to a good stand. Enough moisture is now in the ground to keep it growing and spreading at the root. The wheat plant needs warm weather. There are a few fields of early sown where the plant is three inches high. Some complaint is made of wheat being spotted, caused by the dry weather. The general condition of the milling trade is dull and millers are usually carrying fair stocks of wheat.

Recent rains have benefited wheat some in Northeastern Kansas, but not up to expectations on account of too much cool weather. Late sown wheat is not all sprouted. Early sown, where put out on early stubble land, is two or three inches high. The crop will not go into winter quarters in anything like as good condition as last year. The milling trade is fair to good. Millers have good stocks both of wheat and flour.

The condition of wheat in Southern Kansas is variable. A great many complaints of a poor stand and the plant generally small are made. The movement from producers' hands is light and millers are generally not heavily stocked.

Under the good effects of late rains winter wheat in Northern Missouri shows an improvement. Good roads and a good fall for thrashing have no doubt caused a larger percentage of the crop to be sold than would have been the case under less favorable conditions. Many of the farmers are selling since harvest the 1890, 1891, and 1892 crops at 60 cents when they could have disposed of the 1890 and 1891 crops for from 85 cents to $1. Milling business is only fair, as there are too many mills.

Southern Missouri reports late sown wheat all up and early sown has made a splendid growth. The crop is going into winter quarters in from fair to good condition. Milling trade is dull, millers carrying light stocks of wheat.

Condition of the Crop in Indiana.

Throughout Northern Indiana winter wheat is generally in fair condition, and two or three weeks of mild weather would be of advantage. There is some complaint of insects, but it is not general. The general condition of the milling trade is far from flattering. There are some inquiries for export, but prices are low.

Central and Southern Indiana have been benefited also by late rains, which have caused late sown wheat to come up. Large merchant millers are carrying more stocks of wheat than last year. Milling trade is quiet.

In Northern Ohio wheat was all gotten into the ground in good time and is looking well. It will enter the winter in fully as good condition as a year ago. At present the ground is frozen hard, with but little snow. However, we fear nothing from this after the experience of last winter, when it alternately froze and thawed without snow to protect the wheat, and yet the crop came out in good shape.

Late sown wheat in Southern Ohio is all up and shows some improvement from recent rains. Early sown wheat is five inches high. Extremely low prices for both flour and feed make milling unprofitable. Millers are not carrying large stocks of wheat and deliveries have been almost nothing.

In Central Michigan the ground is frozen hard and wheat has stopped growing. The crop will enter the winter in from fair to poor condition. The flour market is dull. It is hard work to sell and get any margin. Farmers are marketing just enough wheat to get cash for urgent wants.

Winter wheat in Southern Michigan is all up and covers the ground well. Milling trade is fair, millers carrying only light stocks.

In Kentucky and Tennessee, while recent rains have improved the appearance of the wheat, the crop is late and is not in good shape to go into winter quarters. A great deal of the wheat never came up on account of the drought. No alarm, however, need be felt on this account, as wheat last year was not in any better condition to enter winter and probably not as good. Milling trade is dull, margins being so small that it is unsatisfactory.

DECREASE OF THE COTTON CROP.

Reports from the Southern States Show an Average of 35.8 Per Cent.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Latham, Alexander & Co., bankers, of this city, sent out a large number of telegrams Saturday, asking estimates as to the reduction of the cotton crop. These telegrams were sent to the most responsible merchants and individuals throughout the South, and Monday and Tuesday the firm received replies to nearly every message sent, giving estimates of the crop. These replies have been complied, and are as follows:

	Bales, 1891-'2.	Decrease, per cent.	Bales, 1892-'3.
Texas and Indian Ter.	2,400,000	24	1,824,000
Mississippi	1,335,000	46	720,900
Louisiana	740,000	34	488,400
Alabama	1,000,000	41	590,000
Florida	60,000	40	36,000
Georgia	1,100,000	31	759,000
South Carolina	700,000	33	469,000
North Carolina	400,000	27	292,000
Tennessee	400,000	37	252,000
Arkansas	900,000	45	495,000
Virginia	....	35	....
Total	9,035,000	..	5,926,300

Average decrease, 35.8 per cent.

MEXICAN SHIPPERS WILL SUFFER.

Result of the Order Stopping the Free Importation of Grain.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Nov. 25.—The official announcement that the Mexican Government is to discontinue the free importation of grain Dec. 1 caused a stir among traffic officials and shippers. The result of the unexpected order is certain to cause losses of many thousand dollars to railroads and shippers. The Mexican National railroad is already unable to handle the corn that is delivered them daily by the International and Great Northern and the San Antonio and Aransas railroads. As a result, the yards of the International and Great Northern at San Antonio and Laredo are blocked with grain, there being 600 cars, containing 300,000 bushels of the grain, now accumulated at that point awaiting transfer across the Rio Grande River. The same condition of affairs exists at Eagle Pass.

THE CURSE OF CLEVELANDISM.

Attempt to Fasten It on the Democracy—A Defeated Candidate's Treachery.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 13, 1892.—[Chicago Herald.]—There are Democrats of high station and unimpeachable record in the party service who do not hesitate to express their thoughts about the rule-or-ruin coterie which has gathered round Grover Cleveland and attempted to force his nomination upon Democracy. Four years ago Grover Cleveland, as President and with all the power of Federal patronage in his hands, was able to force his own nomination upon the party, but he was not able to elect himself. His nomination then was a mistake, as every one knows. It was a blunder which never could have been made but for the subtle and pervasive influence of the politicians who brought it about as a reward for favors had and as a bid for favors yet to come. Now a coterie of Mr. Cleveland's friends are attempting to lead the Democratic party to another feat of hara-kiri in the name of consistency. The theory of this coterie is that there is but one man great and good enough to be Democracy's candidate for the Presidency; that without his leadership Democracy will be a failure; that defeat with him is preferable to victory with another.

Democratic Senators object not only to the claim that is made for Mr. Cleveland that he is the divinely appointed candidate, the only, the incarnation of Democracy, but they object to the rule-or-ruin tactics of his immediate supporters. What are the facts? New York's Electoral votes are absolutely essential to Democratic success next November. This cannot be gainsaid. Any other plan for winning the Presidency than one which puts New York in the Democratic column is chimerical, ridiculous. In the new Electoral College, and as States have voted in the past, the Republican candidate might be elected without New York. The Democratic candidate could not be unless a political miracle intervened to save him. Therefore, New York is the key to the situation, and it behooves all Democrats to turn their eyes toward New York and see what is going on there.

New York met in State convention last February. It was a regularly called convention, with no taint of illegality or irregularity upon its proceedings. The primaries were advertised in advance, were open and fair. Every Democrat who cared to participate had opportunity to do so. The friends of every candidate had notice and free access to the polls. This convention almost unanimously chose Gov. Hill as its candidate, as the candidate of the State for the national nomination. It selected a delegation of the ablest and best men in the party to go to Chicago and present Hill's name. When this convention adjourned Gov. Hill was the candidate of the State of New York, the State which is to be the battle-ground of the coming contest, as honestly, as fairly, as regularly as Gov. Boies is the candidate of Iowa, or as Gov. Palmer might have been the candidate of Illinois had his friends not permitted themselves to be outwitted.

Then what happened? Did the friends of Mr. Cleveland, who had up to this time held their peace, acquiesce like good Democrats? Did they, even if disappointed, bow to the party will and keep the peace? No. They at once began the organization of a kicking, a bolting convention. They at once began to split the Democratic party in this vital State into two bitterly contending factions. They not only revolted against the authority and the party action, but they heaped abuse upon the head of Hill and his friends. The Governor they denounced as a trickster, as a political burglar, as a man unworthy the confidence and the company of decent men. Gov. Hill's sole offense was that he had stepped in the way of Cleveland. It was Cleveland's blind, infatuated friends, and they alone, who had cause to complain of him. The Democratic party certainly had none. He had won Democracy's battles, he had never trailed her banners in the dust. Even while the Cleveland men were traducing him he saved to the party the Legislature of the State, on which so much depends for the Democracy of the whole country, winning thereby the applause and gratitude of Democrats everywhere. From that day to this the Cleveland idolaters have pursued their bolting, their revolt against the party, their abuse of Hill and all his followers who acted with him in the lawful, the regular business of the party.

If there is disharmony in New York the immediate friends of Grover Cleveland are directly and wholly responsible for it. There was harmony till they began a rebellion against party authority—till they began to sow the State with their venom. If the State be lost to Democracy next November, and with it the Presidency, the blood will be upon the head of the near, the confidential, the professional friends of Grover Cleveland. And while still engaged in rebellion, while still industriously pitting Democrat against Democrat, while preparing the soil for defeat, they have the phenomenal audacity, the incomparable effrontery to ask the national Democracy to take up and nominate the very man in whose behalf all this work of destruction is carried on!

Their pretense that Mr. Cleveland is not concerned in this work of disorganizing the Democracy of New York, that he knows nothing about it, is mere impertinence. No one is fooled by it. Who are the three men most prominent in the New York revolt? Head and shoulders above all others, W. R. Grace, Mr. Cleveland's intimate friend, the man who has sworn Mr. Cleveland shall be again nominated for President if it costs him a million dollars. W. R. Grace, of guano fame, the confidant of Blaine, the plutocratic slugger of New York politics. Next to him comes Mr. Cleveland's intimate friend and former Cabinet officer, Charles S. Fairchild. After Fairchild, Mr. Cleveland's friend, Frederick R. Coudert. After Coudert, more intimate friends of Grover Cleveland. Who could have stopped all this with a word, with a wave of his hand? Mr. Cleveland. But he has not said the word. His hand has not moved. He stands ready to profit by the movement if there be profit in it, to repudiate it if it be unsuccessful.

Guinea Pigs Chasing Away Rats.

A. S. Heath, Queens County, N. Y., writes us: "My barn and house were overrun with rats, but I brought home two guinea pigs and made a good shelter for them. From the day of the pigs' arrival the noise and nuisance of rats have ceased. The loss of young chickens by poaching rats had thinned my fine flock so that I was compelled to keep moving the coops nearer to the house and further from the barn. The guinea pigs have never been nearer the house than six or seven rods from the barn, and, though plentiful before, I do not remember to have seen a single rat since the guinea pigs made their modest entry to the farm."—*American Agriculturist.*

MARKETS ARE HIGHER

END OF THE NOVEMBER ACCOUNT BRINGS SHORTS TO COVER.

Quotations Firmer All Around—Leading Markets Turn Stronger and Close Higher—Bad Weather in the Northwest and a Better Foreign Demand the Factors in Grain—Provisions Do Better in Sympathy with the Advance in Wheat and Corn.

Trading for the second account began yesterday. There seemed to be little anxiety to transfer trades from the November to the December account, and the carrying rate was unusually small. The settlement prices of the sixteen stocks traded in for the account average 87 for the first account and 87⅝ for the second account, an unusually small difference. This difference is equal to an annual interest rate of about 8.7 per cent, and considering the work of looking after the daily balances of trades in the account the rate is not a particularly alluring one to capitalists.

There appeared to be some covering of short sales in a number of the stocks, particularly in West Chicago Street railroad and in Street's Stable Car stock. The chief buyer of West Chicago Street railroad stock gave up the name of Counselman & Day as his principal, and it was generally understood that this buying of West Chicago was to cover short sales made some time ago.

Little stock was on the market and a few orders put up prices rapidly. The stock opened at 207 and advanced to 209¼ for the second account, closing at 208⅝ for the November account. The public is still out of the market completely and is showing little if any interest. The buying yesterday was probably almost altogether for the bears. There may have been some manipulation to advance prices. The small amount of stock which is being offered makes manipulation for higher quotations an easy matter.

Trading was fairly active in Street's Stable Car stock and the course of the market was upwards. The opening was at 30¼; the stock advanced to 30¾ for the account and 30⅝ for the second account, and was not in free supply.

The small supply of stock offering is, indeed, the feature of the whole market. In spite of the dullness and the tendency toward sagging quotations which a number of securities have shown, there is little stock brought out, and practically nothing is pressing imperatively on the market. The public is still paying little attention to any of the securities, but the situation appears to be such that any revival of public interest would be apt to send prices up rapidly. The temper of the room trade, as a rule, is bearish. There are altogether too many small bears. Such a unanimous sentiment is almost always wrong. A good many small traders have sold various stocks short on a small scale and the aggregate of these operations, it seems quite possible, will be to change the usual course of the market at the settlement period. Almost invariably since the account trading was started small traders have loaded up with account stock, and when the time came for them to take the stock they have sold out at a sacrifice to avoid accepting delivery and prices have gone down. The case seems to be different this time. The small traders are probably short instead of long, and the result of the settlement seems quite as likely to be higher prices as it does to follow former precedent.

Diamond Match was comparatively active and the price firm. The books close for the next dividend Dec. 5. Earnings are said to be fully equal to the most sanguine expectations and insiders are buyers of the stock.

The Brewery stocks continue dull and heavy. There is no material lowering of quotations, but there is not the least sign of buoyancy in the market. The sudden jump which the Schoenhofen securities have made as the result of the recent particularly favorable statement of earnings is held up by the friends of the other brewery stocks as an illustration of what may be expected from them some day. The Schoenhofen stocks advanced 5 or 6 points over night and there is now a market for a considerable amount at par, although the stock was freely offered not long ago as low as 43. In spite of the reports of big earnings and generally satisfactory situation of the other brewery stock the public does not buy, and whenever any one wants to sell he finds a dull and unsatisfactory market. The chief trouble seems to be that there is a limit to the amount of securities Chicago investors will absorb even if they do think them a good thing. A great many holders of these brewery securities are perfectly confident that as soon as published earnings begin to snow the result of the present immense output and high prices, quotations will make satisfactory advances, but in the meantime they seem to have all they want of it and it is hard to find a market when any is offered for sale. The list of sales yesterday was as follows:

SALES FIRST CALL—10:30 A. M.

18 N C St R R Co	257½	25 Chi C Ry Co	444
20 do	257⅝	50 C B & M Co act	38⅝
100 N'l Ry Co of Ill	130	4 St's W C L	30⅝

BONDS.

$5,000 W Chi St R R debt 6 ..... 100½

SALES BETWEEN CALLS.

150 St's W C L act	30¼	100 W C S RR Co act	208
100 do act	30⅜	50 do act	208½
300 do act	30½	20 do	208
50 do act	30⅜	50 M & C Br Co act	33¼
10 W C S R Co s 10	207	10 N C St RR Co	258½
10 do	207¼	50 do act	259
100 do	207½		

SALES SECOND CALL—2 P. M.

150 D Match Co Ill	144⅛	50 M & C B Co act	33¼
13 do	145	50 do 2d act	33¼
25 do	144½	50 N C S R R Co act	259⅛

BONDS.

$3000 N C St R R Co 1st mtg 5s 100½

SALES AFTER CALLS.

50 W C S RR Co act	208¼	3 W C S R R C	208¼
50 do 2d act	209½	100 do act	208¼
50 do act	208¼	20 C B & M C pfd	44⅝
50 do 2d act	209½	100 M & C B Co	33¼
14 do	207⅛	100 S W C L 2d act	30⅝
100 do	208	10 Chi City R Co	444
100 do act	208⅛	100 Lake St. E. R. R.	22½
64 do	208⅛	100 do	22¼
50 do act	208⅜	200 do	22

BONDS.

$3000 Con Pack & Prov Co 6s 94½

It is expected that a small gold shipment will be made today and New York traders were attributing much importance to the foreign exchange situation. The exchange market yesterday was about where it has been for several days. It is calculated that gold exports cannot be profitably made until the demand rate for sterling is a shade over 488, but shipments have been made when the rate was as low as 487. In July, 1891, over $2,000,000 was exported when the demand rate was 486¾. Call money was then 1½ per cent in New York and the London rate of discount in the open market 1⅜. In February shipments were made when the rate was 488.

October net earnings of Chicago Gas are said to show an increase of $54,000 over October, 1891.

The Edison General Electric people in Boston deny the rumor that their new issue of $6,000,000 bonds is for the purpose of backing the St. Louis and Chicago railway enterprise. It is admitted that a large part of the new capital is for the development and construction of electric engines. Another rumor regarding the electric railroad which comes from St. Louis is that the Merchants' Bridge and Terminal company will absorb the company.

Most of the Chicago brokerage houses are bearish on the general situation. Jamieson & Co. say the probability of gold exports and the decreasing railroad earnings cannot help but give the outlook a bearish tone.

Work, Strong & Co.'s letter to Schwartz, Dupee & McCormick said: "The question of gold shipments is agitating Wall street and having its influence upon railroad shares, and particularly upon those properties having a London quotation. There is less pressure to sell the industrials, as the latter are known to have the very best of support from the men who are inside, and who are the best aware of value and dividend producing power of the properties. The general market is very limited, and in fact speculation had another dampener in the rate of exchange. We feel that suggestions or advice are of very little use at this time, and that the only thing to do is to adopt a policy of patience and hold to good shares with confidence. There cannot be any great break in a market constituted as ours now is, and, on the other hand, prospects should be brighter during the next few weeks."

Kennett, Hopkins & Co. say: The engagement of a small amount of gold for export is the publicly assigned reason by the professional element in Wall street for today's decline. The amount actually taken is small, not enough to change the situation materially, but the fear of larger shipments in the immediate future generally prevails. The most substantial basis for a decline has been furnished by the weekly and monthly statements of the earning of various roads published today. Not a single one of them was favorable, while many are very bad, and unless a change takes place for the better lower prices for railway securities are certain. The decreasing receipts of grain at interior points distinctly foreshadow smaller earnings.

The literary bureau of the New York bears has broken loose. An unsigned interview with an anonymous banker is sent out to financial writers summing up the bear points as follows: "Gold exports are about to commence again. We have a depleted United States Treasury. Financiers see that the country is upon the verge of being thrown on a silver basis. Railroad earnings are decreasing. Short crops and low freight rates will cause reduced dividends. Most of the Western and Southwestern railroads will do well if they can earn fixed charges. We are doomed to a long period of falling values in the stock market."

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	Nov. 25.	Nov. 18.
New York	$157,472,288	$127,051,844
Chicago	20,982,000	18,032,899
Boston	18,559,821	18,141,851
Philadelphia	14,446,318	12,838,039
St. Louis	4,510,440	4,261,168
Baltimore	2,753,046	2,580,549
New Orleans	....	1,933,645

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 50 to 60c premium; Boston, 10c discount to par; St. Louis, 75c premium.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The stock market presented a curious spectacle today. The operators who have been breaking prices all the week found themselves at today's opening in control of the market and in a rather dubious position. Apparently, they had no organized bull clique to threaten them. Nobody was disposed to buy for the rise, and yet a rise was bound to come unless the bear operators put down prices further, and to do this extensively when the heavy gold exports predicted for Saturday did not mate-

rialize looked in advance like a hazardous proceeding. Stocks were offered down, however; at first timidly, then a little more boldly, when it was found that the trader was still despondent. Although the usual shippers of gold failed to make their anticipated withdrawals from the Subtreasury, the $600,000 taken out Wednesday was announced as destined for tomorrow's steamer. Sterling rates were in fact a shade higher today. But the rumored two millions were not ordered. The stock market, in fact, acted all day with the greatest irregularity. The granger stocks were genuinely weak, a fact due probably to doubt over the forthcoming October statements. Reading stock was a center of bear manipulation, but the industrial shares were remarkably strong. In the last hour, however, the market sold down under a bear attack and the industrials lost most or all of their gains. The financial community can hardly be blamed for having looked on the incident of last Wednesday's gold withdrawal with much suspicion. The gold, it appears today, is to be shipped tomorrow, and the shippers say that it is a regular exchange transaction. This must be accepted as true, but the fact remains that Wednesday's transaction was an unusual procedure, conducted through unusual channels, and so timed as to give a peculiar advantage to speculators short of the stock market. It is to be hoped that it was not the purpose of Wednesday's transaction to create this advantage, but the advantage was created, and it was done in precisely such a way as a bear operator would have chosen. Of this there can be no question. The news of the $600,000 withdrawal was withheld until the last half-hour of business, when a rally in prices, if it were to come at all, was naturally to be expected. It became known after the bear speculators had played high on the belief in regular orders for export gold, and had been disappointed in their expectation. Today's explanations protest that the gold was ordered then for the purpose of testing its intrinsic value. But this was certainly a singular method of seeking knowledge. Regular dealers in export gold contented themselves with sampling for this purpose a few specimen coins furnished by the Subtreasury. No explanation has yet been offered why a national bank was brought into the transaction, nor why such intense eagerness should have been manifested in getting possession of this single block of gold, when by common consent there is no material profit in its shipment. Money on call easy at 4 to 4½ per cent; last loan at 4; closed offered at 4. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling exchange is strong, with actual business at 485¼ for sixty day bankers' bills and 487⅞ for demand. The total sales of stocks today were 312,000 shares, including: Atchison, 5,900; Chicago Gas, 5,900; Erie, 18,400; Louisville and Nashville, 6,300; Missouri Pacific, 7,100; Northern Pacific, preferred, 9,630; New England, 13,050; Reading, 87,600; Richmond Terminal, 4,900; St. Paul, 22,570; Union Pacific, 7,390; Western Union, 7,125. Railway bonds were fairly active. The market was irregular. Readings were noticeably weak. The Southwestern issues were also easier. St. Louis seconds sold at 72½, a rise of 7½ points from the last previously reported sale. Government bonds dull. State bonds irregular.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing N'v.25	Closing N'v.23
Atchison	5,895	36⅜	36¼	36⅜	36⅜
Am. Cot. Oil	3,200	43¾	42¾	42¾	43⅜
Amer. Sugar	26,425	110½	109¼	109¼	109⅜
Do pfd	105	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞	103
A. & P.	100	4½	4½	4½	......
Amn. Tob.	830	124¼	123	123	......
Balt. & Ohio	605	96½	96	96	96
C., B. & Q.	3,318	100¼	99⅞	99⅞	100¼
C. & N. W.	1,700	116	115⅝	115⅝	116
C., M. & St. P.	22,570	79⅜	78⅜	78⅜	79⅜
Do pfd	205	122½	122½	122½	......
C., R. I. & P.	8,225	81	80	80	81¼
C. St. P. M. & O.	1,465	49	48	48	49
Do pfd	125	119⅜	119⅜	119⅜	......
Canada So.	400	56⅞	56⅞	56⅞	57
Ches. & Ohio	1,080	23⅜	22⅞	22⅞	23⅜
Colo. Coal	2,000	41	40⅜	40⅜	40⅞
C., C., C. & St. L.	552	61	60⅞	60⅞	61⅜
C. & E. Ill.	600	69⅞	68⅞	68⅞	70½
Con. Gas (N. Y.)	8,795	128	124⅞	126	124⅞
Chicago Gas	5,910	96⅞	96⅜	96⅜	96⅞
Central Pacific	100	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞	......
D., L. & W.	300	151⅞	151⅞	151⅞	152
Del. & Hud.	100	132	132	132	132⅞
Den. & Rio G.	1,200	52⅞	52	52	......
Dist. & C.F. Co.	24,825	67⅞	67⅜	67⅜	67⅞
Edison	328	109	108⅞	109	......
Gen. El.	2,120	112⅞	112⅜	112⅜	112⅞
G. B. W. & St. P.	800	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	......
Hocking Valley	300	27⅞	27⅜	27⅜	27⅞
Ill. Cent.	578	102⅜	101⅜	101⅜	102⅜
Lake Shore	820	131	130⅞	130⅞	131
Louis. & Nash	6,300	70⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70½
L. E. & W. pfd	500	24	24	24	......
Do pfd	635	77	76	76	76⅞
L., N. A. & C.	200	24⅞	24⅞	24⅞	25⅜
Laclede Gas pfd	568	25⅜	25	25	......
Do pfd	450	73⅞	73⅜	73⅜	73⅞
Mo. Pacific	7,100	58⅜	57⅜	57⅜	58⅜
Minn. Iron	100	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	......
M., K. & T. pfd	400	25	24⅞	24⅞	25⅜
M. & St. L.	500	15	15	15	......
Do pfd	200	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞
N. Y. & N. E.	13,050	44	42⅞	42⅞	44
Nor. Pac	320	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	......
Do pfd	9,630	50⅞	50	50	51
N. Y., L. E. & W.	18,430	25	24⅜	24⅜	25
Do pfd	730	58⅞	57⅞	57⅞	58⅞
N. Y. Cent.	1,429	110⅜	110	110	......
Nor. & W.	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	......
Do pfd	500	40	40	40	......
N. Y., S. & W.	3,610	18⅞	18	18	18⅞
Nor. Amn. Co	800	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13
N. Y., O. & W.	3,250	19⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19⅞
Nat. Linseed	200	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
Nat. Lead	2,145	44⅞	44	44⅞	44⅞
Do pfd	788	94	93⅞	94	94⅞
Nat. Cordage	1,000	139⅞	139	139	139⅞
Do pfd	400	114⅞	114	114	114⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L. 2ds	100	34	34	34	......
O. & M.	200	23	22	22	......
Ohio So.	300	40⅞	40	40	......
Phil & Reading	87,600	55⅞	53⅞	54⅞	55⅞
Pac. Mail	1,100	29⅞	28⅞	28⅞	29⅞
Peo., D. & E.	400	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	......
Rich. Term'l	4,945	9	8⅞	8⅞	9
R. W. & O.	150	111	111	111	......
So. Pac.	300	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞
St. L. & S. W.	110	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	......
St. P. & D.	100	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
Tex. Pac.	180	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	......
Tol. A. A. & N. M.	1,900	35⅞	35	35⅞	36
Tenn. Coal	1,100	37⅞	36⅞	36	37⅞
Union Pac.	7,390	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞	38⅞
U. S. Rubber	2,590	42⅞	40	40⅞	......
W. & L. E.	1,624	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	22⅞
Do pfd	1,050	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
Wabash	210	11	11	11	......
Do pfd	1,350	25	24⅞	24⅞	22⅞
Western Union	7,125	88⅞	85⅞	85⅞	88⅞

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	151	Fargo	145
American	120	United States	58

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg.	114½	U. S. 4½s, reg.	100¼
U. S. 4s, coup	114½		

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

5000 Atch 1st 80	18000 NYC ex 5s 100⅞
5000 Atch 1s 84	3000 NYC 1st cp ....125@125⅛
25000 Atch 2d 2½ 4s-CA ....56⅛@56¼	5000 N Starch Co 1st ..104⅞
2000 A C O 8s 112	14000 NYO&W rfts.83⅛@84⅞
20000 A & P in 12⅛	1000 N Y O & W cons ..108
15000 Can S 2d ....101@101⅛	25000 NYS&W gm 97
10000 C N J g m 5s 111⅞	21000 N&W-M&W Div 92⅞
24000 C N J gm 5s reg. 110⅞	3000 NP 1st cp 118⅞
3000 C&O gen 4½s 79⅞	5000 NP 2d cp 112⅞
5000 C&O-R&A Dist cn 2d 4s 80⅞	8000 NP cons 5s 73⅞
10000 CB&Q-Neb x4s 86⅞	8000 NP&M 1st 88⅞
20000 CB&Q 7s 123⅞	2000 OS 1st 113
3000 CD&I 1st 5s ....96@97⅞	20000 OS gm 4s .... 64⅞@65
5000 C&Elgn 5s 100	3000 O&M con 112
10000 C&Erie 1st 101⅞	15000 O&M con sf 112⅞
6000 C R I & P dt 5s 95⅞	20000 PD&E 2d 67
23000 C&N Pac 1st 75⅞	1000 P&E 1st 79⅞
21000 Con Gas 1st 5s ... 92	2000 P&R 1s pf inc.75⅜@75⅞
8000 C&NP 1st 75⅞	23000 P&R 2d pf inc ....68@68⅞
10000 D&RG 4s 86⅞	96000 P&R 3d pf in.59⅞@60⅞
3000 Edison ENY 1st 5s .110	10000 P&R gm 4s 85⅞
4000 Erie cgd-is 137	25000 P&R df inc ....15⅞@16⅞
5000 EL&BS 5s 98⅞	36000 R&W P ter tr 5s ....47@48
1000 FPM-PHD 5s 98	3000 Rio G W 1st 79⅞
13000 Fult El 1st 88	2000 RW&O cn 111⅞
25000 GBW&StP 1st En tr recta 39	2000 StJ&G I 1st 92⅞
3000 H&TC con 6s 102⅞	5000 StL & I M 5s 83⅞
8000 H&TC gm 4s 67⅞	4000 SL&SW 2d in.26⅞@26⅞
1000 ID&S 1st tr 122	10000 Sec Corp 6s .96⅞@96⅞
1000 Iowa C 1st 91	4000 SPM&M 1st MC 5s ..102
10000 Ill C 4s 1952 .... 100⅞	1000 TC&R 6s-B Div 1st .96
1000 Ill C 5s 90⅞	15000 TP 1st 5s 81
34000 L G St L 1st ....85@85⅛	17000 TP 2d inc ....26⅞@27
1000 LS&BM S 2d cp .125	1000 TAA&C 6s gd 100
10000 LS&MS 2d rg 118⅞	5000 TAA&MP 6s 102⅞@102⅞
2000 L Val term 5s 111	12000 TS L&K C 1st 85⅞@85⅞
3000 LV of N Y 1st 104⅞	3000 Un El 1st ....115@115⅞
1000 L&N g m 6s 119	1000 Un Pa 1st of 1896..107⅞
1000 M Cent 7s 119⅞	5000 UP gd 6s citr no ... 96
2000 M&SP 1st-W&MD 101⅞	1000 UP-D&G 1st 71
4000 MK&T 1st 81⅞	3000 Va Mid gtd stpd. 81
25000 MK&T 2d .... 47@47⅛	5000 Wab 2d 80
3000 M&O gm 4s 61	1000 W Sgt 4s rg 103⅞
	20000 WNY&P 2d..32⅞@32⅞

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Stock sales and quotations:

Description.	Sales.	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Atchison	4,000	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜
A. & P.	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
C., B. & Q.	2,000	100⅞	100⅞	99⅞	99⅞
C. Junc Ry.	345	108⅞	108⅞	108	108⅞
Do pfd	75	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞	96⅞
Mex. Cent.	105	13⅞	14	13⅞	14
St. Paul	300	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞
Union Pacific	3,000	38⅞	38⅞	37⅞	37⅞

Bond sales and quotations:

1000 Bell Tel. 7s....113	3000 Mex Cen 4s... 66
19000 Atch 2ds.... 56½	1000 Gen Elec 5s...101
1000 C B & Q con 5s 105⅞	1000 Gas 1st.... 89
1000 Atch 4s.... 82½	45000 Gas 2d...77⅞@ 77⅞

MINING STOCKS.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 25.—Allouez Mining company (new), 90c; Atlantic, $11.87½; Boston and Montana, $35.25; Calumet & Hecla, $290.00; Franklin, $14.37½; Kearsarge, $12.75; Osceola, $36.25; Quincy, $140.00; Santa Fe Copper, $5.00; Tamarack, $165.00; Centennial Mining, $8.87½; N. & S., $58.00; B. & B. C., $12.00.

WHAT TRADE GOSSIPS WERE SAYING.

Interesting Bits of Information Picked Up on the Floor of the Exchange.

The leading speculative markets after a quiet opening warmed up and considerable bull energy made itself felt before the close of the session. There was a little more business on outside account, with the weather much more of a factor than anything else. The signal service map showed severe storms through the Northwest and predicted rain and snow for the central valleys, followed by another drop in temperature by Sunday morning.

A Russian cable denied the report that there was to be an export tax on wheat.

Estimated receipts for today: Wheat, 250 cars; corn, 225 cars; oats, 275 cars; and 15,000 hogs. The grain estimates are for two days.

Pardridge bought a good deal of December corn during the morning, while the May was taken by such traders as Bryant, Wright, Bacon, and Counselman-Day, and Baldwin-Farnum.

Cudahy and Mitchell were among the most prominent buyers of wheat. A considerable quantity bought by Barrett was supposed to be for his account. The Northwest sent buying orders, possibly on the theory that the weather up there will cut down the receipts.

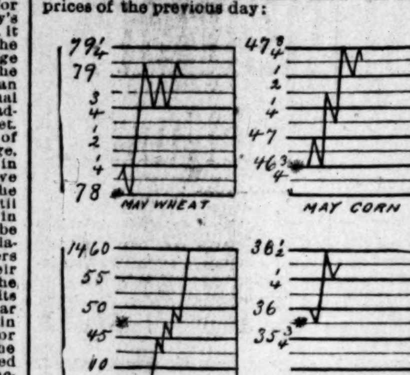
The members of the Board of Trade who will represent that body in the Nicaraguan Canal convention at New Orleans will reach the Southern city today. The committee consists of N. K. Fairbank, Chairman, M. H. Beebe, Josiah Stiles, George D. Rumsey, and C. W. Brega.

No demand of consequence has yet appeared for vessel room for winter storage and no rates are quotable up to the present time. Yesterday's large shipments of flaxseed, aggregating 145,000 bu, were said to include two cargoes which will remain in the Buffalo Harbor until the opening of canal navigation next spring.

It was said that the clique in New York that had so much success in cotton—buying it when everyone had concluded that there was nothing in it—has taken hold of wheat and has been investing largely here and in the East. The story was undoubtedly responsible for some of the buying yesterday. The rise caught a good many of the traders, as the market looked weak Wednesday and many of them sold short.

Traders in the barley and malt markets complain that they have great difficulty in securing prompt deliveries and return statements of empty grain bags consigned to them. They yesterday signed a petition to Chairman Blanchard of the Central Traffic Association requesting that the railroads shall show more promptitude. One dealer said: "According to my books one man out of town owes me 5,700 grain bags; he says he has long since shipped them to me, but I can't get hold of them."

The following diagrams indicate the principal fluctuations of May wheat, corn, oats, and January pork Nov. 25. The stars show the closing prices of the previous day:



EVERYTHING GOES UP A NOTCH OR SO.

The Weather and the Exports Potent in Bulging Wheat—Hog Product Also Up.

There was barely a steady market at the opening in wheat yesterday. There was some hesitancy about switching over to the bull side, though there was some encouragement in the news of the morning. Private cables showed a better tone on the other side than reflected in the public advices. Receipts here were under the estimates, and New York wired that there was more doing on foreign account. It was also considered that the weather in the Northwest must cut down the receipts up there, and buying orders from that part of the country were numerous. It took some time for these things to have their effect, however. May opened at 78⅝c, sold at 78c, and then began to advance under the improved demand. It was not long before sellers were scarce and 79⅛c was reached on the up-turn. Then there was some realizing, and at the close 79c was bid, with December 6⅝c discount. Outside mareets were firm at an advance and in the cash market there was a much better inquiry for all grades at 1c over the prices prevailing Wednesday. Second cables showed no material change except at Paris, where there was an improvement in both flour and wheat. Receipts at principal Western points aggregated 1,264,700 bu and at Eastern points 170,900 bu, a total of 1,435,600 bu. Shipments from Western points were 581,000 bu and from Eastern points 469,500 bu, a total of 1,050,600 bu. The export clearances, wheat and flour, from the chief Atlantic ports were 676,000 bu, the local out-inspection was 140,000 bu, and there were no charters. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 72@72½c for No. 2 red, 65½@67c for No. 3 red, 58c for No. 4 red, 67c for No. 2 hard, 64c for No. 3 hard, 72c for No. 2 spring, 62½@65c for No. 3 spring, and 57c for No. 3 white spring. Free on board sales were at 52@61c for No. 4 red winter, 67c for No. 3 do, 65@66c for No. 3 hard, 54@58c for No. 4 spring, and 63@68½c for No. 3 do.

The influences in corn were much like those in wheat. There were light receipts here, and the prospective movement is likely to be lessened by the snow-storms through the West. Cables came higher for both spot and futures, and outside markets were stronger. The character of the local buying was good, some of the most influential traders on the floor taking December and May. There was a better cash demand, also, at ¼@½c advance. May opened at 46⅞c, sold between that and 47⅜c, and closed at 47⅝c. The market was undoubtedly a short one at the close Wednesday, and it was not difficult to get prices up, once the buyers began taking everyting in sight. Receipts at principal points, 545,800 bu, and shipments aggregated 401,900 bu. The export clearances from the chief Atlantic ports were 86,300 bu, and the local out-inspection was 282,000 bu, with charters for 62,000 bu. Sales in store and to go to store were made at 42@42½c for No. 2 and No. 2 white, 42¼@42⅝c for No. 2 yellow, 41@41½c for No. 3, and 41@41½c for No. 3 yellow. Free on board sales were at 38¾@41½c for new and old No. 4 mixed, 41@42½c for No. 3, No. 3 yellow, and No. 3 white, and 43½c for No. 2 white.

Oats opened dull and barely steady, but later ruled more active at a slightly higher range of prices. Speculative trading was chiefly local in character, but a fair volume of business was done, the ½c advance being due in part to the upturns elsewhere on the floor. Singer and S. E. Dunham were the leading buyers and Fowler sold some. May ranged at 35⅞@36⅛c and closed ⅛c higher for the day at 36⅜c, with December at 31⅛c and January at 32⅜c. Cash lots were fairly active, with good white oats about ¼c higher. New York reported clearances of 9,147 bu. No. 3 white in store sold at 32¾@34¼c. Free on board transactions were at 30@33c for No. 3 mixed, 33¾@35¼c for do white, and 35@36c for No. 2 white.

The larger receipts of hogs at the yards encouraged the short sellers in the provision pit early and also some dumping by holders of small lines. On the better showing by grain, however, and the possibility that the weather will interfere with the receipts in the near future there was a turn in sentiment and prices advanced, the close showing a considerable gain as compared with the latest prices of the previous day. There was buying of large quantities of lard on foreign account and influential local traders were also on the purchasing side of the market. Outside markets were easier and cables quoted a decline of 6d for lard and hams. January pork opened at $14.35, sold up to $14.60, and closed at $14.57½, with May at 10c premium and cash at $12.95@13.00. January lard opened at $8.70, sold at $8.67½, up to $8.80, and closed there with cash at $9.37½@9.50. January ribs opened at $7.42½, advanced to $7.55, and closed there with cash at $7.37½@7.60. Cash sales included 180 brls mess pork at $12.95@13.00, 25,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at 9c, and 40,000 lbs short ribs at $7.60.

In rye the only feature of interest was the developed firmness in May, all else ruling dull and neglected at only steady prices. For the month named there was a little better demand, and with the strength in adjoining pits 55c was obtained here, against that figure last Wednesday. December was weak at 50c sellers, and other futures inactive. Next to nothing was offered to go to store, and this was quotable at 49½c. Sales were confined to samples, which went at 51c for No. 2. There were reported exports of 16,800 bu. Barley was fully steady. The two days' supply did not prove burdensome, for a number of buyers were present. Free on board sales were at 45@48c for No. 3 and 38@55c for No. 4.

In flour there was a little better demand on export account, about 2,800 sacks being taken to go abroad. Practically nothing was done on local account.

Millstuffs were quiet and firm. Bran sold about 25c higher at $10 75@11 25; middling sold at $11.00@12.25.

Flaxseed more than lost the advance of the latest previous trading day. Receipts were reported at 131 cars and shipments were 145,000 bu. The demand was tame and No. 1 on track sold ⅝c lower at $1.09, closing at that, with rejected at $1.06. May sold at $1.16¾@1.17 and closed at $1.16¾, with December at about $1.09 and January at $1.10½. Most of the speculative interest centered in May, and this was but moderate at the best. Timothy was quotably 2@3c lower at the close, with trade light and few operators showing the market any attention. Year sold at $1.98 and closed nominally $1.96. March sold at $2.05, but would not command that finally. Cash offerings were only moderate and sales by sample at $1 50@2.00, according to condition. Clover was quiet and nominally steady at $7.75 for prime.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Wednesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
December	$ 71½	$ 71⅝@ 72¼	$ 72⅜
January	......	72⅜@ 73⅜	73⅜
May	78	78 @ 79⅛	79
CORN.			
November	$ 41⅜	$ 41⅜@ 42¼	$ 41⅞
December	41⅜	41⅜@ 42¼	42⅜
May	46⅜	46⅜@ 47⅜	47⅝
OATS.			
December	$ 31⅛	$ 31 @ 31⅛	$ 31⅛
January	......	32⅛@ 32⅜	32⅜
May	35⅞	35⅞@ 36⅜	36⅜
MESS PORK.			
January	$14.47½	$14.35 @14.60	$14.60
May	14.55	14.50 @14.70	14.70
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
December	$	$ 8.75 @ 8.85	$ 8.85
January	8.75	8.67½@ 8.80	8.77½
May	8.55	8.47½@ 8.60	8.57½
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
January	$ 7.50	$ 7.42½@ 7.55	$ 7.52½
May	7.52½	7.50 @ 7.65	7.62½

The closing prices for the corresponding day last year were as follows:

	December.	January.	May.
No. 2 wheat	$ 93	$.......	$ 99¼
No. 2 corn	......	......	43
No. 2 oats	32	......	33
Mess pork	8.45	11.25	11.65
Lard	6.12½	6.25	6.55
Short ribs	......	5.72½	6.02½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in this city Wednesday by carloads:

	Contr'ct grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total
Winter wheat	25	25	6	56
Spring wheat	10	42	18	70
Corn	54	39	12	105
Oats	26	106	......	132
Rye	7	2	1	10
Barley	......	28	25	53
Total	122	242	62	426

Received by canal: 11,000 bu wheat.

Inspected out: 140,752 bu wheat, 281,995 bu corn, 52,890 bu oats, 21,915 bu rye, and 18,850 bu barley. The receipts to be announced to day are expected to include 250 cars wheat, 225 cars corn, 275 cars oats, and 20,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening:

ARTICLES.	Receipts 1892.	Receipts 1891.	Shipments 1892.	Shipments 1891.
Flour, brls	26,697	36,065	37,459	85,328
Wheat, bu	92,504	196,881	254,566	319,911
Corn, bu	88,585	205,668	284,447	251,187
Oats, bu	146,831	177,945	176,376	352,612
Rye, bu	9,625	37,265	42,102	5,463
Barley, bu	83,003	79,738	64,522	23,734
T. seed, lbs	113,240	92,000	108,190	25,632
C. seed, lbs	24,497	28,550	38,358	72,882
Oth. sd., lbs	35,060	9,342	4,291	24,700
F. seed, bu	26,965	62,937	70,023	14,455
B. corn, lbs	171,500	277,000	136,780	57,660
Cheese, lbs	144,713	209,435	177,500	171,149
Butter, lbs	183,542	222,589	337,478	118,940
Hides, lbs	389,600	255,380	1,151,658	827,555
Wool, lbs	37,370	59,960	1,100	44,876

The *Price Current* gives the following as the packing of the West to date:

Nov. 1 to Nov. 23.	1892.	1891.
Chicago	290,000	610,000
Kansas City	124,000	225,000
Omaha	63,000	75,000
St. Louis	41,000	70,000
Indianapolis	30,000	65,000
Milwaukee	28,000	70,000
Cincinnati	46,000	71,000
Cedar Rapids	20,600	39,100
Sioux City	26,000	30,000
South St. Paul	16,100	30,000
St. Joseph	12,400	15,500
Keokuk	7,500	25,300
Lincoln	3,900	7,900
Hutchinson	3,300	4,700
Ottumwa	14,000	9,000
Wichita	11,200	19,000

Lake freights were nearly nominal, with 2½c asked and 2c bid for corn to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 62,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

A Liberal Business Scored—Prices Generally Steady—Coal Firmly Held.

The first day after a holiday showed a fairly active set of general markets, and in the main prices were fully steady to firm. South Water street merchants were favored with a moderate demand for most lines of produce there handled, though the outward movement was less brisk than usual for a Friday. Butter was rather slow, with 30c nearly an outside figure, and cheese remained quiet and steady. Eggs were unchanged, with fresh-laid commanding a sharp premium over ice-house stock. Poultry was in moderate demand and lower. Fruits were generally firm, with cranberries tending higher. In the wholesale markets for general merchandise there was a good distribution at practically steady prices, coffees ruling firm and lard oil higher.

The coal market is firm in tone, with recent prices well sustained. The most unsatisfactory feature of the situation is the serious scarcity of cars with which to move coal from the mines to interior consuming points in the West. Towns in Central Illinois, dependent upon all rail transportation, are in many instances utterly unable to secure needed supplies from the mines and are obliged to buy in Chicago and pay local rates, thus losing the benefits of through tariff.

The following quotations are for round lots or merchantable quality and usually from first hands:

BUTTER—Fancy separator goods, 30@30½c; fine, 29@29½c; fair to good, 25@28c; fancy dairies, Cooleys, 26@27c; medium to good, 22@25c; packing stock, fresh, 15@16c.

BUTTERINE—Extra fancy creamery, 20c per lb; fancy creamery, 18c; extra dairy, 16c; dairy, 14c; rolls and small pails, ½c additional.

BEANS—Hand-picked, navy and pea beans, $1.85@2.00 per bu; hand picked mediums, $1.80@1.90; low grades, $1.00@1.50; California lima beans, $3.50@4.00 per 100 pounds.

BROOMCORN—Green-hurl, 4½@5½c per pound; red or yellow tipped hurl, 4@4½c; choice green carpet brush, 5½@6½c; green self-work, 4½@5½c; inside and covers, 4½@5½c; crooked, 2@3½c.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels, 72½@75c; lard tierces, 90@92½c.

CHEESE—Fine full cream cheddars, 10@10½c per lb; flat shapes, 10¼@11c; Young Americas, 10¾@11¼c; slightly skimmed, 9@10c; imitation Swiss cheese, 12@12½c; brick cheese, 10@11c.

COAL—The retail price is $7.25 per ton for large egg, and $7.50 for small egg, range, and nut coal. Quotations per net ton in car lots: Anthracite—Grate, $6.00; egg, stove, and nut, $6.25. Bituminous—Erie, $4.25; Pittsburg, $3.25; Indiana block, $2.50; Blossburg, $4.00; Baltimore and Ohio, $3.25; Wilmington, $2.10@2.25.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS—Borax, 9@12c; citric acid, 49@56c; tartaric, 32@36c; carbolic acid, 23@28c; castor oil, cold pressed, $1.12@1.20; balsam tolu, 38@40c; Tonka beans, $3.00; cubeb berries, 50c; calomel, 92c; camphor, 50@55c; cantharides, $1.25@1.30; cassia buds, 18@20c; chloroform, 59@60c; ergot, 80c; glycerine, 15@25c; gum arabic, 28@75c; lycopodium, 50@55c; mercury, 70c; morphine sulph., $1.50@1.80; opium, $1.85; quinine, 19@34c; alcohol in brls., $2.20 per gal.

DRIED FRUITS—Evaporated apples, new, 8½@9½c per lb; Northern sun-dried apples, 5½@7c; new peaches, 5@6c; new blackberries, 6@7c; new raspberries, 19@21c. California dried fruits—Raisins, Muscatels, $1.65@1.80 per box; London layers, $1.90@2.25; loose, 5½@7c per lb; prunes, 12@15c, according to size; apricots, new, 15@17c.

EGGS—Fine to fancy fresh-laid stock, 23@23½c per doz; ice house stock, 18½@19½c.

GAME—Mallard and redhead ducks, $3.50@4.00 per doz; small ducks, $1.50@2.25; teal ducks, $2.00@2.50; plover, $1.25@1.75; jacksnipe, $1.25@2.00; fine dark prairie chickens, $5.00@6.00; quail, $1.50@2.00; antelope, 10@12c per lb; venison saddles, 12@14c per lb; do carcases, 7@9c per lb; rabbits, $1.50@2.00 per doz.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples, fine to choice, $3.25@3.75 per brl, and fair to good, $2.25@3.00; bananas, $1.25@2.00 per bunch; Cape Cod cranberries, $8.75@9.25; Wisconsin do, bell and cherry, $7.50@8.25; Concord grapes, 30@32c per basket of 8 to 10 lbs; lemons, $5.00@6.00 per box; Florida oranges, $2.50@3.00 per box; pears, $3.50@5.00 per brl. California fruits—Pears, $3.00@3.75 per box of 40 lbs; muscatel grapes, $1.50@2.10 per case of 20 lbs; tokay grapes, $1.75@2.50 per case.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Cut loaf, 5.66c per lb; cubes, 5.16c; powdered, 5.16c; granulated, 5.03c; confectioners', 4.91c; extra C, 4⅜@4½c; yellow, 4⅛@4⅜c; N. O. sugars, 3⅝@4½c. Coffee—Java, 28@33c per lb; Mocha, 27@30c; Rio, choice, 19@20c; fair to good, 17@18c; common Rio and Santos, 16½@17½c. Rice—Fancy Carolina, 6@6½c per lb; choice do, 4⅞@5¼c; fair do, 4@4½c; Japan, 5@5¼c. Sirups—Corn, 22@30c per gal; standard sugar, 18@25c; fancy, 22@28c; New Orleans molasses—O. K., 33@48c; centrifugal, 32@35c.

HAY—The large offerings sold at steady prices. Transactions were: On track—7 cars No. 1 timothy at $11.50@12.50; 2 cars do at $10.00@10.25; 17 cars upland prairie at $7.50@10.00. Receipts, 885 tons; shipments, 253 tons.

HIDES—No. 1 green salted, 4½@4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼c; No. 1 calf-kins, 7c; No. 2 do 5½c; No. 1 country tallow, 4½@4¾c per lb; No. 2 do, 3½@3¾c.

OILS—Standard white carbon, 110 deg., 7¼c; prime white, 150 deg., 7¾c; snow white, 150 deg., 7¾c; headlight, 175 deg., 8¾c; Eocene, 8¾c; Kenejene, 11c; Elaine, 13¼c; benzine, 6¾c; 74 degree gasoline, 8c; 87 degree gasoline, 12c; linseed, raw, 46c, and boiled, 49c; turpentine, 36½c; extra W. S. lard oil, 85c; No. 1 lard oil, 40c; No. 2 do, 36c; whale oil, 58c; cooking oil, 38c; salad oil, 46c; paraffine, 28 deg., 10c; do oil, 25 deg., 13c; black, summer, 6¾c; 25 cold test, 6½c; do, 15 cold test, 8½c; do zero, 9½@10½c.

POTATOES—Good to choice mixed on track, 65@70c in car-lots; rose, 70@75c; hebrons, 72@76c; Burbanks, 75@80c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $3.50@4.25 per brl; Illinois, $3.00@3.50.

POULTRY—Dressed hen turkeys, good to choice, 11@12c per lb; fancy, 13@13½c; dressed chickens, 7½@8½c for old hens and 9@10c for springs; roosters, 5@6c; dressed ducks, 10@12c; dressed geese, 9@11c; live geese, full feathered, $6.50@8.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Beets, $1.75@2.25 per brl; cabbage per 100, $7.00@12.00; cauliflower, $1.50@2.00 per box; celery, 15@30c per doz bunches; onions, $2.00@3.25 per brl; tomatoes, $1.00@1.50; carrots, $1.25@1.50 per brl; turnips, 75c@$1.25 per brl.

WHISKY—Steady on the basis of $1.15.

WOOL—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Eastern Iowa—Coarse or dingy tub, 25@27c per lb; good medium tub, 28@30c; fine unwashed fleeces, 14@21c; medium unwashed, 22@24c; coarse unwashed, 21@22c; light and heavy Cotswold, unwashed, 19@21c; fine washed fleeces, 24@25c; medium do, 26@30c; coarse, 25@27c. Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, and Western Iowa—Fine unwashed fleeces, 13@18c; medium do, 18@20c; coarse, 17@19c. Colorado and Territory wools—Lowest grades, 15@17c; medium, 20@22c; fine, 14@17c.

LUMBER.

A Quiet Movement—Receipts via Lake About at an End—Market Firm.

Scattering cargoes of lumber are arriving, though the docks at the foot of Franklin street were bare of offerings yesterday. The season is practically at an end, with many vessels stripped and tied up for the winter. The market was quotably firm at the previous quotations: Short-green piece stuff, $11.50@11.75 per 1,000 ft; long do, $13.00@15.00; culls, $7.50@8.50; hemlock piece stuff, $8.50@10.00; star A shingles, $2.30@2.35; cedar shingles, $2.10@2.25; pine lath, $2.15@2.20.

Wholesale prices at the yards follow:

Stock boards, A and B, 12 to 16 ft.	$42.00@50.00
Inch finishing, uppers	46.00@50.00
Siding, first and second clear	24.00
Common and cull boards	14.00@15.00
Flooring, A and B	36.00@37.00
Fencing, No. 1, 12 to 18 ft.	16.50
Timber and joist, 2x4, 12 to 24 ft.	13.00@16.50
Timber and joist, 2x6 and 2x8, 12 to 24 ft.	13.00@18.00
Timber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 ft.	14.00@17.50
Shingles, choice to extra	2.60@ 2.75
Lath, dry	2.65

LOCAL LIVE STOCK.

Best Grades of Native Steers Rule Steady—Slump in Hogs.

Following is a statement of the Chicago movement of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparative figures:

Dates.	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts.				
Monday, Nov. 21	19,153	838	26,631	9,000
Tuesday, Nov. 22	8,437	481	33,574	11,000
Wednesday, Nov. 23	17,025	576	37,919	8,967
Friday, Nov. 25	20,000	1,200	49,000	5,000
Week thus far	64,615	3,095	147,124	34,976
S'me per. last week	75,102	3,084	137,912	39,424
Same period 1891	59,498	2,606	195,134	27,074
Shipments.				
Monday, Nov. 21	4,447	215	8,533	2,280
Tuesday, Nov. 22	2,494	56	9,154	1,757
Wednesday, Nov. 23	4,703	346	8,875	1,811
Friday, Nov. 25	5,000	100	11,000	2,000
Week thus far	16,644	717	37,562	7,848
S'me per. last week	17,746	1,108	39,038	8,251
Same period 1891	16,152	279	35,459	4,222

Today's receipts are estimated at 20,000 hogs, 8,500 cattle, and 2,000 sheep, against 12,130 hogs, 3,874 cattle, and 546 sheep a week ago.

CATTLE—The best grades of native steers advanced 5@10c and other natives, including cows, ruled steady, but Texas cows sold 10c lower. Three loads of 1,457-lb steers sold at $5.85; seven loads averaging 1,385@1,543 lbs at $5.60@5.80, and eight loads averaging 1,348@1,451 lbs at $5.30@5.40. Steers averaging 920@1,530 lbs sold at $3.00@5.25, largely at $3.90@5.00. Texans sold at $1.05@2.10 for cows and $2.20@3.00 for steers. Native cows sold largely at $1.75@2.40 and stock cattle principally at $2.25@2.80. Quotations:

Choice to extra steers, 1,500@1,750 lbs	$5.30@5.95
Good to choice steers, 1,300@1,500 lbs	4.40@5.35
Fair to good steers, 1,050@1,300 lbs	3.60@4.30
Poor to medium steers, 950@1,110 lbs	2.85@3.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers	2.30@2.85
Inferior to good cows and heifers	1.15@2.20
Stock steers, 630@850 lbs	2.00@2.70
Feeding steers, 900@1,200 lbs	2.50@3.40
Veal calves, 100@400 lbs	2.00@5.25
Texas steers, 750@1,150 lbs	2.25@3.30
Western range steers	2.80@4.50

HOGS—The supply was in excess of the demand, and 22,000 remained unsold. The general market was 10@15c lower than on Wednesday. A few fancy heavy sold early as high as $5.95@6.00, but most of the heavy sold at $5.60@5.80; rough heavy quotable at $5.40@5.55.

SHEEP—Prices ruled 5@15c higher for desirable sheep and lambs. Sales were at $3.00@5.35 for sheep and $4.30@5.85 for lambs. Western sheep sold at $4.10@4.85.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 7,000; shipments, 6,600. The market was steady to strong; representative sales: Dressed-beef and shipping steers, $3.25@4.10; cows, $1.75@2.90; Texas and Indian steers, $2.35@2.65; stockers and feeders, $2.10@3.20. HOGS—Receipts, 15,400; shipments, 4,500. The market was steady, closing weak; all grades, $5.00@5.60; bulk, $5.45@5.55. SHEEP—Receipts, 1,000; shipments, 1,800. The market was steady for good sheep and weak for others; muttons, $3.35@4.50; lambs, $5.50.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 6,800; shipments, 3,800; market steady; fair to good native steers, $3.00@4.50; choice and heavy, $4.60@5.10; medium to good rangers, $2.10@3.25; Texas cows, $1 50@2.35. HOGS—Receipts, 5,000; shipments, 1,700; market lower; heavy, $5 50@5.75; packing, $5.30@5.70; light, $5.35@5.65. SHEEP—Receipts, 700; shipments, 200; market steady; fair to best natives, $3 00@4.50.

New York, Nov. 25.—BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 2,420 head, including 48 cars for sale. Market active, steady; native steers, $3.40@4.75 per 100 lbs; Texans at $3.25; bulls and cows, $1.00@2.80; dressed beef steady; 7½@9c per lb. Shipments, 378 beeves and 8,298 qrs of beef. CALVES—Receipts for two days, 415 head. Market steady; veals, $5.00@8.00 per 100 lbs; grassers, $2.37½@2.50.

Omaha, Neb., Nov. 25.—CATTLE—Receipts, 2,000 head; active, firmer; natives, $3.00@3.35; Westerns, $2.75@4 25; cows and mixed, $1.00@2.75; feeders, $2.00@3.25. HOGS—Receipts, 4,000; 5c lower; heavy and butcher weights, $5.60@5.75; light and mixed, $5.50@5.65; bulk, $5.60@5 65. SHEEP—Receipts, 500; firm; $3.50@4.75. LAMBS—$4.00@5.00.

FOREIGN FINANCE AND PRODUCE.

Sales and Quotations at London, Liverpool, and Paris.

[SPECIAL CABLE.]

LONDON, Nov. 25.—[Copyrighted, 1892, by James Gordon Bennett.]—Business was quiet on the Stock Exchange, while the markets have not presented any manifestations of interest. Consols improved 1-16. Foreign government securities close somewhat irregular. Home railways closed dull, but attention has been centered on Brighton deferred, which was freely offered and leaves off at a decline of 1¾ owing to a decrease in the daily traffic statement. Changes established in others were few and unimportant. Americans were more or less dull all day due to the fears of a gold scare springing up in New York. Just at the extreme close the general tone hardened a little but prices did not rally, so that most descriptions closed at a decline of ⅛@⅜. Dealings, however, have been greatly restricted. Canadians are stronger than they have been, especially Canadian Pacific, which, in place of declining, is ⅜ higher. Grand Trunk issues all but recovered their early decline. Money was quiet on demand. Short loans were obtained at 1½@1⅝ per cent. In the discount market not many bills have been brought forward. Those at two and three months are quoted at 2¼@2⅜ per cent.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—At the wool sales today 8,794 bales were offered, comprising an excellent assortment. There was a large attendance, and the competition was remarkably spirited throughout. It is evident that supplies at British and continental manufacturing centers are light. The buyers today represented all sections, and evinced the greatest anxiety to acquire lots anywise suitable. Requirements were for all kinds. Scoured was keenly competed for at advances of 7½ per cent on the closing prices at the last auctions. The offerings in this class included a selection of New Zealand cross breeds, which sold rapidly at an extreme advance. Greasy was in great request at a 5 per cent advance all around. New South Wales was especially in demand, while Queensland and Cape of Good Hope and Natal fetched good prices. Following are today's offerings in detail, with prices obtained: New South Wales—1,200 bales; scoured, 1s@1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 9d@1s 2d; greasy, 6@10d; do locks and pieces, 8½. Queensland—3,800 bales; scoured, 11d@1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 10d@1s 2½d; greasy, 5¾@9½d; do locks and pieces, 5¾@7¾d. Melbourne and Victoria—700 bales; scoured, 6½d@1s 4d; do locks and pieces, 7½d@1s; greasy, 6@8½d; do locks and pieces, 7½d. South Australia—800 bales; scoured, 1@1s 4d; do locks and pieces, 6@11½d; greasy, 5½@9d; do locks and pieces, 5½@6½d. West Australia—300 bales; scoured, 10d; do locks and pieces, 5½d; greasy, 5@6d; do locks and pieces, 4½@5½d. New Zealand—600 bales; scoured, 8d@1s 4½d; do locks and pieces, 6¾@10d; greasy, 7@8d. Cape of Good Hope and Natal—1,300 bales; scoured, 5½@6½d; greasy, 5¼@6¾d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—PROVISIONS—Close—Pork—Demand fair; unchanged. Lard—Demand poor; spot steady, 49s. Wheat—Demand fair; unchanged. Corn—Demand improved; spot steady, 4s 3½d; November steady, 4s ¾d.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—Three per cent rentes 99f 60c for the account.

PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST.

Movements of Grain and Provisions, with Leading Quotations.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—COTTON—The market was excited and more active than at any time in the history of the exchange. Prices advanced 38 to 40 points and closed steady at near the top figures after sales of 556,000 bales. Liverpool advanced 17 to 19 points, then reacted, and closed at a net rise of 12 to 13½ points, with the tone at the close irregular and unsettled after spot sales of 12,000 bales. The New Orleans exchange closed according to previous agreement. Silver in London 38 15-16d and here 84⅛c, showing a decline. In Manchester yarns were hardening; on cloths buyers and sellers were apart. The receipts at the ports Thursday were 36,295 bales, against 30,953 the same day last week and 36,725 last year. Today the receipts at the ports were 42,078 bales, against 55,614 this day last week and 61,389 last year. Total for the week 253,090 bales, against 259,445 last week and 311,413 last year. Spot prices here were 5-16c higher making middling uplands 10c, with sales of 609 bales for spinning. There was an advance of ⅛c at Galveston, ⅛c at Mobile, Baltimore, Memphis, St. Louis, and Wilmington, and ⅜c at New Orleans and Augusta. New Orleans, 10,000 bales. The receipts for the week at the interior towns were 93,365 bales, against 81,407 last week and 114,125 last year; interior shipments, 82,906 bales, against 92,643 last week and 122,056 last year; interior stocks, 271,273 bales, against 246,044 last week and 422,834 last year. Today's sales.

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
November	......	......	......	9.83@ 9.84
December	12,200	9.84	9.58	9.84@ 9.85
January	131,900	9.94	9.71	9.90@ 9.91
February	90,800	10.07	9.83	10.03@10.04
March	209,900	10.21	9.95	10.17@10.18
April	30,100	10.32	10.05	10.29@10.30
May	58,600	10.43	10.17	10.40@10.41
June	12,900	10.50	10.30	10. 0@10.51
July	73,000	10.60	10.38	10.58@10.60
August	32,000	10.67	10.42	10.65@10.67

COFFEE—Advanced 20 to 45 points. The bulls are favored by a large distribution of coffee to consumers, advancing foreign markets, and estimates of a large yield in Brazil as well as more covering and long buying. Havre advanced 1f, London 3d to 6d. There was a holiday in Hamburg. The United States warehouse deliveries were 13,875 bags on Wednesday. Receipts at Rio, 6,000, and at Santos, 20,000 bags. Rio Janeiro was steady and unchanged and Santos firm. Spot Rio was firm but quiet; No. 7 at 17¼@17⅜c; sales of 1,800 bags No. 5 and 6 spot at 18c; No. 5 mild grade dull. Futures sales, 60,750 bags, as follows:

Months.	Sales.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
January	6,250	16.60	16.40	16.55@16.60
February	1,750	16.40	16.35	16.35@16.45
March	18,000	16.35	16.10	16.30@16.35
April	3,000	16.15	16.00	16.15@16.25
May	16,250	16.20	16.00	16.15@16.30
July	1,500	16.15	16.00	16.10@16.15
September	1,2 0	15.70	15.70	15.80@15.85
October	500	15.70	15.70	15.75@15.80
November	1,000	16.95	16.75	16.90@17.05
December	11,250	16.80	16.69	16.75@16.80

GRAIN—Wheat—Advanced ⅜@⅝c. Spot sales, 40,000 bu, including 40 loads for export. No. 2 hard winter at 76⅝c delivered, and also some of that grade at the December price delivered, and ungraded red on private terms. Option sales, 1,240,000 bu. Corn—Advanced ⅜@⅝c. The spot sales were 80,000 bu, including 64,000 for export; No. 2 mixed in elevator, 50⅝c; yellow, 52⅝c afloat; ungraded, 49½@50c. Option sales were 385,000 bu. Oats—Advanced ⅛c to ½c. Spot sales were 85,000 bu. No. 2 white, 41c; No. 2 mixed, 35⅝c; December No. 2 white, 41½; November do spot, 38½c. Option sales, 345,000 bu. Rye dull, weak.

SUGAR—Raw dull, but firmer; 89 test, 2 15-16c; 96 test, 3⅜c. No sales. Refined quiet and firm.

BUTTER—Best creamery, 28@32c.

CHEESE—Fancy State, 10¾@11c.

EGGS—19@28c.

COTTONSEED OIL—Steady, dull.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights to transatlantic ports are dull and nominally steady, the only engagements reported being 36,000 bu grain to Hull at 3d to, Liverpool 2¼d is asked for grain and ⅛d for cotton. The demand for tonnage on charter is light for grain. All other trades quiet and rates nominally unchanged.

PETROLEUM—The market opened dull and neglected throughout. Opening 52⅛c bid; highest, 52⅛c bid; lowest, 52⅛c bid; closing, 52⅛c bid. Pennsylvania oil, spot sales none. December options, sales none. Lima oil, sales none, 17c bid. Total sales, none. At Oil City, Pa.—National Transit Certificates opened, 51⅞c; highest, 52⅛c; lowest, 51⅞c; closed, 52⅛c; sales, 12,000 brls; clearances, 64,000 brls; charters, 156 brls; shipments, 837 brls; runs, 132,812 brls. At Pittsburg, Pa.—National Transit Certificates opened at 52⅛c; closed at 52⅛c; highest, 52⅛c; lowest, 52⅛c.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 25.—WHEAT—The market took a favorable turn for holders and the shorts were numerous. December opened at 67⅛c and closed at 67⅜c, after selling at 68c. May opened at 73⅜c and closed at 74⅜c. There was good trading all the session and considerable December was changed over to May. There was a good business in the cash market and good wheat sold promptly. The principal sales of No. 1 Northern were at 68⅛c and No. 2 Northern at 63c. Receipts of wheat here for two days were 1,039 cars, and at Duluth and Superior for one day 522 cars. Close: May opened at 73⅜c; highest, 74⅜c; lowest, 73⅛c; closed at 74⅜c; November closed at 67½c; December opened at 67⅛c; highest, 68c; lowest, 67⅛c; closed at 67⅜c. On track—No. 1 hard, 70½c; No. 1 Northern, 68⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 63@64c.

Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—Firm, and while there was no important change in near deliveries futures beyond December advanced ¼@⅜c under stronger reports from the West. No. 2 red in export elevator, 73⅛c; No. 2 red, November, 73⅛@73½c; December, 73⅞@74⅛c; January, 75⅞@76c; February, 77@78c. Corn—Opened firm under light offerings, but shippers had few orders and local trade demand moderate. Steamer in grain depot, 47c; do in export elevator, 47c; No. 2 yellow for local trade, 49c; No. 2 mixed, in export elevator, 48½@48⅜c; No. 2 mixed, November and December, 48½@48⅜c; January and February, 48⅞@49c. Oats—Car lots dull and prices favored buyers. Futures quiet and unchanged. No. 3 white, 41c; No. 2 white, 42⅞; do clipped choice, 44c. Receipts—Wheat, 10,600 bu; corn, 24,400 bu; oats, 18,100 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 26,600 bu; corn, 5,800 bu; oats, 10,800 bu.

St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat opened ⅛c higher, eased off again, then rallied and advanced, and closed ⅛@⅜c above Wednesday: cash, 68c; November, 68⅛c; December, 68⅜c; January, 70½c; May, 76⅝c. Corn—Followed wheat, and closed ⅝@1c above Wednesday: cash, 39⅜c; November, 39⅜c; December and year, 38⅜c; January, 38⅜c; May, 43⅛c. Oats—Higher; cash, 31⅛c bid; May, 35⅛c. Rye—Firmer, 47½c. Barley firm, but all sales on private terms. PROVISIONS—Dull and unchanged. The movement was confined to job lots at previous quotations. Receipts—Wheat, 128,000 bu; corn, 118,000 bu; oats, 46,000 bu; rye, 17,000; barley, 12,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 84,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu; oats, 27,000 bu; rye, 7,000 bu; barley, 2,000 bu.

Toledo, O., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat active, firm; cash and November, 73⅛c; December, 74⅛c; May, 80⅛c. Corn dull; cash, 43c; May, 47c. Oats quiet; cash, 35c. Rye dull; cash, 55c. CLOVER-SEED—Active; cash, October, November, and December, $7.77½; January, $7.82½; February, $7.90. Receipts—Wheat, 37,200 bu; corn, 5,158 bu; clover-seed, 1,006 bags. Shipments—Wheat, 41,700 bu; corn, 2,150 bu; oats, 400 bu; rye, 1,100 bu; clover-seed, 400 bags.

Peoria, Ill., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Corn active, higher; No. 2, 42½c; No. 3, 41½c; No. 4, new, 37½@39c. Oats active, firm; No. 2 white, 34@35c; No. 3 white, 32⅞@33½c. Rye scarce, firm; No. 2, 50@51½c. Whisky firm; wines, $1.15; spirits, $1.17. Receipts—Wheat, 4,050 bu; corn, 30,550 bu; oats, 45,700 bu; rye, 1,200 bu; barley, 8,350 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 1,650 bu; corn, 9,100 bu; oats, 41,800 bu; barley, 11,100 bu.

Duluth, Minn., Nov. 25—WHEAT—The market was firm and steadily advancing today. Close—No. 1 hard cash and November, 72⅛c; December, 72½c; May, 79c; No. 1 Northern cash and November, 69⅛c; December, 69⅛c; May, 76c sellers; No. 2 Northern cash and December, 63⅛c; No. 3, 60c; rejected, 50c.

Baltimore, Md., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat strong; No. 2 red spot, 73@73⅛c; November, 73c; December, 73⅛c; January, 73⅞c. Corn strong; mixed spot and November, 49c bid; year, 48⅛c; January, 48⅛c; May, 51c bid. Oats steady; No. 2 white Western, 43c asked. Rye quiet; No. 2, 61c asked.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 25.—GRAIN—Wheat—No. 1 hard, 82c; No. 1 Northern, 77½c; No. 2 red, 77c. Corn—No. 2, 48c. Receipts—Wheat, 600,000 bu; corn, 740,000 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 130,000 bu; corn, 300,000 bu.

Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 25—TURPENTINE—Firm at 28c.

Prussian Millionaires.

The income tax report for the Kingdom of Prussia, published three weeks ago, shows an increasing number of millionaires. There are 8,445 persons who confess to more than 900,000 marks. The actual millionaires of Prussia are divided into three classes—the mark millionaires, the thaler millionaires, and the so-called income millionaires. Before the new mark coinage was introduced into the German Empire a millionaire meant a man who had a million thalers. The introduction of the mark has now enabled the owner of a third of that sum to claim the title. If the mark millionaires are struck from the list and only thaler millionaires admitted, the total in Prussia at present is 1,780. Last year there were only thirteen persons in Prussia who confessed to being income millionaires. The drastic application of the new Income Tax law has raised the number in 1892 to thirty-five persons. Their names are not known, though the provinces in which they live are given. Eight of the number are taxed upon a yearly income of 1,500,000 to 3,000,000 marks. Six of them are Berliners, one a Wiesbadener, and one a Dusseldorfer. The Wiesbaden millionaire is, no doubt, Rothschild, as Frankfort-on-the-Main is in the Weisbaden district. The Dusseldorf millionaire is conjectured to be Krupp of Essen. The four richest men in the kingdom are set down by the *Reichsanzeiger* as having yearly incomes respectively of 7,000,000, 4,980,000, 4,020,000, and 3,000,000 marks.

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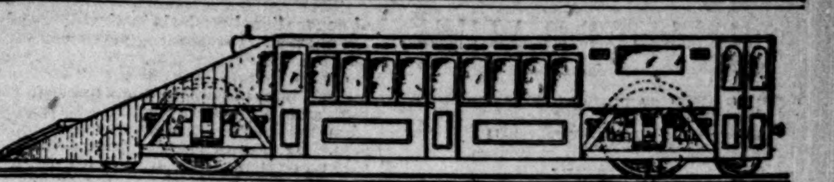
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The owner will sell 945 shares of the capital stock of a valuable gas company, the capital stock of which is $100,000, being 1,000 shares (par $100), in a beautiful, healthy, prosperous, and growing city and earning handsomely. The property is in first-class condition, business healthily increasing, and could not be replaced for much more than it is offered at. Principal only will be entertained. No agents wanted. For full particulars and information call on or address "GAS WORKS," in the Rotunda of The Rookery Building, on La Salle-st., ground floor. Sign in the office window, "GAS WORKS."

Stockholders' Meeting.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the CHICAGO CITY RAILWAY COMPANY will be held at the office of the company, No. 2020 State-st., on Monday, the sixteenth day of January, 1893, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, for increasing the capital stock of said company in the sum of $2,000,000, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before said meeting. Stock transfer books will be closed from January 6th to January 16th, 1893, inclusive.
F. R. GREENE, Secretary.
Dated Chicago, November 15, 1892.



FOR THE PURPOSE OF COMPLETING ITS ROADBED,
—NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION—
THE
Chicago and St. Louis Electric Railroad Co.

Now offers an additional issue of fifty thousand shares of its Capital Stock at Five Dollars per Share, full paid and non-assessable, par value Ten Dollars, and this is all of this stock that will be sold at this figure. The Capital Stock is Seven Million Dollars, divided into seven hundred thousand shares.

A considerable portion of this issue has already been applied for, and will be allotted to these and other advance applicants. The balance of this issue is now offered to the public, and the subscription books will be FORMALLY opened at the offices of the Company, 915-916 "The Temple," Chicago, and 511 Bank of Commerce Building, St. Louis, Mo., on the 1st day of December, *at the hour of 10 a. m., and will close on the* 10th Day of December, 1892, *at 3 o'clock p. m.*

Subscriptions will be payable as follows:
20 PER CENT ON APPLICATION.
30 PER CENT ON ALLOTMENT.
50 PER CENT IN THIRTY DAYS AFTER ALLOTMENT.

Allotments will be made immediately after the close of the subscription books.

The right is reserved to reject any subscription in whole or in part. If any subscription is wholly rejected, the amount deposited on application will be returned. If only a part of the amount applied for by the applicant is allotted to such applicant, the surplus amount paid on application will be applied on the sums due under the allotment.

PREFERENCE in the allotment of shares to applicants will be given in the order of the receipt of such applications by the authorized agents and depositories of the company named above.

CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATE OF YEARLY REVENUE.

Passenger business (at low estimate of 600 passengers per day at $5 each)	$1,095,000	
Mail business	300,000	
Express business	500,000	
Light and power distribution (5,000 horse power, allowing an average of $200 per year per H. P.)	1,000,000	
		$2,895,000

YEARLY EXPENSES.

Operating expenses, depreciation of plant, wear and tear, etc., per year	$ 450,000	
Interest on $7,000,000 of bonds at 6 per cent per annum	420,000	
		$ 870,000
NET EARNINGS		$2,025,000

Equivalent to 29 per cent on Capital Stock.

It is believed by competent judges that the stock of this Company will, in a short time, demonstrate to the holder that it is *second to none* other in this country as a *dividend producer*. It is a well-known fact that the *electric telegraph*, the *electric telephone*, the *electric light*, and the *electric street railway* securities of this country have in the main proved superior to all others.

Trustee for the Stock,
ST. LOUIS TRUST COMPANY, ST. LOUIS.

Registrar and Trustee for the Bonds:
FARMERS' LOAN & TRUST CO. of New York

STATEMENT.

This Company has been organized for the purpose of constructing, maintaining, and operating a complete electric railway system between the Cities of Chicago and St. Louis, with suitable and necessary spurs or branches connecting with the towns and cities along said road, for the accommodation of local and through passenger and high-class freight, express, and mail traffic, and for the further purpose of supplying citizens and cities along the line of the road with light, heat, and power, for state, county, municipal, domestic, farming, manufacturing, and other purposes.

The construction of the road is now being *prosecuted* near Edinburg, Ill., the seat of one of the power houses.

The company has acquired the *exclusive right* to operate such a road between Chicago and St. Louis, under valuable and necessary patents.

IT has made its *surveys* and established the *permanent location* of the road.

IT has acquired a *large percentage* of the *right-of-way*, and is *rapidly* acquiring the *remainder*.

IT has acquired valuable *terminal facilities* and entrances in St. Louis and Chicago.

IT has acquired valuable *realty* for depot, car shops, and power houses.

IT has already acquired one thousand acres of *coal rights* along the line of its road, and will own nine thousand acres additional before the 1st of January, 1893.

IT owns the finest equipped *coal mine* and *brick and tile making plant* in the State of Illinois, all located along the line of its road, and which will be utilized as *Power Station Number One* of the road, and as a means of cheaply supplying the necessary brick and tile required in the construction of its road.

IT has already commenced the *construction of motors*.

IT will have a *double track, rock-ballasted road*.

IT is an *air line* between Chicago and St. Louis.

IT is *thirty-eight miles shorter* than the shortest existing steam route.

IT goes through the *richest agricultural country* in America.

IT has for its termini *two of the largest cities* in America.

IT traverses a *populous* country *underlaid with coal* for two hundred miles.

IT passes through and connects with *numerous large cities* and small towns along the line.

IT will have *no railroad or country road crossings at grade* or on a level with its own line.

IT will enable people to make the trip from St. Louis to Chicago *in three hours*.

IT can be operated *much cheaper* than a steam railroad.

IT will neither *adopt* nor *use* anything *experimental* in its equipment.

IT does not possess a *single working feature* in connection with its entire system that has not been subjected to the most *searching scrutiny* of the most competent electrical and engineering talent of America and Europe.

ITS volume of passenger travel, express, and mail business that will necessarily be diverted to it, figured on a *most conservative basis*, and considering "*through*" business alone and *not including* the *power* and *light* distributing business, will enable the Company operating it to pay *dividends* on its capital stock of from 12 to 15 per cent.

ITS *electric light* and *power* distributing business will certainly add from *eight* to *ten per cent* to this amount.

THE "through" passenger business between Chicago and St. Louis at the present time averages twelve hundred passengers per day. The "through" mail contracts amount to two hundred and ten thousand dollars per year. The through express business at the present time amounts to over five hundred thousand dollars per year. The business from these several sources will certainly be trebled on the completion of this road, by reason of the passengers, express and mail matter which would certainly be diverted from other channels. This road can virtually control the bulk of the passenger, express, and mail business between the East and the West. This is readily susceptible of demonstration, and has been acknowledged by experienced express and railroad men.

THE *express business alone* will more than pay the operating expenses of the road, exclusive of depreciation.

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TODAY'S LITERATURE.

THE "LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF PEG WOFFINGTON."

J. Fitzgerald Molloy Writes an Entertaining Book but a Poor Biography—Kindness of Heart of the Celebrated Actress—Rare Privileges Enjoyed by Theatrical Audiences in the Last Century—Something About the Riots in London—Notes of New Books.

"Life and Adventures of Peg Woffington," by J. Fitzgerald Molloy. This is an entertaining book, but a poor biography. The author says in his preface: "As an actress Margaret Woffington was the most central figure in her brief bright day, and as such I have presented her, surrounded by a brilliant group of players, wits, critics, men of fashion and of letters, who were her friends *or her contemporaries*. The remaining space on the canvas I have filled in with views of town life as it was in her day; for encircled by such personages and seen against the lights and shadows of such a background she can alone be properly estimated." Which euphemistic language, being interpreted, signifies that Mr. Molloy has padded his book with a quantity of anecdotes, familiar and unfamiliar, of Quin, Foote, Macklin, Garrick, Cibber, Wilkinson, Barry, Goldsmith, Johnson, and others, until the strictly biographical matter stands to the rest in about the proportion of bread to sack in Falstaff's tavern bill.

There is not much material, indeed, for a life of Margaret Woffington, and Mr. Molloy has had no predecessor in the office of biographer, unless we except Charles Reade, whose popular play of "Masks and Faces" was a dramatization of his novel entitled "Peg Woffington." Margaret's mother was a laundress and vendor of oranges, who lived in one of the poorest quarters of Dublin. The grace and beauty of the child attracted the notice of Mme. Violante, a French rope-dancer, who taught little Peg her steps. When tight-rope dancing began to pall on the Irish public Mme. Violante organized a juvenile company, which performed ballad opera in a booth. With this company little Margaret made her first hit as Polly, the vivacious heroine of "The Beggar's Opera." In this character she was seen and admired by Charles Coffey, a popular playwright, who offered to teach her a leading part in his new piece, "The Devil to Pay," which he wanted to produce in Dublin. "Peg was apt, studied hard, and made a sensation in the part when the ballad-farce was duly produced in Mme. Violante's canvas-covered booth. From this hour she was looked on as a prodigy, destined for renown some day, and was sought after by the polite circles of the town. From association with such society she, being imitative and impressionable, quickly learned to act in accordance with its genteel manners."

In 1737, when Peg was about 18, she made her début in the character of Ophelia, taking the place of an actress who was incapacitated by sickness. The result was a great triumph for Margaret, and "for two seasons she played leading parts, bringing large audiences and full coffers to the Aungier street playhouse, gaining especial renown in the part of Sir Henry Wildair, an elegant young man of fashion." Her subsequent career in London was brilliantly successful. Different views are taken of her relations with Garrick. Mr. Molloy, as in duty bound, defends his countrywoman and throws all the blame upon her lover. After their separation Miss Woffington entertained the liveliest aversion for Garrick, and, enlisting under the banner of Rich, the cat-loving manager of the Covent Garden Theater, she never again became a member of Garrick's company. She died at the age of 39, bequeathing her fortune to a younger sister, who had married a man of noble family.

Peg Woffington's kindness of heart is illustrated by several anecdotes. It was from her wardrobe that the "beautiful Miss Gunnings" were equipped for their first appearance at the viceregal court in Dublin. On that occasion the girls were so much admired that Mrs. Gunning removed to a wider sphere of usefulness in London, where she secured a wealthy and titled husband for each of her daughters. Miss Woffington's encouragement did much for Macklin when making his début as "the Jew that Shakespeare drew." Before Macklin's time the character of Shylock had been played as a low comedy part, and even the famous Doggett had burlesqued the rôle. In the trial scene Kitty Clive as Portia was accustomed to introduce comic business, and her mimicry of Lord Mansfield, the learned and eccentric Chief Justice of the King's Bench, invariably excited roars of laughter. We may wonder at such vulgarity, and yet in our own day the traditional impersonation of the character of Audrey in "As You Like It" is a travesty hardly less repulsive.

When Macklin made his appearance in the greenroom, dressed for the part, he wore a piqued beard, a loose black gown tied with a colored sash, and a red hat; for, as he subsequently explained to Pope, he had read that Jews in Italy, especially in Venice, wore hats of that color. Moreover, his face was carefully painted, and the lines on his brow and cheeks well marked. Those in the greenroom stared at him with wonder. There was no trace of the comic element in this Hebrew. Their worst fears were now confirmed. "Look at his face!" whispered one of them. "Why," says another, "if Almighty God writes a legible hand, Macklin must be a villain." Then out spoke Kitty Clive, who was already dressed as Portia, and expected to create great mirth in that part. "Sure," says she, "no one ever saw such a Jew." "Did you expect to see him wear a couple of hats, and carry a bag on his back, ma'am?" asks the Woffington, with an air of innocent curiosity. "No, Peggy, no more than I expected to see him carry an orange basket on his arm," replies the smart-tongued lady, turning quickly away. . . . Macklin's whole future as a player depended on this night. As he turned away in nervous impatience, he felt a hand placed gently on his arm, and looking up, encountered two luminous eyes that shone upon him comfortingly in the semi-gloom of the great stage, and heard Peg Woffington's voice whisper, "Courage, Mac, courage! Show them you can act!"

The impersonation, it need not be said, was triumphantly successful. After the performance Fielding asked Portia why the burlesque of Lord Mansfield had been omitted. "In faith," says honest Kitty Clive, "when I looked at Shylock I was afraid." Then up went Peg Woffington to the hero of the hour. "An' sure," says she in an aside, assuming a broad brogue as she spoke, "it takes an Irishman to tache them what a Jew is like."

Theatrical audiences in those days enjoyed peculiar privileges. When a crowd was expected "an amphitheater was reared at the back of the stage, where presently the spectators sat, row upon row, until the heads of those seated in high places touched the theatrical clouds."

When this was filled groups of ill-dressed lads sat in front of it, three or four rows deep. Nor was this all; round the single entrance door at each side the young gentlemen of fashion crowded in numbers, as this position gave them a delightful opportunity of displaying their handsomely dressed persons to the best advantage. Here they diverted themselves by staring, talking to each other across the stage during the performance, making audible and not very complimentary comments upon the actors, or such people in the pit as attracted their notice and served as a butt for their wit. Such conduct was generally resented by the galleries, when the angry gods, in their just wrath, rained down on them showers of half-sucked oranges, half-eaten pippins, and unsound apples, to the infinite terror of those who sat in the pit and boxes. Sometimes, whilst the stage was so crowded, situations and scenes occurred in plays undreamt of by their authors. For instance on one occasion whilst an actor named Holland was playing Hamlet to a thronged house for his benefit, a ridiculous incident happened. When the ghost, with some difficulty and many audible apologies, elbowed his way through the beaux and appeared to this gentleman, his [Hamlet's] hat flew off his head; this being the recognized mode of conveying a hint that his hair stood on end, and of expressing fright generally. Presently, as he [had] complained that the air bit shrewdly and was very cold, a stout old lady with a compassionate heart and a red cloak stepped down, unseen by him, from her seat in the amphitheater, picked up his hat, and, coming behind him, placed it on his head, when poor Hamlet started in real terror. The house burst into roars of laughter, the ghost turned and fled, and Hamlet, after a moment's hesitation, followed him amid ringing cheers. On another night it happened that a certain noble Earl, during the murder scene in "Macbeth," lounged across the stage in order to chat with a friend of his, whom he espied at the other side. Rich, the manager, duly incensed, declared he would never admit him on the stage again; to which the noble Lord replied by giving him a blow in the face, which was duly returned by Rich, when a fracas commenced that extended itself to the whole house. Indeed, this custom of crowding the stage continued until 1762, when Garrick finally abolished it, to the vast indignation of the audience and performers—the former regarding it as an infringement on their rights, the latter as an injustice because of the decrease in the receipts of their benefits which ensued.

Mr. Molloy describes the serious riots which took place in Dublin, originating in an attempt to vindicate the so-called "rights" of theater-goers.

At this period James Quin was the champion of conventional methods in elocution and impersonation. Indignant at the success of Garrick and other actors of the naturalistic school, he retired from the stage. "The public missed him, but not to the extent he imagined, and he therefore regretted his departure from the boards, and became anxious to return. By way of hinting the possibility of such an occurrence to Rich he wrote to the manager a note remarkable for its brevity: 'I am at Bath. Quin.' To this an answer equally laconic came back: 'Stay there, and be d——d. Rich.'" But Quin could be sarcastic, too. "One day a young jackanapes said to him: 'What would you give to be as young as I am?' 'In truth, sir, I would submit to be almost as foolish,' said the old fellow." (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. 2 vols.)

"Essays Upon Heredity, etc.," by Dr. Auguste Weismann.

The first volume of Dr. Weismann's work, previously noticed in these columns, consisted wholly of a reprint of essays collected and published some three years ago. The present volume is entirely new, and comprises Dr. Weismann's rejoinders to criticisms of the former work, with some additional matter involving a further development of the author's peculiar theory, but at the same time candidly surrendering certain doctrines which facts no longer support or make tenable. This peculiar theory of Weismann's is directly opposed to the assumption of Darwin and Darwinists generally—namely, that acquired characters are inherited. Weismann denies this. The four essays included in this volume take up the subject at the point where the other left off, and represent some careful investigations. One who is not familiar with the whole doctrine of development and its postulates and facts might feel somewhat staggered in his faith when brought to consider the formidable argument produced by Weismann against what all would regard as the fundamental postulate of evolution.

The first essay is on "Retrogressive Development in Nature." In this the author tries to prove that retrogression is not due, as Darwin supposed, to disuse, or at any rate is not due to that influence alone. He conceives that, if this be proved, a negative argument is established against the creation of new organs and functions wholly by experience and use. The second essay endeavors to establish the same conclusions in another way—namely, by showing that the exceptional genius of the great musicians could not be accounted for either by their own experience or by the transmission of the acquired power of their parents, a great many of them being unable to show a musical ancestry at all. The third essay, in which considerable metaphysics appears in spite of the professedly scientific nature of the subject, is a reply to the strictures of Prof. Vines of Oxford, England, upon the author's theory. The closing paper is a reconstructive one, covering all the known facts of biology up to date and seeking to explain the author's theory of "amphimixis," which is the substitute for Darwin's "pangenesis." It involves an elaborate attempt to show how new characters originate in the species by the inheritance of different germs, from both parents, of powers that may have lain dormant for indefinite periods. But we cannot go into details on this matter, although both the discussion and the collection of facts have unusual interest and importance.

The advocate and defender of Darwin is likely to object that Weismann's view leaves no hope of progress for those who look to evolution to introduce new powers and functions from time to time. Such persons would complain that the impossibility of transmitting acquired characters has a very pessimistic look about it. But we confess to being little influenced by a sentimental objection of this kind. Science is concerned with the truth of things and cannot stop to consider whether its results are optimistic or pessimistic in tendency. What interests us in this new theory is the paradoxical character of the controversy to which it has given rise. Those who are, à priori, disposed to sympathize with Weismann do so out of an instinctive antagonism to evolution. They are anxious to find a weapon wherewith to combat Darwinism and the revolutionary doctrines connected with it. They, therefore, snatch eagerly at the first fact or theory that promises to destroy its impregnability. Opponents of empiricism in philosophy fall into line with this opposition which is principally recruited from the self-styled "orthodox" theologians. These doughty combatants, however, seem wholly unconscious of the implications involved in the theory of Weismann. That theory may serve as a club with which to belabor the doctrine of transmitted and acquired characters, but the club will prove a boomerang for the orthodox theologian who attempts to wield it. The theory of transmitted and acquired characters makes room for new factors in evolution and assumes progress to be possible. The opposite theory is obliged to rely upon the doctrine of spontaneous generation in order to account for the new elements found in evolution, and Weismann frankly avows that he could not support his theory without this assumption. But spontaneous generation is the death knell of all theories of special creation, and so far from effecting anything against the ordinary consequences of the doctrine of evolution it states that doctrine in language which flatly contradicts the cherished beliefs of Weismann's defenders. Indeed, Weismann's theory is simply a corollary to the doctrine of evolution, a corollary which admits the fact of progress and denies all influences to habit and use. It would thus appear to be dangerous for orthodoxy to welcome such a weapon in order to gratify its hatred of empiricism.

The scientific critic does not usually see the philosophy that underlies this question, and thus in his ignorance he may easily be enticed into a fatal trap. Weismann, at any rate, has founded his theories in part upon a metaphysical basis. (Oxford: Clarendon Press).

"Three Plays," by W. E. Henley and Robert L. Stevenson.

Of the three plays of unequal merit which are included in this volume "Beau Austin" is much the best. "Beau Austin" may be described as a comedy of sentiment. The period of the play is that of the Fourth George, and the scene is laid at an English watering-place—Tunbridge Wells, familiar to readers of "The Virginians." Beau Austin, a leader of fashion and arbiter elegantiarum, who has reached the age of 50 without losing his power to charm the sweeter sex, has won and then deserted the beautiful Miss Dorothy Musgrave. Dorothy's devoted lover, John Fenwick, discovers the state of affairs. In a scene which the authors have treated with equal delicacy and effectiveness Fenwick persuades the Beau to fulfill his manifest duty to the lady he has wronged. Austin is represented as a polished gentleman, possessed of generous instincts as well as of courtly manners; but in his day the terms "gentleman" and "libertine" were not incompatible. "When I was young," he says, "it was expected of a gentleman to be ready with his hat to a lady, ready with his sword to a man; to honor his word and his King; to be courteous with his equals, generous to his dependents, helpful and trusty in friendship. But it was not asked of us to be quixotic." Quixotic, however, the speaker becomes, if that be the epithet by which to designate a man who proffers marriage to a girl he has stooped to deceive. Dorothy spurns the offer, but finally yields when Austin gives a convincing proof of his sincerity. It is a charming little play, unmistakably Stevensonian in the nicety of phrase which recalls, in the language of the prologue:

> Those Georgian days
> Whose style still breathed a faint and fine perfume,
> Of old-world courtliness and old-world bloom;
> When speech was elegant and talk was fit,
> For slang had not been canonized as wit;
> When manners reigned, when breeding had the wall,
> And women—yes! were ladies first of all.

To be sure, Miss Foster describes her nephew as "unusually young," forgetting that it is more "usual" to be 21 than to be 45; but that, after all, is a venial slip.

"Admiral Guinea" and "Deacon Brodie" are melodramas, with all that the name implies. David Pew, a character in the former piece, is the blind buccaneer whom readers of "Treasure Island" will doubtless remember. Comfortably killed in that story, he returns to life in the play as its indispensable villain, only to be slain while plying his trade of robber and murderer, the slayer of course being the unappreciated hero, who accepts the usual reward in such cases made and provided. The characters in both plays are modeled on conventional lines and rouged and powdered to suit the popular taste, while the false and flashy rhetoric peculiar to the stage is constantly substituted for the strong and simple language of nature. Both Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Henley are brilliant and accomplished writers from whom we have a right to expect better things. The realistic movement, indeed, has affected the drama but little as yet. If our playwrights would follow Ibsen's example and wage war on soliloquies, "asides," and everything else that tends to destroy the dramatic illusion or the consistency of the characterization, a much-needed reform in histrionic methods might ultimately be effected. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.)

Ancient Glacial Epochs.

Prof. James Geikie, one of the highest living authorities on glacial geology, has just issued a remarkable essay in which some interesting conclusions are reached concerning the Ice Age. Whether there was one ice epoch or whether there were two or more is a question concerning which there has been much discussion. Most glacialists, both in America and in Europe, now believe that there were at least two ice epochs, separated by a long interval of time, during which the glacial areas were free from ice. In America, for instance, glacier ice is believed to have extended itself below the latitude of Chicago, covering all the land area to the north, at two distinct and widely separated epochs, between which the whole of the territory of the United States, and perhaps that of Canada, was freed from ice. Some American glacialists believe there may have been more than two ice epochs.

Concerning the corresponding phenomena of Europe Prof. Geikie writes: "We may conclude that three glacial and two interglacial epochs *at least* have been established for Europe." In his judgment the climate of Europe during these interglacial epochs was at least as warm as that of the present day. The evidence of this is found in the nature of the plants which lived during these interglacial epochs, remains of which have been found at various points in Europe. Such remains occur in soils which lie between older and younger glacial deposits.

Prof. Geikie goes further. He thinks that the number of ice epochs was more than three, in Europe at any rate. He goes so far as to map the limits of ice advance in the fourth ice epoch, of which he finds, as he thinks, sufficient evidence. This number of ice epochs Prof. Geikie believes to be clearly indicated by existing evidence. More meager evidence and certain theoretical considerations lead him to believe that there may have been more than four distinct epochs, when the ice slowly advancing from the north overspread considerable areas of Europe.

The record of the earliest ice invasions is believed to have been largely destroyed by the later advances of the ice. Prof. Geikie's paper is the most radical expression yet published of the growing conviction of glacialists on both sides of the water that there were multiple ice epochs. The author's reputation will insure for his new suggestion the most careful consideration.

It has not yet been demonstrated that man saw even the last of these ice epochs in America. There is more evidence that such was the case in Europe. It is now commonly believed that the last ice epoch may have occurred something like 10,000 years ago. We may remark that the computations made by the late James Croll are the only ones which throw any light on the duration of the glacial epochs and of the intervals between them.

Brief Mention.

One of the handsomest holiday books which have appeared this season is the "Agapida" edition, in two volumes, of Irving's "Conquest of Granada." Each page is inclosed in a rich border, printed in red and gray, the designs being copied from Moorish decorations. The work is amply illustrated with photo-engravings, and is tastefully bound in white, gold, and green. The edition is intended as a companion to the "Darro Alhambra." (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.)

Mr. Francis Parkman's book, "The Oregon Trail," of which a new edition has just appeared, was first published in 1847. The transcontinental journey which Mr. Parkman took in order to gather materials for his great historical work was in those days a serious affair. "I remember," says Mr. Parkman, "that as we rode by the foot of Pike's Peak, when for a fortnight we had met no face of man, my companion remarked, in a tone anything but complacent, that a time would come when those plains would be a grazing country, the buffalo give place to tame cattle, farmhouses be scattered along the watercourses, and wolves, bears, and Indians be numbered among the things that were. We condoled with each other on so melancholy a prospect, but we little thought what the future had in store." Mr. Parkman found plenty of sport, for the trapper and the buffalo were then in the land. "The Indian of today, armed with a revolver and crowned with an old hat, cased, possibly, in trousers or muffled in a tawdry shirt, is an Indian still, but an Indian shorn of the picturesqueness which was his most conspicuous merit" in the days when Mr. Parkman was unknown to fame. The illustrations by Frederick Remington are among the best which that brilliant artist has executed. (Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $4.)

"Prue and I," by George William Curtis. "Daisy Miller" and "An International Episode," by Henry James Jr. These are two of Harper's holiday books. Mr. Sterner's drawings for "Prue and I" are full of character and charm. Under his touch the tasteless costumes of forty years ago become well nigh beautiful, such is the grace and such the dignity of the wearers. The book itself, with its half playful, half pensive descriptions of castles in cloudland, is just as enjoyable today as when it was written. Mr. Harry W. McVickar plies a less poetical pencil than Mr. Sterner, and his illustrations to "Daisy Miller" and "An International Episode" are often commonplace.

That versatile penman, Mr. Brander Matthews, has written a capital book for boys. "Tom Paulding" is the story of a search for treasure supposed to have been buried in Harlem during the Revolutionary War. The money had been stolen from Tom's great-grandfather, who left maps and papers roughly indicating its probable hiding-place. There is considerable mystery about the affair, and a century has elapsed since the theft was committed, but Tom determines to find the treasure, which will enable his mother to pay off the mortgage on the homestead and will give him the technical schooling he desires to obtain. His energy and persistence deserve success, for, although he is aided by two chums, members of the "Black Band," as well as by his uncle, who is an expert engineer, it is Tom who thinks the question out and solves the mystery for himself. The outcome of his efforts we shall not disclose, but the story will certainly prove a "find" for its boyish readers. The illustrations, by W. A. Rogers, are clever and characteristic; one recognizes at a glance the omnivorous goat and the squatter shanties that still infest the Arabia Petræa of Manhattan Island. (New York: The Century company. $1.50.)

"Poems of Wordsworth, Chosen and Edited by Matthew Arnold." This selection originally appeared in 1879, and the prefatory essay forms part of the second series of Arnold's "Essays in Criticism," published by Macmillan & Co. We do not understand how the present publishers, Messrs. T. Y. Crowell & Co., of New York, can claim copyright in anything but the illustrations. These are by Mr. E. H. Garrett, and though pleasing are inferior to the same artist's designs for Whittier's posthumous volume, which was lately reviewed in THE TRIBUNE.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have published a handsome two-volume edition of Charles Dudley Warner's book of travels, "In the Levant," for which the author has furnished a new preface. The work is illustrated with full-page photo-engravings of the principal scenes described in the text and is issued in a similar style to the Houghton editions of "The Marble Faun" and "Our Old Home."

"Poems," by Julia C. R. Dorr. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.) Mrs. Dorr is a sweet and lovely poet, whose writings are deservedly popular. Her many admirers will welcome this complete edition of her works, which is accompanied by a portrait of the author.

A prettily-bound edition of "Aurora Leigh" and three other poems by Mrs. Browning has been published in New York by the Frederick A. Stokes company. The pictures, by F. C. Gordon, are only so-so.

Dr. William C. Winslow has reprinted in pamphlet form his article entitled "The Queen of Egyptology," which appeared in the *American Antiquarian* for November. The essay is a generous tribute to the memory of Amelia B. Edwards, that gifted woman who did so much to popularize the study of Egyptology. It is a great mistake to suppose that Miss Edwards was inaccurate or superficial in her scientific work; on the contrary, she always made sure of her ground. She says of herself in one of the interesting letters which Dr. Winslow has given to his readers: "I am a positivist in science and, like the elephant, I try the bridge with my trunk before I venture to cross it." A portrait of Miss Edwards is prefixed to the essay.

Literary Notes.

Mr. F. Marion Crawford will give this winter a series of readings from his works in the principal cities of the United States.

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are about to publish "Aladdin in London," a story by Fergus Hume, and "Uncle Remus and His Friends," by Joel Chandler Harris, who will thereafter give Uncle Remus his congé.

"A Review of the Systems of Ethics Founded on the Theories of Evolution" is the title of an important work by Mr. C. M. Williams. The volume, which will contain over 500 pages, will be published by Macmillan & Co.

Forthcoming publications of Messrs. D. Appleton & Co. are "Gold and Silver," by George H. Ellwanger, illustrated by W. Hamilton Gibson and A. B. Wenzell; "Hanging Moss," a novel, by Paul Lindau; "Hermine's Triumphs," a juvenile story, by Mme. Colomb, and "Three Centuries of English Song," an anthology compiled by Ralph Caine, brother of the popular novelist.

The first number of "Worthington's Illustrated Magazine" will be published next month by A. D. Worthington & Co., Hartford, Conn. Mrs. Lilian Whiting, Mrs. Helen Campbell, Mrs. Olive Thorne Miller, and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore are among the contributors to the magazine. An article on "The Woman's Club of Chicago," by Sara A. Underwood, will appear in the February number.

Brentano's announcements of forthcoming books include "Chicago," the third volume in the series of "Views of American Cities;" "The Buildings of the World's Columbian Exposition," a set of plates showing each of the great buildings of the World's Fair; a limited edition de luxe of Motteux's translation of "Don Quixote," in four volumes, illustrated with thirty-seven etchings by Adrien Lalauze; and a new edition of Fairbairn's "Book of Crests," with over 1,000 additional engravings.

A new series, entitled "The Library of Economics and Politics," is announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co. Forthcoming issues in the series are "The Independent Treasury System of the United States, by David Kinley, A. B.; "American Charities," by Amos G. Warren, Ph. D., and "Repudiation of State Debts in the United States," by William A. Scott, Ph. D., Assistant Professor of Political Economy in the University of Wisconsin. The series will be edited by Prof. Richard T. Ely of the same university.

An album of autographs on the subject of Columbus and his great discovery has just been brought out abroad by Count de Gubernatis and Sig. Cecilio Vallardi. The leading authors of all countries have contributed to the album, which contains, among other verses, these by Tennyson:

> I sailed
> On my first voyage harassed by the frights
> Of my first crew, their curses, and their groans.
> The great flame-banner burnt by Teneriffe,
> The compass, like an old friend false at last,
> In our most need, appalled them, and the wind
> Still westward and the weedy seas—at length
> The landbird, and the branch with berries on it,
> The carven staff—and last, the light, the light
> On Guanahani!

David Christie Murray, the novelist, writes: "Eight or ten years ago I was sitting in the Savage club in the company of four distinguished men of letters. One was the editor of a London daily, and he was talking rather too humbly, as I thought, about his own career. 'I do not suppose,' he said, 'that any man in my present position has experienced in London the privations I knew when I first came here. I went hungry for three days, twenty years back, and for three nights I slept in the park.' One of the party turned to me. 'You cap that, Christie?' I answered, 'Four nights on the embankment. Four days hungry.' My left-hand neighbor was a poet, and he chimed in laconically, 'Five.' In effect, it proved that there was not one of us who had not slept in that Hotel of the Beautiful Star which is always open to everybody. We had all been frequent guests there, and now we were all prosperous, and had found other and more comfortable lodgings. There is a gentler brotherhood to be found among men who have put up in that great caravansary than can be looked for elsewhere."

Books Received.

CHATTERBOX FOR 1892. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

LITTLE ONE'S ANNUAL. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE PANSY for 1892. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

PROSE IDYLS. By John Albee. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

OUR LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN for 1892. Boston: D. Lothrop company.

CAPTAIN JANUARY. By Laura E. Richards. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

FIGHTING FOR THE RIGHT. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A YOUNG KNIGHT ERRANT. By Oliver Optic. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

JEAN NOEL. By Florence and Edith Scannell. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

IVANHOE. By Sir Walter Scott. New York: American Book company.

IN SUNFLOWER LAND. By Roswell Martin Field. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

WEST AND EAST. By Laura Coates Reed. Chicago: Charles H. Sergel & Co.

THE NEW ENGLAND COUNTRY. By Clifton Johnson. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

A SPLENDID COUSIN. By Mrs. Andrew Dean. New York: Cassell Publishing company.

DULCE'S PROMISE. By Florence and Edith Scannell. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE LITTLE MUSICIAN. By Florence and Edith Scannell. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

LISCHEN AND THE FAIRY. By Florence and Edith Scannell. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

SULTAN TO SULTAN. By M. French-Sheldon. Boston: Arena Publishing company.

REFERENCES FOR LITERARY WORKERS. By Henry Matson. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY VIGNETTES. By Austin Dobson. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co.

TALES OF ANCIENT TROY. Edited by Walter Montgomery. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

WHERE IS MY DOG? By the Rev. Charles Josiah Adams. New York: Fowler & Wells company.

ZIGZAG JOURNEYS ON THE MISSISSIPPI. By Hezekiah Butterworth. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL ESSAYS. By Henry Cabot Lodge. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

NINETY-NINE PRACTICAL METHODS OF UTILIZING BOILED BEEF. By Babet. New York: John Ireland.

VIC, THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF A FOX TERRIER. By Marie More Marsh. Chicago: F. J. Schulte & Co.

WOMAN THROUGH A MAN'S EYEGLASS. By Malcolm C. Salaman. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

THE TRAGEDY OF JULIUS CÆSAR. By William Shakspeare. New York: American Book company.

THE OLD ENGLISH MANOR. By Charles McLean Andrews, Ph. D. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

THE SILVER CROSS CALENDAR FOR 1893. New York: International Order of King's Daughters and Sons.

THE DEATH OF OENONE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Alfred, Lord Tennyson. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE BOYS AT THE MIRTHFIELD ACADEMY. Edited by Lawrence H. Francis. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By William H. Herndon and Jesse W. Weik. Two vols. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

MRS. BLIGH. By Rhoda Broughton, author of "Goodby, Sweetheart," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ST. DUNSTAN'S CLOCK. By E. Ward, author of "Fresh from the Fens," etc. New York: Macmillan & Co.

THE DYNAMIC THEORY OF LIFE AND MIND. By James B. Alexander. Minneapolis: The Housekeeper Press.

MR. BILLY DOWNS AND HIS LIKES. By Richard Malcolm Johnston. New York: Charles L. Webster & Co.

TEN SELECTIONS FROM THE SKETCH BOOK. By Washington Irving. New York: American Book company.

LES MISERABLES. By Victor Hugo. Translated by Isabel F. Hapgood. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

SCHOOLBOY DAYS IN RUSSIA. By André Laurie. Translated by Laura E. Kendall. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

THE SIR ROGER DE COVERLEY PAPERS. By Addison, Steele, and Budgell. New York: American Book company.

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE STUDY OF THE CONSTITUTION. By Morris M. Cohn. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press.

A NATURAL METHOD OF PHYSICAL TRAINING. By Edwin Checkley. Revised Edition. Brooklyn: Wm. C. Bryant & Co.

THE LAST SIGNAL. By Dora Russell, author of "Footprints in the Snow," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

THE FORTUNES OF TOBY TRAFFORD. By J. T. Trowbridge, author of "Neighbor Jackwood," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THE WOMAN WHO STOOD BETWEEN. By Minnie Gilmore, author of "A Son of Esau," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

BOB MARTIN'S LITTLE GIRL. By David Christie Murray, author of "Joseph's Coat," etc. New York: John A. Taylor & Co.

THE STORY OF A CHILD. By Margaret Deland, author of "John Ward, Preacher," etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

WITCHCRAFT IN SALEM VILLAGE IN 1692. By Winfield S. Nevins, author of "Old Naumkeag," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

BEYOND ATONEMENT. By Mary von Ebner-Eschenbach. Translated by Mary A. Robinson. New York: Worthington company.

THE CUCKOO IN THE NEST. By Mrs. Oliphant, author of "At His Gates," etc. New York: United States Book company.

THROUGH THE WILDS. By Capt. Charles A. Farrar, author of "Camp Life in the Wilderness," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

ZENOBIA, QUEEN OF PALMYRA. By William Ware, author of "Rome and the Early Christians," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

MISS DIVIDENDS. By Archibald Clavering Gunter, author of "Mr. Barnes of New York," etc. New York: Home Publishing company.

WARRIORS OF THE CRESCENT. By W. H. Davenport Adams, author of "A Book of Earnest Lives," etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

JAPAN IN HISTORY, FOLKLORE, AND ART. By William Elliot Griffis, author of "The Mikado's Empire," etc. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

IN THE BOYHOOD OF LINCOLN. By Hezekiah Butterworth, author of "The Log Schoolhouse on the Columbia." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE TRUTH ABOUT BEAUTY. By Annie Wolf, author of "Pictures and Portraits of Foreign Travel," etc. New York: Lovell, Coryell & Co.

A HOLIDAY IN BED, AND OTHER SKETCHES. By J. M. Barrie, author of "The Little Minister," etc. New York: New York Publishing company.

BARON TRUMP'S MARVELOUS UNDERGROUND JOURNEY. By Ingersoll Lockwood, author of "Little Giant Boab," etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

THREE VASSAR GIRLS IN THE HOLY LAND. By Elizabeth W. Champney, author of "Three Vassar Girls Abroad," etc. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

LITTLE ARTHUR'S HISTORY OF ROME. By Hezekiah Butterworth, author of "Young Folks' History of Boston," etc. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

[NOTE—THE TRIBUNE will not notice anonymous communications, nor decide bets. No manuscripts returned unless proper postage accompanies same. No manuscript will be saved till called or written for.]

Wants Half-Fare Rates.

PIERCE, Neb., Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—We in Nebraska note with regret the decision of the railroads to keep up the rates during the World's Fair, and it is a common expression here now: "That settles it, we can't go to the Fair." The cost of the trip will be too much for the great majority of people that have laid their plans and been saving their money for months to attend. I notice a statement in THE TRIBUNE that low rates would double the amount of passenger traffic. It would have been nearer the truth if it had said "four times as many will attend at half-fare than at full rates." A great many wage-earners, such as mechanics, clerks, bookkeepers, millers, farmers, etc., can hardly afford to spare the amount necessary to go to the Fair and visit their Eastern friends, with the necessary expenses attendant upon such a trip, at full rates: and right here let me state that the people are cognizant of the attitude of the hotelkeepers of Chicago and an effort on their part to bleed them will keep the people away from Chicago. They should get together now and fix rates so that the people may know what to expect, as the idea has gone out that it will be necessary to take along a good-sized bag of wind in order to keep from paying for air.

C. E. HUTTON.

Zonal Railroad Fares.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 23.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—I cannot give you the details of the zonal system of passenger rates, which is now on trial with more or less success in at least one country in Europe. THE TRIBUNE several years ago gave the outline of the system, which is not unfamiliar to the leading railroad managers of this country, who can easily post up in regard to it. My present object is merely to call or revive attention to it and suggest its trial, say for three months, during the Columbian Exposition period. For if it be the coming railroad system for fares, if not for freights, when will there be a better time and place to give it a preliminary trial and test its efficacy and value than at Chicago, the great central city of North America, during the world's convocation?

Please, then, have your artist take a railroad map, and starting with Chicago as the center, draw a series of circles at radial distances of, say, ten, twenty, fifty, 100, 200, 300, and 500 miles, within which zones or belts—the space between each circle—it is proposed that the fares to and from Chicago shall be the same. The 500 rather than the 1,000 mile limit from Chicago is suggested to simplify the plan or test and to avoid complications of interests with the more selfish terminal systems of the country. I purposely omit mention of proportionate fares and other details, which obviously must be a matter of careful calculation and adjustment by persons skilled in that department, my sole object being to bring the zonal system to the notice of passenger agents and others in authority while they are yet undecided as to the best methods of handling such a vast excursion business as will soon be forced upon them.

Why not try several methods, the one suggested among the rest, and thus ascertain by a practical test on a large scale which is the best for them (the railroad companies), their patrons, and the country.

M. C. S.

Wants Lake-Front Park Improved.

CHICAGO, Nov. 24.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Is it not high time that something was being done to improve the condition of the Lake-Front Park? The Fair will soon be upon us, and the park cannot be put into proper shape in a few days.

No one coming to Chicago for the first time from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, or any of the cities of Europe can understand why it is that a large park with such a magnificent water frontage is not kept in first-class condition.

Suppose that the Lake-Front Park could be transferred to Berlin, Paris, or Vienna. What do you suppose would be its condition within six months? Would it be a dumping-place for tramps, dirt, peanut stands, and dogs?

The possibilities of the Lake Park in the hands of the authorities of Berlin or Paris would be taken advantage of and the place would soon be one of the great attractions of the city.

It should be cleaned, swept, and put in order and every objectionable thing removed. There should be 5,000 electric lights there next summer and benches and chairs sufficient to seat 5,000 people. It, in other words, should be made as attractive as any of the brilliantly-lighted central parks of Paris.

"What will strangers think who come here next year and find, right in the center of the city, such a nasty, dirty, dark place as our Lake-Front Park? It has been constantly reported that Chicago is in the midst of and is part of the "wild and woolly West," and the verdict will be about as follows:

"You secured the World's Fair for your city and foreign architects and the people of the Nation came here, and the result of their coming has been the creation known as the World's Fair grounds—but for yourselves, it is all true just as the papers of New York have said. Of yourselves, you are an unappreciative, unartistic, dirty lot. You have lots of smoke, nasty, dirty streets. Not one piece of decent, clean street paving, and right in the center of your city you have a chance to make one of the finest parks in the world, and all you can show is a dark, dirty night resort for tramps and dogs!"

If we can't have a bright, clean place in the heart of our city where next summer the people can gather by the thousands, where we have the open, unoccupied land, visitors will say: "Yes, New York is right. They don't know how to live; they don't know what cleanliness and beauty are. They are making money, but they live in the midst of dirt and rubbish and filth, and only can have a Fair by hiring people to do it for them." This is a pretty closely fitting garment, but it fits all the same.

ANN REID UDAY.

QUERIES AND ANSWERS.

X. Y. Z., Chicago: Rutherford B. Hayes was in Chicago in 1878.

A SUBSCRIBER, Chicago: Manuals on self-instruction in the various languages may be found in every book shop.

H. J. K., Chicago: The Milwaukee and Chicago Brewery company paid their last dividend on preferred stock June 16, 1892.

H. C., Chicago: Apply at the World's Fair headquarters for information in regard to work in connection with the Exposition.

CONSTANT READER, Chicago: The three largest railroad centers in the United States in order of their importance are Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

LOTTA B. ERICKSON, Chicago: The Towns of Lake and Lake View are both a part of the City of Chicago, although they preserve their town organizations.

E. M. H., Odell, Ill.: Consult James Henry Sadler, the British Consul, Room 4, No. 72 Dearborn street, with reference to the points of English law in which you are interested.

E. N. ANDREWS, Wilmette, Ill.: THE TRIBUNE cannot give space to a description of the manufacture of telescope lenses. Exhaustive articles on the subject are to be found in the encyclopedias.

T. ADAMS, Chicago: Address W. F. Poole, librarian of the Newberry Library, for information in regard to the amount of ground that building and the new Crerar Library are to cover when completed.

READER, Chicago: Any formal entertainment given by a man to male guests exclusively is called a "stag" party. "German" is a term used to designate a round dance, generally a waltz, in which involved figures are introduced. A party at which this dance forms the chief entertainment is naturally called a "german."

PUPIL, Chicago: To see the comet, stand facing the south about ten minutes past 8 o'clock tonight and then look southward about five degrees from the point overhead. That is as good a direction as can be given without the use of astronomical terms, but the probability is that it will not be found sufficient, as the object requires an opera-glass to see it, and then does not exhibit a tail.

Home Treatment for Drunkenness.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—Please inform me through THE TRIBUNE the address of any place where an old lady of reduced circumstances can be treated with the bichloride of gold for drunkenness. Respectfully,

FRANK WEND, No. 5540 Armour avenue.

Inquire at Room 403 Inter-Ocean Building.

The Soft Felt Hat.

We are now, perhaps, as far as men go, reaching a period of the greatest variation in headgear seen for many years. The cycle of style that swings from stiff felt to softened Kossuth, or whatever may be the chance cognomen given to the latest thing out, runs sometimes by decades, at least if the Prince of Wales is obligingly constant, and for a few years we are apt to see the full development of creased, knocked in, indented, or split hats that will lend variety in tint and shape to the rather rigid styles of black and brown that have preceded.

Men's attire needs some little variation, although there are always the odd dozen who, no matter what the mode is, ever seem to have gone to the garret of the back street store for their chapeaux and to the village tailor for their frock coats. The latest reign of soft hats, however, gives a chance for each man to show his individuality, which is almost impossible in the silk hat and its beaver and felt associates. The manly man looks manly, the rake rakish, by a single cast of the hat to one side, but above all the dude in the new hat can reproduce all the languor and æstheticism of his sartorial philosophy. For him the hat is a triumph.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Fashions in Dogs.

The last English fashion in the way of dogs is a white collie, a much more sensible craze than most fancies of the last years, for the collie in itself is a beautiful, gentle, affectionate, and most intelligent animal. The Queen gave one of these pretty creatures to one of her maids of honor as a wedding present the other day.

SCRIBNER'S Christmas Number

THE FRONTISPIECE will be a fac-simile in colors of a water color by L. MARCHETTI of Paris.

THE COVER is ornamented by an attractive new design, printed in colors.

DECORATION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR. By Frank D. Millet. Illustrated with designs by Blashfield, Cox, Maynard, Chase, Reinhardt, Weir, Beckwith, and others.

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SHORT STORIES—For the Cross. A Christmas story by George I. Putnam. An Assisted Providence, a Christmas story by Octave Thanet, in the series of Stories of a Western Town, illustrated by A. B. Frost. Miss Latymer, a Christmas story by George A. Hibbard, illustrated by W. T. Smedley. A West Indian Slave Insurrection by George W. Cable. Apples of Gold, a short story by Miss M. S. Briscoe. Under Police Protection, a true episode in the life of the late Chief of the Russian Police, by Mme. S. R. de Meissner.

POEMS—A Shadow of the Night, by Thomas Bailey Aldrich. In a Gallery, by Julia C. R. Dorr, illustrated by a full page after a painting by Simon De Vos. The Repentance of Eben Pynchot, a humorous story in verse by Edward S. Martin, illustrated by F. G. Attwood.

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PARTIAL PROSPECTUS.

Frances Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Bunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "JERSEY STREET AND JERSEY LANE." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A SEQUEL TO THE REFLECTIONS OF A MARRIED MAN." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled THE COPPERHEAD.

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "THE DURKET SPERRET."

Personal Reminiscences.

SOME UNPUBLISHED LETTERS OF CARLYLE TO EDWARD IRVING and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. RECOLLECTIONS OF LINCOLN AND SUMNER. By the late Marquis de Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. AN ARTIST IN JAPAN. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. HISTORIC MOMENTS, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1892, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, William H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livelihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the POOR IN GREAT CITIES. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for HOME AID TO INVALID CHILDREN, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritative account of the PEARY RELIEF EXPEDITION (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of WOMAN'S ART now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc., etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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VIEWED BY GEORGIA

WORLD'S FAIR GROUNDS VISITED BY SOUTHERNERS.

Gov. Northen of the Cracker State Heads the Delegation Which Inspects the Buildings—Members of the Senate and House in the Party—They Will Endeavor to Have the State Represented at the Exposition—Other World's Fair News.

A party of Representatives of the Georgia Legislature, accompanied by several newspaper men, called at World's Fair headquarters yesterday morning, and were escorted to the Exposition grounds by Thomas B. Bryan. The purpose of the excursion was to make personal observation of the progress made in World's Fair matters up to date, in order to report to the Georgia Legislature with a view of obtaining an appropriation for that State's exhibits. Gov. W. J. Northen was accompanied by the following members of his staff: Lieut.-Col. A. J. West, Col. Thomas N. Northen, and W. Y. Atkinson, Speaker of the State House of Representatives. Other members of the party were:

Senate Committee—Clermos Wilson, Chairman; S. S. Monk, J. H. Seaife, J. P. Cholston, T. A. Robinson, A. F. Dailey, E. F. Edwards, J. S. Pope, H. O. Blalock, T. J. Smith, C. W. Smith.

House Committee—E. Y. Hill, Chairman; W. J. Morton, W. S. Osborne, W. O. H. Bloodsworth, J. N. McBride, M. T. Perkins, W. W. Ashburn, P. A. Singuefield, W. A. Chartoris, J. H. Mitchell, J. S. Latham, J. J. Camp, P. R. Trammell, S. O. Walton, W. Welden, S. A. Roddenberry Jr., Dr. W. E. C. Kendrick, J. W. Bennett, J. M. P. Thompson.

The party left for the grounds in a special car at 11 o'clock. At Woodlawn carriages were taken and the drive of the grounds was made through the sleet and snow. The party alighted at the Forestry Building and inspected Supt. Wells' art treasures, and alighted again at the big Manufactures Building, through which they walked, taking the carriages again on the lake shore. They inspected the site where Georgia's building was to have been, but which has lapsed by limitation of time. They then went to Uncle John Thorpe's equatorial monument in the Horticultural Building and were hurried away to catch a train to the city.

All the Georgians were overpowered with the magnitude of the Fair, and if they could have cast the decisive vote Georgia would now have a $100,000 appropriation for World's Fair purposes. The half hour returning was taken up by speeches from Gov. W. J. Northern, B. W. Wrenn of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroad, E. Y. Hill, Chairman of the committee constituting the World's Fair party, W. T. Smith, Joseph Camp, representing Chairman Hall, W. J. Moulton, and W. A. Charters. All were enthusiastic in their praise of the prospective Fair, and all expressed their determination to appropriate for a Georgia exhibition as large an amount of money as possible. Judge Bryan, representing the Exposition, told the Georgians of the glories of the Fair and the necessity of Georgia's presence in Chicago next summer.

The party left Atlanta Wednesday and spent Thanksgiving day at Cincinnati, and will leave for home Saturday evening. There are constitutional difficulties in the way of Georgia's appropriating any money for the purposes of a World's Fair exhibition, but the report of this committee will probably show a way to circumvent the Constitution, and it is reasonably sure that Georgia will be well represented at the Exposition.

PICTURES FROM THE KEYSTONE STATE

They Will Be Displayed in Philadelphia and Then Forwarded to Chicago.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Among the recent events of importance in World's Fair matters of this State is the issuance by the State Committee on Fine Arts of a circular to exhibiters in that line. All pictures intended for the Columbian Exposition must be sent to Philadelphia between Dec. 26 and Jan. 3. Nothing will be accepted after the latter date. When all the pictures have been carefully reviewed and judgment has been passed upon them a free art exhibit will be given in Philadelphia of the accepted pictures.

The importance of this committee centers in the fact that all exhibits of fine art from this State must pass through its hands. Nothing can be sent to Chicago direct. The committee of selection is composed of some of the best known artists in this country, William Dalliba Dutton, Clifford P. Greyson, Charles E. Dana, Frank Miles Day, Henry Pettit, Joseph R. Woodwell, John Stewardson, John W. Beatty, Edmund A. Stewardson, and John J. Boyle. The outlook for a fine display from Pennsylvania is good. The above named committee has been authoritatively recognized by the National Committee on Fine Arts. The State Committee on Art, as appointed by Gov. Pattison, consists of Robert L. Bronfield, Mrs. Mabel Cronise Jones, Loars Emery Jr., William Hasson, Mrs. Harriet A. Lucas, H. J. McAtee, and A. G. Roenigk.

Another event of importance is the meeting to be held in Philadelphia Nov. 30 by call of Mrs. Lucas, State Chairman of the Women's committee. The Executive Commissioner, A. B. Farquhar, will be present, and there will be a woman delegate from each Congressional district who will report in detail the status of work in her part of the State. It is expected by this means to obtain definite and important information regarding the various exhibits to be made by the women of Pennsylvania. There will be examples of wood-carving, photography, paintings in water colors and oils, etchings, painting on china, architectural work, educational work, lace work, needle work, embroidery, and books on all subjects. Tuesday evening, Nov. 29, Mrs. Lucas will give a reception to the delegates at her residence on Arch street. The meetings Wednesday will be held at the New Century Building and a lunch will be served at the Manufacturers' club. There is some expectation of Mrs. Potter Palmer's presence.

SPAIN TO SPEND $175,000.

Interest Throughout the Kingdom in Matters Pertaining to the Exposition.

The Spanish Minister at Washington, E. Dupuy de Lome, writes Chief Fearn of the Foreign Affairs Department of the increasing interest throughout Spain in all matters pertaining to the Exposition. The enthusiasm upon the subject is most surprising in view of the fact that but few months have elapsed since a significant agitation in Spain about the World's Fair in Chicago had a really popular place. The Madrid Exposition and the official courtesies extended by the United States Government and the Exposition authorities generally to the Government of Spain have resulted in an enthusiastic and universal desire upon the part of the people of that country to be adequately represented at Chicago. Minister Lome, in the course of his letter to Chief Walker Fearn, says:

"It has been decided to ask an appropriation of 750,000 pesetas for the Exposition. Will send soon plans for pavilion. There is much enthusiasm."

The Cortes will convene in Madrid Dec. 5, and at the beginning the appropriation of $150,000 will be asked for and granted, which, together with the $25,000 which was appropriated for the preliminary expenses, will make for Spain the sum of $175,000, without counting Cuba, Puerto Rico, and the Philippines, who will contribute liberally on their own account.

Reports have been circulated in all directions that Spain was going to expend $14,000 for the Exposition because this sum was appropriated from the general funds for offices, correspondence, and advertisements, Congress not being in session. Today it will be right to say that, after Germany, France, and Great Britain, Spain is preparing to spend the most of all the other European nations at Chicago in acknowledgment and in return for the honor shown her at the festivities.

PLEASED ENGLAND'S COMMISSIONER.

He Makes His Report on the World's Fair Dedicatory Ceremonies.

The Hon. Alfred Carpmael, the Special Royal Commissioner who represented the British Royal Commission at the dedicatory ceremonies of the World's Fair buildings, has made an interesting report upon the ceremonies of this occasion to Sir Henry Wood, Secretary of the British Commission. After describing and eulogizing the preliminary ceremonies, in speaking of the exercises in the Manufactures Building, he says: "Such a sight as upwards of 100,000 people assembled on one floor, under one roof, had, I suppose, never been seen before. It quite defies description. The turning over of the buildings to the people in presence and with the applause of such a vast multitude had a grand and inspiring effect."

The Commissioner has words of eulogy for Chicago, for its business buildings, its streets, residences, and hotels. Then he says:

"I am certain that it is the intention of the Chicagoans to make their World's Fair one that shall compare favorably with everything of the kind that has gone before or that may come after. No trouble, no time, and no expense will be spared, and no obstacles that can be removed by human energy will be allowed in any way to interfere with the object they have in view. I know that my hosts would have liked to have seen Great Britain represented by a Commissioner or Commissioners of rank, but all that was expressed was regret that more in number of Commissioners were not able to be present, and a hope all would attend during the coming year—an invitation which is not mere words, but is intended to be taken literally."

COLUMBUS' COAT-OF-ARMS.

Exclusive Privilege of Selling a Representation Given Mrs. Robeson for Charity.

Mrs. Robeson secured yesterday from the Committee on Ways and Means the exclusive privilege of selling in the Exposition grounds next year a representation of the coat-of-arms carried by Columbus. Mrs. Robeson's success in getting what she wanted was accredited after the meeting yesterday by members of the committee to her wit and beauty. She accomplished in one meeting, or rather one day, what it has taken months for male applicants for concessions to secure.

Mrs. Robeson comes from the East. Along with her application for a concession she appears to have brought a charming manner and good looks. When she went before the committee and explained her scheme all formality was thrown aside and her wishes granted with unanimity and readiness that surprised the members themselves. They came out of the committee room laughing and remarking that the fair seeker after a concession had upset the usual degree of procrastination and indifference which prevailed at the business meetings of that remarkable committee.

Vice-President R. A. Waller said: "It was the only meeting since the committee began work that was really enjoyable. A woman concessionist is an unusual thing, and I was amused at the unusual precipitation with which we all voted to give Mrs. Robeson what she desired."

Chairman E. B. Butler of the committee was equally enthusiastic. His good feeling was heightened when he discovered that Mrs. Robeson wished to make money not for herself, but for charity. As it developed her intention is to apply the profits of the concession to building a home for superannuated and retired woman teachers in the public schools of the country.

"I didn't know this part of the story," said Mr. Butler, "until after the concession had been granted. Had the committee been aware of Mrs. Robeson's purpose the percentage of the gross receipts turned over to the Exposition would have been much smaller."

WHAT THE WOMEN ARE DOING.

Subscriptions Coming In from County Clubs for the Children's Building.

Mrs. Shepard reports the subscription of $20 from the Pulaski County Columbian club towards the Children's Building. Miss Callahan reports $10 for the same object from the Jersey County club. The Whitehall club subscribes $25, and wishes it to be used in a door which will be called the Whitehall door. Mrs. Wiles reports a subscription to the Children's Home from the Carroll County club of $20.

Some beautiful filigree work was brought into the office this week by Miss Schmedling of Chicago. Miss Schmedling learned this work in the technical schools of Germany. She also submitted exquisite specimens of embossed leather, and it is quite probable that Miss Burgess will use some of her work in furnishing the reception-room.

Two new designers, Miss Cora L. Field and Miss McManus of the Auditorium, have sent in specimens of their work. Miss Field has some beautiful designs for fabrics and Miss McManus' work upon souvenir cards is clever.

A petition was received at the last meeting of the Woman's Board for space for a desk at which to sell miniature reproductions of the six staff figures which will adorn the side of the exhibit space. No action was taken, but it is expected that some provision will be made whereby visitors can possess themselves of a souvenir from this gallery.

MINNESOTA COMMISSION'S WORK.

All Reports Indicate Progress and the Displays Promise to Be Fine.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The World's Fair Commission met today to hear reports from all the committees on different exhibits. Supt. Hunt made a report giving a detailed statement of work done and in prospect. The Committee on Forestry Exhibit reported that they could have over forty kinds of timber for exhibition at the Fair, and in addition to this would have a great variety of ferns, mosses, shrubs, climbing vines, and other curiosities of the forest. The Ladies' Auxiliary also reported, showing it had expended $800, and that there was a balance on hand of $1,800. The exhibit will show to what extent the women of Minnesota were interested in the various industries, in education, art, and invention. The Committee on Education submitted reports in which they found that they might be able to get along with 5,000 feet of floor room, but declaring that they must have at least that much. In the Horticultural Department there will be many exhibits of Minnesota grown fruits and berries and a large glass refrigerator will expose to view the product of Minnesota soil in the line of small fruits. The poultry exhibit has not yet been arranged, but $500 has been set aside for the purpose and Leslie Parlin of St. Paul will have the exhibit in charge.

PROTEST FROM ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD.

He Says He Is Pleased That Chicago Will Dispense the Special Coins.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Elliott F. Shepard says in his newspaper this evening:

A frothy dispatch from Chicago incorrectly says the *Mail and Express* objects to having the first, the four hundredth, and the 1,492d of the Columbian souvenir coins go to Chicago in satisfaction of very high prices offered for them.

On the contrary the *Mail and Express* is glad that the first coin minted has been sold for $10,000 by the Fair authorities, and that $500 has been offered for the 1,492d coin, and is perfectly willing that any such special numbers shall be reserved out of its first 10,000 coins replaced by other numbers.

The *Mail and Express* also publishes the following letter:

WORLD'S COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO, Nov. 23.—[To the Editor of the Mail and Express.]—President Higinbotham is in receipt of your telegrams.

It will not be possible to get any coins from the Treasury Department until the Secretary is satisfied as to the financial condition of the Exposition, as required of him by law. Vouchers will be sent to the Treasury Department, together with necessary affidavits as to the finances of the company, at once, and the coins will be furnished you as per contract as speedily as possible. Very respectfully, H. O. EDMONDS, Secretary.

For a Census Office Exhibit.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—James H. Wardle, assistant chief clerk of the Census Bureau, is making preparation for the exhibit of that office at the World's Fair. The space allotted to the census exhibit in the Government Building—1,087½ feet—was not deemed sufficient for the purpose, and an effort was made to secure additional room, but without success. While the outline of the exhibit is yet in embryo, the principal feature will be the working of the Hollerith tabulating machine. The primitive methods adopted in tabulating the returns of the last three censuses will also be shown.

Historical Exhibits from Spain.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The Secretary of State has received the report of William E. Curtis, who has recently returned from his mission to Spain and Italy in search of Columbus relics, and as an attaché to the United States commission to the Madrid Historical Exposition. He says the exposition was purely historical and that the greater part of the exhibits will be transferred to Chicago next spring and will furnish one of the most attractive and important features of the World's Columbian Exposition.

Grand Creation of German Art.

Herr Wermuth, the Imperial Commissioner for Germany, writes to inform the Department of Fine Arts that the Imperial Government has resolved to exhibit in the Art Palace a reproduction of the newly erected Reichstag Building in Berlin. This will be one-tenth actual size, 33 feet long and 24 feet wide.

This building is now nearly finished, and is considered one of the grandest creations of German art.

Commits Suicide Because of Ill-Health.

MOUND CITY, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Ida A. Collins committed suicide this morning by blowing her brains out with a revolver. Ill-health is supposed to have been the cause.

ROOM FOR EDUCATORS

GOOD PROSPECTS FOR A DISTINCT AND SEPARATE BUILDING.

Director Lyman J. Gage Says He Thinks the Funds Necessary for the Erection of a Structure Will Be Supplied, but That at Present the Directory Has About Gone to the Limit in Spending Money Allowed for the Construction of Buildings.

Members of the Finance committee, at their meeting yesterday, did nothing with the project of erecting an educational building. Director Lyman J. Gage of the committee said, however, that the Board of Directors were being misunderstood and put in a wrong position in regard to the special building.

"I think it time," said Mr. Gage, "that the public should be set right in this matter. We have been generally criticised for not appropriating funds for this educational building. Those who find fault with us fail to understand the first principles in this connection. They do not seem to recall that the Chicago Board of Directors agreed in the first place to furnish $10,000,000 for the construction of Exposition buildings. Under the law that was presumed to be the extent of our obligation. Instead of stopping there, however, we have reared structures whose cost will amount to nearly $20,000,000. Any one can see that we have expended, or will expend, twice the amount of money we agreed to. We have furnished such buildings as the National Commission, which has the allotment of space in its power, requested. It is not our fault now if that space has not been properly apportioned. Let me say again that we have almost doubled the expenditure required to conform to the law in an effort to meet the wishes of the National Commission. As I said, we have nothing to do with the assignment of space. We only wonder why the room afforded has not been adequate to all purposes. There are 110 acres under roof, making at least twenty more acres than that afforded at the last Paris Exposition.

"I think that additional funds will be supplied for the erection of a special Educational Building, but it must be remembered that the directors have a financial problem ahead of them. They must look out for the funds, and good judgment would suggest that they make haste slowly in increasing expenditures beyond the amount designated in the present working budget."

CONCESSIONS FOR RESTAURANTS.

Gage Hotel Company to Feed People in the Main Buildings.

The Gage Hotel company of Chicago was yesterday granted practically a concession for conducting restaurants on the American plan in the Exposition grounds at Jackson Park. The company consists of A. S. Gage, E. B. Gage, and Seth Gage, the proprietors of the Wellington Hotel.

Restaurants will be provided in each of the main buildings of the Exposition, and it is the intention of the company to furnish two classes of service. One will be on the moderate price order, and the other first-class service in every particular. The cheap restaurants will be located on the first floor of the several buildings, and the high-class service in the galleries. The finest restaurants will be in the Horticultural and Electricity Buildings. In the Administration Building will be a special service of the highest grade designed for guests of the Exposition management.

A. S. Gage said last evening concerning the concession which his company had secured:

"We shall cater to the wants of the public, and endeavor to afford both a popular and a high priced service in order to meet all conditions. Any one may obtain a meal costing from 20 cents to $5. There will be no limit on the upward price, which of course will be in accordance with orders. The service will be unexcelled. The moderate priced service will be on the first floor of the several buildings, and the rooms for those who wish to spend more money will be above. Of course it would be hard to outline at present our arrangements, because, as I understand it, we have not yet actually secured the concession, and do not know the space which will be set apart. We shall undertake the work, however, in the Chicago spirit, and hope to merit the approval of all who may be served at our restaurants."

Concessions for restaurants, outside of that secured by the Gage Hotel company, number at least thirty-five. These have been granted generally to foreigners, who wish to serve food and wine in special buildings, particularly those on the Midway Plaisance. These thirty-five concessionaires interfere in no way with privileges in the main buildings of the Exposition. Including concessions already granted it is expected that at least 35,000 people may be accommodated at one sitting; of this number 25,000 will be provided for by the foreigners. Mr. Gage's company expects to take care of 10,000 people an hour. There still remain a number of buildings in which restaurants may be installed, so that the total number of persons who may be accommodated per hour will reach 50,000.

No cooking will be permitted in the several buildings. The Exposition management has decided that kitchens shall be located outside the space occupied by the Exposition buildings proper. From this big kitchen the food is to be transferred to the various restaurants, and to be kept warm by means of steam.

TWO CHIEFS WHO CANNOT AGREE.

Dissensions Between the Heads of Horticulture and Floriculture.

When Director-General Davis returns from Massachusetts next Monday he will discover that a state of unpleasantness exists between Chief Samuels of the Department of Horticulture and Chief Thorpe of the Bureau of Floriculture. He will be called upon to exercise his judgment in harmonizing the differences of the two chiefs and in setting at rest dissensions which unhappily exist between them. It is not improbable that the Council of Administration will be called upon to use its influence in the interest of harmony.

For over two months Mr. Samuels and Mr. Thorpe have failed to agree. Mr. Samuels, as Chief of the Department, has insisted upon his right to discharge men employed by Mr. Thorpe. He has also exercised the authority of reëmploying men discharged by Mr. Thorpe. Thus it appears that the two men of apples and flowers, so to speak, cannot agree.

Mr. Thorpe, his friends say, is greatly annoyed by what is termed petty rulings by Mr. Samuels. On the other hand, Mr. Samuels thinks he should run everything as becomes the head of the department. For that reason he has interfered with Mr. Thorpe's arrangements. He thinks that the latter should be designated the Superintendent of Floriculture instead of the chief. Mr. Thorpe's title was fixed months ago and his position is apparently unassailable.

Every one connected with the World's Fair management speaks of Mr. Thorpe as "Uncle John." The same term of familiarity is used by florists and horticulturists throughout the country, for "Uncle John" is the father of the Society of American Florists, and is known from the eastern to the western seaboard. When he was appointed Chief of the Bureau of Floriculture by Director-General Davis he and the Director-General were generally congratulated. The Exposition management appears to have been a great gainer by the appointment, inasmuch as owners of conservatories from Jay Gould down to amateur florists have contributed from their private collections because "Uncle John" asked them to. It seems that if the unpleasantness between Mr. Samuels and Mr. Thorpe should reach anything like a crisis Mr. Samuels would be asked to make peace with his subordinate, or if that were impracticable, to retire. This is said to be the feeling of members of the Committee on Agriculture of the Directory and leading Exposition officials.

INDIAN EXHIBITS AT THE FAIR.

Commissioner Morgan Will Devote a Chapter to Them in His Report.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Commissioner Morgan of the Indian Bureau in his annual report will devote a chapter to the exhibit of his department at the World's Fair. He says that if larger funds were available for the office exhibit, it would be possible to cover more ground and not be restricted to presenting but one line of Indian advancement—viz.: Education; but even with the meager sum allowed, $25,000, he is confident that the Indian Office exhibit, taken in connection with that of the Anthropological Department, will be one of the most attractive, picturesque, and striking features of the Exposition, and will creditably present the progress which the Indians are making and the efforts which the government is putting forth to prepare its former wards for the honor and privileges of citizenship now held out to them.

Charge of the Fleet of Boats.

Lieutenant-Commander F. M. Simons of the United States navy will be appointed to take charge of the fleet of boats which will float on the waters of the canals and lagoons in Jackson Park next year. Mr. Clarke of Boston held this position until last week, when he resigned because Mr. Burnham thought him to be not the right man for the place. Mr. Clarke sailed under the title of Commodore. His successor, Mr. Simons, will be known as Superintendent of Marine Transportation. Furthermore, he will be under Master of Transportation Holcome. This, at least, is the recommendation of the Council of Administration, and Mr. Burnham will doubtless accede to its wishes.

Canadian Pacific Specimen Railway Train.

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The Canadian Pacific railway company is arranging for a big exhibit in the Transportation Department at the World's Fair. It is none other than a fac simile of one of the transcontinental trains, consisting of locomotive and tender, baggage car, colonist sleeper, first-class car, and sleeper and buffet, the whole occupying 380 feet. The London and Northwestern railway, one of the greatest roads in England, will show a fully equipped train on tracks immediately adjoining the Canadian Pacific train.

Exposition Notes.

Rosalie Wirz Baumann, an author and publisher of Zurich, Switzerland, has sent a contribution to the library of the Children's Building.

"The Shut in Society," an association of confirmed invalids, is taking much interest in the Exposition and aiding it by the circulation of World's Fair literature and the instruction of classes collected about the couches of the members.

The Director of Works reported back to the Council of Administration an application for space upon the Exposition grounds to permit of the reproduction of old Fort Dearborn with the statement that no space could be found available for such a purpose.

The women of Austria and Belgium are particularly active in the collection of statistics of women's work for the encyclopedia of the Board of Lady Managers. Mme. de Denterghem, Lady of Honor to the Queen, has charge of the enterprise in Belgium.

The Woman's Dormitory Association will close its books Jan. 1. All the stock must be placed by that time, in order that the association may know the actual amount of its capital and undertake the construction of its buildings in accordance with its funds and in time to insure their completion.

N. S. Roseman, Organizing Secretary of the Committee on Charities, Correction, and Philanthropy of the Congress Auxiliary, has received from Dr. John S. Billings, the distinguished authority on the organization and management of hospitals, a letter accepting the Chairmanship of the hospital section of the congress.

Director Lyman J. Gage will leave today for the East. He will visit New York and will also call upon Secretary Foster at Washington with a view of ascertaining just what conditions must be complied with before the souvenir coins will be issued to the Exposition management. The details of the appropriation bill in this connection and the general conditions have been previously outlined in THE TRIBUNE.

VALENTINE IS ADMITTED TO BAIL.

Detective Who Killed Opava Released in Bonds of $5,000 by Judge McConnell.

William G. Valentine, the detective who last Sunday night shot and killed Frank Opava, whom he claimed to have believed at the time to be a burglar, was yesterday admitted to bail by Judge McConnell. The bonds were fixed at $5,000, and were signed by Michael C. Condon, a saloonkeeper, No. 23 Desplaines street, and A. Minuccani, saloonkeeper, No. 672 West Van Buren street. Thursday the Coroner's jury recommended that Valentine be held to wait the action of the grand jury, and his attorney, John C. King, had ready a petition for a writ of habeas corpus, intending to use it in case the court refused bail. It set forth that Opava had been shot by the officer accidentally and while the latter was in the discharge of his duty. The preparation of this petition for the writ, in addition to the one for bail, was thought additionally advisable from the fact that Justice Hoagland's constable had previously attempted to serve a warrant charging Valentine with murder. The warrant was not served, however, State's-Attorney Longenecker, who was present, agreeing to leave the matter with the court. Judge McConnell decided that the offense was a bailable one.

DIPHTHERIA NOT EPIDEMIC.

Fears That It Is Becoming So Are Without Foundation.

A fear that has been expressed in some quarters of the city that diphtheria is becoming epidemic is without any foundation, as the statistics of the Health Department show. There are many cases of the disease throughout the city, but they are not so numerous nor localized as to warrant a supposition that the ailment is epidemic or about to become so. "With the advent of cold and wet weather," said Dr. Kellogg of the Health Department, "diphtheria, like some other diseases, becomes more prevalent, and therefore for some weeks past there has naturally been an increase in it; but the records do not indicate any exceptional or alarming features. Taking into consideration the increase in population I do not think the average of cases will outnumber those of last year."

An examination of the weekly reports of the Health Department justifies Dr. Kellogg's conclusion. During 1891 the total number of cases reported to the department footed up 2,973, and up to date this year the total is only 2,865. The week ending Nov. 12 showed the largest number of cases of any during the year, the figures being 113, but the weekly average for the last two months it but eighty-seven.

FORTUNE FOR A PAINTER.

Information Wanted of the Whereabouts of Charles Aschenbrenner.

Offices and fortunes seldom go begging, but just now there is a large slice of fortune's loaf awaiting a claimant whose locality is unknown.

Thirty-five years ago there landed at Castle Garden, New York, a German family from Hesse-Darmstadt who had crossed the ocean in search of more lucre than could be obtained in the land of the Rhine and the Rhone. The family consisted of Frederick Aschenbrenner, his brother John, and their mother. They at once saw that Gotham was no place for all of them, so Frederick came west.

He invaded the wilds of Nebraska, refrained from matrimony, and with the industry and frugality so common to many of his race accumulated a large share of the oig dollars of America. Three years ago he died, and his property goes to the sons and daughters of his brother John. Five of them have been found, and the sixth is Charles Aschenbrenner, who is supposed to be a painter, working somewhere within the confines of Chicago.

When he is found by C. B. Richards & Co. of No. 62 South Clark street the property will be divided.

Procures Money as a Fortune-Teller.

LOGANSPORT, Ind., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mary Heenan, who was accused of disguising herself as a gypsy fortune-teller and fraudulently getting $1,800 in cash and a house and lot from Miss Mary Remly, an old maid, was today found guilty and given one year in the reformatory.

PARTED AS CHILDREN.

REMARKABLE MEETING IN CHICAGO OF THE WALKER BROTHERS.

Marvin Walker of San Francisco Tells Edward Allen Walker of Boston of His Wanderings by Land and Sea During the Long Years of Their Separation—Dom Pedro Gives Him a Gold Piece—Minister Ryan Talks About Mexico and the United States—Hotel Gossip.

Marvin Walker of San Francisco, who has the bearing of a military man, a fact made more prominent by the absence of an arm, is at the Great Northern. Edward Allen Walker of Boston is also at the Great Northern, and in their meeting in Chicago is a romantic story. Divided by the width of a continent the brothers have grown to middle age without having seen each other since Marvin was a lad of 13 years and Edward a boy of 5 in knickerbockers.

The brothers were born in New Bedford, Mass., and when Marvin was a boy of 10 years he "stowed away" on a whaler and made his appearance before the Captain and crew when so far out from land that return was impossible, and for three years he polished brasses, waited on table, and passed the rest of his waking hours in regretting his unfilial act in running away from his widowed mother. During three years the whaler cruised in arctic waters until the tanks in the hold were filled with whale oil, and then one fine summer day the ship ran into harbor in New Bedford and Marvin Walker found that his mother had died during his absence and that his brother Eddie had discarded skirts for small trousers.

For a month Marvin remained at home. Then the desire to go to sea once more grew strong within his youthful breast, and as there was no one but distant relatives to say him nay he was adopted by the Captain of the big four-mast schooner King Canute and sailed away to South America, where the King Canute went on a trading expedition. This was in 1860.

"Our trip through the Southern Seas was a delightful one," said Mr. Walker yesterday, recounting the tale of thirty years ago to his brother, "particularly while we were lying at Rio Janeiro. This is the gold coin I wrote you about (holding up for his brother's examination a gold coin about the size of a $5 gold piece which he wore as a watch charm).

"This coin was given me by Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil," Mr. Walker continued. "I was then a lad of 14 years, rather small for my age, but I made up for it by good Yankee nerve. The Captain had just given me a new sailor suit of blue with white watch guard, the kind that is seen on the stage but seldom on a real sailor, and I was sporting it through the streets of Rio Janeiro. There was a man walking down the street toward me, a man who was not particularly brilliant in appearance, as I remember him now, but who was surrounded by a number of officers in gold-laced uniforms with swords and all that. Well, this man in plain clothes stopped and talked with me. He could speak a little English and I knew a few words in Spanish. I remember he told me I was a fine looking little fellow, and as he was starting away he took this coin from his pocket and handed it to me. When he had passed on one of the men in uniform stepped up and said to me in good English:

"'The Emperor has been talking to you.'

"That almost knocked me down. I had always thought Kings and Emperors rode in chariots and wore crowns, while they waved scepters studded with diamonds as big as walnuts."

"Tell that story about you losing your arm," said the brother from Boston.

"That was after we had left Rio Janeiro. The Captain of the King Canute made a voyage along the coast of Patagonia, and one day while out on the yardarm I dropped into the water. I thought nothing of it as I was a good swimmer and knew I could keep up in the calm water until a boat was lowered or a line thrown to me. But a cry went up from a sailor who had been watching me, and turning I saw a big fish coming. I knew it must be a shark and I kicked and splashed, but it caught my arm and down we went. For some reason the shark came up again and the sailor who had watched jumped in to my rescue. He saved my life, but he is minus three fingers in consequence. My arm was so lacerated that it had to be amputated and for a long time I hovered between life and death. Finally I recovered and when the King Canute reached San Francisco after a long voyage, five years in all from the time we left New Bedford, I left it and have lived since in San Francisco. The war had been brought to a close and Lincoln had been assassinated before my return to the United States. That's the reason I did not lose my arm fighting for my country."

Recently Mr. Walker decided to revisit his old home and he wrote his brother Edward in Boston, with whom he had been corresponding since his going to San Francisco. The brother had business in Chicago and they decided to meet here and continue their journey. It was like a meeting of strangers, for each remembered the other as a small boy. They will leave today for Boston and will go from there to New Bedford.

Thomas Ryan, United States Minister to Mexico, or, as the official blue book has it, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, is at the Grand Pacific Hotel on his way to his post, after a visit to the State Department in Washington. Mr. Ryan's home is in Topeka, Kas., and he had entered upon his seventh term in Congress when he was given the Mexican portfolio by President Harrison, in March, 1889.

"I came home to cast an unavailing vote," said Mr. Ryan yesterday; "that is, I came home to vote for the next President of the United States, but I found I had voted for the wrong man. I am satisfied, however, to lose a vote as I lost that one. I am going back now to the City of Mexico to await the coming of my successor, and I suppose I will not have to wait long after March 4.

"The ties that bind the United States and Mexico are close ones. In the neighboring republic the people look on the people of this country almost as brothers, and I look for even closer relations as a result of the World's Fair in Chicago. The greatest possible interest is being taken in the Fair by the people of Mexico, particularly by President Diaz. The exhibit which Mexico will make will be entirely worthy of the republic and the Fair. Already the United States sends 70 per cent of all the imports received by Mexico, and nearly the whole of the exports go to markets in the United States. Mexico is particularly rich in ores, in fibers, in coffee, hides, and in agricultural products, and the trade relations are certain to be greatly extended. The articles purchased in the United States are largely in the shape of manufactured goods. The trade in farm implements is particularly large."

E. C. Benedict of New York, Vice-President of the Chicago Gas Trust, is at the Auditorium. Mr. Benedict is the warm personal friend of Grover Cleveland and his private yacht, the Oneida, was at the service of Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland at Buzzard's Bay this summer.



Cleaning House.

Hard work or easy work, just as you choose. If you find it hard work, it's because you won't use **Pearline**. You'd rather waste your time and your strength with that absurd rubbing and scrubbing. Of course it's hard—that's why **Pearline** was invented—that's why **Pearline** is a household word. You don't know how easy it can be, until you let **Pearline** do the work. Then house-cleaning slips right along. It is over before you know it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 333 JAMES PYLE, New York.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

In the general admiration excited by the great buildings and magnificent distances of the World's Fair, the work

BY BRUSH AND CHISEL

Has hitherto been passed over. To give the people some idea of the rare artistic beauties of the great exposition, ten columns or more will be devoted to description and pictures of the

Artists and Their Art.

Many of the paintings and statues will be reproduced for the first time, and neither time nor money has been spared in the preparation of this extraordinary feature.

Secure a copy
for
"The Folks"
in
"The Country."

RUDYARD KIPLING

Has been
at it
again.
Talking of America, he says—
but——

THAT'S ANOTHER STORY.

They are talking in Rome about the next Pope. There are candidates already in the field, and some Americans are among the "mentioned."

Another and
better-natured
Englishman
also has his
say.

JEROME K. JEROME

Talks in a delightful way about the "Usefulness of Crime," and cites many queer instances to show that the worst acts of criminals may point a moral or adorn a tale most acceptably.

Ask your boy.
He'll tell you
all about

SHERIDAN'S FAMOUS RIDE.

Then comes
your turn
to show off.

Tell him that the famous old horse was stuffed and preserved, but that now it is falling to pieces, consumed by moths. You can get your facts from tomorrow's paper.

Eight feet of iron armor,
Twenty feet of oak,
Five feet of granite,
Eleven feet of concrete,
Six feet of brick,
Half a hundred feet in all,
Penetrated
by a
Projectile.

Other things are
well worth advertising,
but something must be
left
for the reader to
find out for himself.

There's one thing
you will find out,
and that is,
That you'll often miss your
Paper
unless you order in
Advance

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE

OWES COLLINS $40.000

KINGMAN'S INDEBTEDNESS FIXED BY A COURT DECREE.

Charles C. Collins Put $172,346 Into the Wholesale Grocery Business with William A. Collins and Charles H. Kingman with the Understanding That He Was to Be Paid Interest on His Investment and the Principal When the Partnership Was Closed Up—The Decree Also Dissolves the Firm.

In the suit of Charles C. Collins against Charles H. Kingman, a decree was entered by Judge Hawes yesterday, finding that Kingman was indebted to Collins in the sum of $40,000. In December, 1887, Charles C. Collins purchased of the firm of Gray, Kingman & Collins, which firm was composed of Franklin D. Gray, Moses W. Gray, Charles H. Kingman, and William A. Collins, their wholesale grocery business. The following February a new copartnership was formed, consisting of Charles C. Collins, Charles H. Kingman, and William A. Collins. A contract was entered into by which Charles C. Collins was to contribute to the new firm certain of the assets of the old concern. He did so to the extent of $172,346, while Kingman and William A. Collins contributed nothing. Charles was to be paid interest on the amount of his contribution, and when the partnership was closed up he was to receive his $172,346. In the spring of 1889 the business was closed up because unprofitable and there was a great loss in the property for which Kingman and William Collins became liable to Charles C. Collins. William has already settled his indebtedness and the court finds that upon a fair accounting Kingman is indebted to Charles in $40,000. The decree provides for the dissolution of the firm and for winding up of its affairs.

Suit for $50,000 Damages.

Suit was begun in the United States Circuit Court yesterday to recover $50,000 damages in an action of trespass in the case by the First National Bank of San Diego against E. H. Story of Chicago. J. A. Sleeper, the attorney bringing the action, said that the suit involved two unpaid promissory notes amounting to about $40,000, but he declared that he did not know E. H. Story or any of the particulars of the action.

Court Notes.

Clerk-elect Stephen D. Griffin of the Superior Court furnished a $10,000 bond yesterday for the faithful performance of his duties. The bond was approved by Judges Kettelle and Hutchinson and forwarded to Springfield. As sureties Griffith had John C. Schubert, Clerk of the Criminal Court, and Daniel Healy, Deputy County Controller.

A jury before Judge Brentano yesterday awarded Joseph Hannes a verdict of $5,000 against the Chicago Sugar Refinery company for personal injuries. Plaintiff was in the employ of the company, and in March, 1890, he fell through a defective floor in the engine-room at the defendant's factory. He claims to have been permanently injured. A motion for a new trial was entered by the company.

THE COURT RECORD.

Circuit Court—New Suit.

22,657—First National Bank of San Diego vs. E. H. Story. Asst., $50,000. J. A. Sleeper and J. I. Barbour, attys.

Superior Court—New Suits.

143,893—C. H. Gurney Co. vs. J. B. Jones Mfg. Co. Attach., $427.68. Paden & Gridley, attys.
143,894—Bill. Withheld.
143,895—David H. McBeath for use Phoenix Lumber Co. vs. H. John Tillotston et al. Garn., $1,851. Pease & McEwan, attys.
143,896—F. B. Clarke & Co. vs. Norman B. Cummings et al. Asst., $1,000. E. B. Smith, atty.
143,897—Superior Lumber Co. vs. Weil J. Jones et al. Asst., $1,500. Loesch Bros., attys.
143,898—Sadie Sheehan vs. John Sheehan. Bill for divorce. W. D. Munhall, solr.
143,899—Louise Christiansen vs. Rasmus Christiansen. Bill for divorce. O. S. Swearington, solr.
143,900—J. G. Braun, adm., etc., vs. Chi. St. R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Crosby & Lawler, attys.
143,901—Frederick Schieber vs. Edward Ackerman. Conf. judgt., $412. R. Mott, atty.
143,902—E. W. Blatchford & Co. vs. Mary Roggs. Appeal.
143,903—Geo. A. Reynolds vs. Nathan Goldstone. Asst., $1,500. W. J. Manning, atty.
143,904—Evanston and North Cook Co. Bldg. and Loan Assn. vs. Ida P. Nye. Bill to forc. trust deed, $1,900. H. H. C. Muller, solr.
143,905—Same vs. Joseph N. Haycook. Same, 1,800. Same solr.
143,906—The D. Eggleston & Son Co. vs. A. E. Neely. Asst., $5,000. N. M. Jones, atty.
143,907—John N. McPhail by next friend John McPhail vs. West Chi. St. R. R. Co. Case, $4,000. C. S. Deneen, atty.
143,908—H. F. W. Phingston et al. vs. Christian F. Kraft. Bill to forc. trust deed, $8,145. James A. Peters, solr.
143,909—Adolph Mayer vs. Hammond Land Assn. Same, $1,200. Same solrs.
143,910—Patrick Nacy vs. Chicago Herald Co. Asst., $750. W. H. Condon, atty.
143,911—Maggie Laing vs. John Laing. Bill for divorce. D. L. Carmichael, solr.
143,912—Josiah J. Parkhurst vs. George D. Moffat et al. Asst., $3,500. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.
143,913—Attch. Withheld.
143,914—Francis Agnew et al. vs. The Peter Hand Brewing Co. Asst., $6,000. Gurley & Wood, attys.
143,915—B. A. L. Thompson vs. Charles Kennedy et al. Conf. judgt., $150.75. J. E. Purnell, atty.
143,916—Franklin MacVeagh et al. vs. Fred W. Stapf et al. Same, $138.15. Hamline, Scott & Lord, attys.
143,917—Asst. Withheld.
143,918—Francis C. Neagle & Son vs. James Doyle. Bill for mechanic's lien, $7,666. No solr.
143,919—Boston B. Vance vs. W. A. Combs et al. Asst., $1,000. E. W. Harkinson, atty.
143,920—Charles Kennedy et al., for use of B. A. L. Thompson, trustee, vs. Traders' Ins. Co. of Chicago. Garn., $150. J. E. Purnell, atty.
143,921—Marshall Field et al. vs. W. W. Charles et al. Asst., $1,000. Gartside & Leffingwell, attys.
143,922—Petn. city to open Thirty-fourth street from Union avenue to Butler street.
143,923—Same to open Ashland avenue from Balmoral to Bryn Mawr avenue.
143,924—Same to open Augusta street from Central Park avenue to Grand avenue.
143,925—Same to open alley bet. Seventy-third and Seventy-fourth streets.
143,926—Same to open Jan Huss avenue.
143,927—Same to open Parnell avenue from One Hundred and Third to One Hundred and Fourth street.
143,928—Same to open Hazel street from Sultzer street to Lawrence avenue.
143,929—Ignatz Stern et al. vs. S. Goodkind. Asst., $400. Moses, Pam & Kennedy, attys.
143,930—Joseph S. Kennard Jr. vs. William Clough, O. M. Hardy, et al. Bill to set aside decree. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, solrs.
143,931—James S. Keeney vs. M. O. Gregory et al. Pet. to est. title. J. A. Keeney, solr.
143,932—Miriam Robertson vs. Adolph Robertson. Bill for divorce. William A. Schonfeld, solr.
143,933—S. E. Vermilyea vs. R. McNamara. Appeal. Smith & Helmer, attys.
143,934—J. P. Williams vs. Chi. City R. R. Co. Monroe & McShane, attys.
143,935—The Safety Loan & Bldg. Ass'n vs. Angelina E. McInnis et al. Bill to force trust deed, $3,000. Truman & Walters, solrs.
143,936—Bertha Wilhelm vs. High Court of the Ind. Order of Foresters. Asst., $2,000. A. Tripp, atty.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

109,548—E. A. Wilhelm vs. W. C. McClintock. Appeal.
109,549—Helen E. Merryfield vs. W. N. Alley et al. Repln., $250. C. M. Hardy, atty.
109,550—Bill. Withheld.
109,551—Wacker & Birk Brg. and Malting Co. vs. Mary Daly et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed for $1,000. Winston & Meagher, solrs.
109,552—Helen E. Merryfield vs. W. N. Alley et al. Case, $10,000. C. M. Hardy, atty.
109,553—In re est Wm. H. King, decd. Appeal from the Probate Court.
109,554—Sheriff Gilbert, use Anna Minedovitch vs. Abram Minedovitch et al. Debt, $500. Blum & Blum, attys.
109,555—Home National Bank vs. Joseph E. Montgomery. Conf. of judgt., $149.30. H. C. Bennett, atty.
109,556—Asst. Withheld.
109,557—Lord & Thomas vs. Julius Young. Asst., $500. Barker & Church, attys.
109,558—D. W. Tyler vs. Fred Nagle. Attch., $180.12. W. R. Rummler, atty.
109,559—Minnie E. Cupler vs. Walter E. Shandrew. Appeal.
109,560—Emma A. Eliot vs. Isaac F. Adams. Bill for acctg. Hamline, Scott & Lord, solrs.
109,561—Wm. Smith vs. West Chicago Street R. R. Co. Case, $5,000. Charles F. Griffin, atty.
109,562—Margaret Stark vs. Oscar Stark. Bill for divorce. Edgar L. Jayne, solr.
109,563—Carmine Janfrancesco vs. Northern Pacific R. R. Co. Case, $20,000. Walker, Judd & Hawley, attys.
109,564—Bill. Withheld.
109,565—Jabez Burns & Sons vs. A. H. Pratt. Asst., $1,000. Heap & Whitfield, attys.
109,566—Samuel Jeffries et al. vs. H. D. Booth et al. Case, $5,000. E. Wakeley, atty.
109,567—Eberts Bros. vs. Powerville Felt Roofing Co. Conf. of judgt., $81,000. Flower, Smith & Musgrave, attys.
109,568—Otto Folz et al. vs. Magdalena R. Edelman et al. Bill for partn. Lackner & Butz, solrs.
109,569—Anton Verich vs. Josefa Verich. Bill for divorce. Fanning & Herdlicka, solrs.
109,570—Edith Brady vs. J. N. Hostetter. Appeal.
109,571—John Lehman vs. R. J. Forrester & Son. Conf. of judgt., $181.50. Geo. W. Wilbur, atty.
109,572—Bill. Withheld.
109,573—J. G. Sherman vs. Victor Lassagne. Conf. of judgt., $559.24. F. H. Trude, atty.
109,574—Ole A. Thorp vs. Thingvalla Steamship Co. Case, $1,000. Willard & Boyesen attys.
109,575—Henry D. Dean vs. Harman Lowy. Asst., $500. Bangs & Bangs, attys.
109,576—John C. Kemble vs. Thomas Thompson et al. Asst., $500. James A. Peterson, atty.
109,577—John F. Temple vs. Annie B. Niles et al. Bill to foreclose trust deed, $215. Eastman & Schumacher, solrs.
109,578—Margaret O. Scanlon vs. Joseph F. Reilly. Appeal.
109,579—Chicago Title and Trust Co., consr. of Wm. B. Rogers, distracted, vs. Thomas Farling et al. Asst., $1,100. John F. Barrow, atty.
109,580—Louis Peters vs. Frank Slavek. Appeal.
109,581—Ralph M. Ringland vs. James B. Campbell. Case, $10,000. Austin Bierbower, atty.
109,582—Anthony F. Seeberger et al. vs. John Murray. Conf. of judgt., $241.23. Louis A. Seeberger, atty.
109,583—Superior Lumber Co. vs. Andrew Lounson. Appeal.
109,584—Max Stern vs. Edward Ackermann. Conf. of judgt., $2,281.65. Goldzier & Rodgers, attys.
109,585—Caroline O. Jones et al., trustees, vs. John Corcoran, admr. Bill to foreclose trust for $4,150. Norton, Burley & Howell, solrs.
109,586—Peter Eulberg vs. M. Jansen. Appeal.
109,587—E. F. Gavin & Co. vs. R. G. Dunn & Co. Case, $100,000. Purnell, Mudge & Denmark, attys.
109,588—Same vs. Michael Shields. Case, $50,000. Purnell, Mudge & Denmark, attys.
109,589—John Cox et al. vs. J. H. Martin et al. Bill to remove cloud. Chase & Durand, solrs.
Withheld cases—109,517—Peter Kummer vs. Charles E. Force et al. Bill to restrain foreclosure of chattel mortgage. N. M. Plotke, solr.
109,533—Kounigunda Reis vs. Anton Reis. Bill for divorce. A. W. Thomas, solr.
109,546—Colt & Co. vs. John Hanson et al. Cred.'s bill, $372.74. Weigley, Bulkley & Gray, solrs.

County Court—New Suits.

10,322—Fred Nagel to Charles Shackelford. Vol. asgt. Assets, $5,000. Lia., $8,000. C. F. Griffen, atty.
10,223—Petn. of The Valley of Western Springs Co. Cond. proceedings. Ball & Barrett, attys.
10,224—Frank Rapato vs. C. F. Meetz and D. F. Curley. Appl.

Judgments.

Judge Hutchinson—143,907—McPhail vs. W. C. St. R. R. Co.; on fdg., $150.
Judge Clifford—11,597—Lewandowski vs. B. and O. Ry. Co.; on fdg., $400, and sat. in open ct.—11,404. Bohman vs. Rosenbecker; on deflt., $543.33.
Judge Tuthill—11,494—Scott vs. White; on deflt., $44.76.—10,863—Niehner vs. Matlaison; same, $395.12.—12,256—U. Nat. Bk. vs. O'Bear; same, $629.81.—11,703—Nayman vs. Salter; same, $350.—6,514—Cook vs. C. T. W. Co.; same, $52.

Decrees.

Judge Anthony—140,547—Jennings vs. Jennings; dec. confg. Mas. rept.
Judge Hawes—3,298—Welge vs. Welge; dec.—3,999—Pirkel vs. Gage; dec.—3,873—Despres vs. Poinke; dec.

Today's Call.

Judge Gresham—In chambers.
Judge Blodgett—No call.
Judge Bunn—No call.
Judge Anthony—No court.
Judge Hawes—No court.
Judge Brentano—Motions for new trials and contested.
Judge Kettelle—No court.
Judge Hutchinson—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Collins—No court.
Judge Horton—Default divorces.
Judge Clifford—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge McConnell—No court.
Judge Adams—Motions for new trials and contested motions.
Judge Tuthill—Motions, calendar.
Judge Scales—Motions at 10 a. m. and In re Uhelman at 2 p. m.
Judge Kohlsaat—No court.

Monday's Call.

Judge Gresham—General call of docket.
Judge Blodgett—In chambers.
Judge Bunn—Criminal docket.
Judge Anthony—Contested motions left over from last Monday.
Judge Hawes—Motions of course.
Judge Brentano—Short cause calendar.
Judge Kettelle—Short cause calendar.
Judge Hutchinson—Short cause calendar.
Judge Collins—Contested motions.
Judge Horton—Contested motions.
Judge Clifford—Short cause calendar.
Judge McConnell—Criminal calendar.
Judge Adams—Short cause calendar.
Judge Tuthill—Short cause calendar.
Judge Scales—Willmette, spls. 3, 4, and 5, in re B. M. & Mfg Co., and No. 9,976 at 10 a. m. and No. 10,166 at 2 p. m.
Judge Kohlsaat—General business.

Illinois Appellate Court, Third District.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—Proceedings in the Appellate Court, Third District, today were as follows:
Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas City Railroad Company vs. Kingman. Time extended to Dec. 1 to file abstracts and briefs.
Ransom vs. Duckett. Time extended to appellee to Dec. 8 to file briefs.
Court adjourned until 9 a. m. Tuesday next.

I. E. ADAMS SUED FOR AN ACCOUNTING.

Mrs. Eliot of Toronto Asserts He Abused the Trust Reposed in Him.

Isaac E. Adams, the attorney who was recently indicted on a charge of obtaining money under false pretenses, was made defendant yesterday in a bill filed in the Circuit Court by Mrs. Emma A. Eliot of Toronto, Ont., who demanded an accounting of property amounting to about $50,000. Martin M. Leahy, husband of the complainant, died in 1885, leaving his widow and Marion B. Leahy, a daughter, the only heirs at law. At that time, says Mrs. Eliot, who has remarried, she was only 21 years of age and ignorant of business affairs. She employed Adams as her attorney and confidential adviser to settle her husband's estate. Mrs. Eliot was appointed administratrix, but she turned over all the property to Adams, who acted in her place and also as guardian for the daughter.

Shortly after getting possession of the property, it is alleged, Adams conceived a plan to convert the estate to his own use. The first annual account showed that the widow and daughter were entitled to $32,255.34, and this amount is said to have remained in the hands of Adams after the estate was settled in 1885. Charges are made that Adams has collected rents, mortgaged property, and has appropriated money to his own use. Mrs. Eliot gave him a general power of attorney to transact all her business. Although often requested, it is asserted, Adams persistently refused to make an accounting and the court is asked to compel him to do so.

Mr. Adams, who is a member of the law firm of Adams & Hamilton, expressed surprise when told by the reporter for The Tribune of the bill filed. Mr. Adams is just recovering from an illness lasting several months and he can only account for such a suit being brought by attributing it to the influence of an enemy. He denies all of the charges in the bill and says he regards it as an outrageous attempt to injure him.

The court records will show, he says, that the affairs of the estate were entirely settled up years ago by the old firm of Young, Scott & Adams, and his books will show that instead of anything being due to Mrs. Eliot she is indebted to his firm some amount between $800 and $1,000. He says he has not seen or heard from Mrs. Eliot for a number of years, although her son, Stephen J. Leahy, is now his client. He was never executor of her estate, was never her agent for the collection of rents, never collected any, and never had anything to do with her money with the exception of a loan, which was afterwards paid her with interest.

He admits having at one time her power of attorney, but declares he never used it in any way, and afterwards returned it to her. He was never guardian of her minor daughter, and when the estate was finally settled and distributed, Mr. Adams says, she raised no question to any item of the account, nor had she since then. The entire estate, he says, was not over $80,000, and Mrs. Eliot's share could not be more than $20,000.

Daily Hint from Paris.



A DINNER DRESS.

The above very stylish robe de diner is sulphur-yellow crêpe. The corsage is high and consists of a very short vest embroidered with gold of different shades. The collar and ceinture are of black velvet.—*New York Herald.*

Undesirable Immigrants.

One of the big European steamships sailed from New York this week with nearly 2,000 Italians returning to Italy for the winter. These men come to this country in the spring, work during the pleasant season and return to Italy for the winter. Their manner of living at home and the high wages paid in this country enable them to do this and still save money. But it requires no argument to show that this class of immigrants are far from desirable. One great objection to the Chinese was that they came here with no intention of remaining and spent all their earnings in China. Is it any more desirable that another class of workers should be permitted to operate itself in a similar manner?—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Ideal Woman.

She's sweeter than the newblown rose;
She makes men's hearts go pit-a-pat
Whene'er a glance at them she throws.
She's always dressed in tasteful clothes,
And sense and dignity she shows,
For when to see a play she goes
She wears a low-crowned hat.
—*New York Press.*

Undoubtedly Munchausen.

"There's Smalltalk, now; he's a splendid fellow—reliable and——"

"Smalltalk! He's one of the biggest liars I ever heard speak."

"Gracious! How do you make that out?"

"Why, I heard him say the other day that he understood women."—*New York Press.*

Phillips' Digestible Cocoa.
Does not distress and adds flesh and weight.

LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

Freights and Charters.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—The only charter reported was the Pueblo for corn to Ogdensburg at 6 cents. Vesselmen were withholding boats with the hope of getting better figures than 2¾ cents for corn to Buffalo. If they do not succeed most of the boats in port will winter here.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Coal freights continue remarkably active. Duluth rates advanced to 50 cents, the Colgate and two whaleback consorts obtaining that figure. Charters: Lackawanna, Brazil, Berlin, Neosho, Chicago, 75 cents; Naples, Sibley, Michigan, Cuba, Milwaukee, 70; Twin Sisters, Racine, 90; Doud, Detroit, 40; Parks Foster, Erie to Chicago, 75. Canal cargoes are still offering at 5 cents wheat to New York. Boats ask 6 cents.

CLEVELAND, O., Nov. 25.—Charters: A. A. Parker, coal, Erie to Chicago, 75 cents; Amaranth, Sprague, Port Huron, 40.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 25.—Chartered: Mystic Star, Senator, wheat to Buffalo, 30 cents; C. A. King, Toledo to Algonac, 35.

Around the Lakes.

ALPENA, MICH., Nov. 25.—The barges Bay City and Richards are still ashore on North Point. Tugs are working at them, and it is expected that they will be afloat tomorrow.

MARQUETTE, MICH., Nov. 25.—Receipts of ore from the mines cease at this port tonight. Enough ore is on the dock to load the Caledonia and consort, which will be the last boats to leave here this season.

ASHLAND, WIS., Nov. 25.—Steamer Specular had a hard fight with ice in Chequamegan Bay today, several tugs assisting it in forcing a way through. This is probably the last boat to leave Ashland this season with iron ore.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Smith, Davis & Co. today paid to J. C. Gilchrist & Co. $80,000 insurance on the lost steamer Gilcher, that amount being $25,000 each for the British and Foreign and Western and $15,000 each for the Orient and Security.

HOLLAND, MICH., Nov. 25.—Black Lake is frozen over and navigation is practically closed. The schooner Wonder is down at the harbor and cannot come up. Boats laid up here are the steamer Charles McVea and the schooners Addie and Alert.

DETROIT, MICH., Nov. 25.—The 40,000 bushels of wet wheat on the schooner Nelson, sunk by collision last Sunday, sold today at 15 cents per bushel. After the general average expense of wrecking is paid there will be little left for the insurance companies having the cargo.

PORT HURON, MICH., Nov. 25.—The schooner Montmorency was pulled off the beach after lightering its deckload of lumber. It is apparently undamaged. The steambarge Weston arrived up leaking badly on account of heavy weather on Lake Erie. It will be docked here for general repairs.

ASHTABULA, O., Nov. 25.—The sea calmed down enough this morning to permit a large gang of shovelers being put on board the stranded steamer Matoa, and the work of jettisoning 300 tons of iron ore between decks was commenced. Work will be kept up day and night until the steamer is released. Steamers Masaba and Marina will pull on it as soon as it is lightered. Nine boats, which have been at anchor outside the harbor, came in this morning without accident.

LELAND, MICH., Nov. 25.—[Special.]—The tow barge Annie Voight, consort of the Inter-Ocean, went on the north point of South Manitou Island Sunday night and is a total wreck. The steamer Andy Johnson took the life saving crew from North Manitou Island Monday night, and they, not being able to approach the wreck with the lifeboat, landed in the bay and used the mortar and lines opposite the wreck and succeeded in rescuing all on board, seven men and one woman. The Inter-Ocean is all right.

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 25.—A southeast gale with heavy, wet snow began at 4 o'clock. The Pennington, Spencer, Bulgaria, Grover, Castalia, Mather, Hundred Four, Hundred Fifteen, bound down with flour and wheat, and Hundred Seventeen, with ore, are waiting for weather. A number of vessels are loading flour. The present stock of 170,000 barrels must be moved this week. The vessel reported ashore near Lamb Island is thought to be the Onoko, with wheat from Fort William. It left Fort William Tuesday. Some thought it was the Hesper, but it is reported as unloading at Fort William yesterday. The Onoko passed the Sault today, and if ashore she must have released herself.

Vessel Movements.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ishpeming.

FORT WILLIAM, ONT.—Arrived—Capana.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.—Arrived—Howlett, to lay up.

TOLEDO, O.—Cleared—Coal—McBrier, Magruder, Marine City.

MUSKEGON, MICH.—Cleared—Colburn, Annie Laura, Chicago.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Raleigh, Missoula, Wallula. Cleared—Raleigh, Duluth, coal.

ERIE, PA.—Arrived—Susquehanna, Wadena, Japan. Cleared—Lehigh, Chicago.

GLADSTONE, MICH.—Arrived—German. Cleared—Pillsbury, Buffalo; Burnham, Chicago.

PORT COLBORNE—Down—Rugee, Ogdensburg. Arrived to lay up—Wawanosh, Tecumseh.

MARQUETTE, MICH.—Arrived—Elfin-Mere. Cleared—Cadillac, Cleveland. Down—Portage.

LUDINGTON, MICH.—Arrived—Chipman, Campbell, Westover and consort. Cleared—Soper, Chicago.

MANITOWOC, WIS.—Arrived—Minch, Reitz, Mark, Potter, Lydia Thomson, Barnes, Ketcham, Marquette, Johnson.

MANISTEE, MICH.—Arrived—Pereue, Marshall, Ida E., Markham, Buckley, Parks. Sailed—Allmendinger, Milwaukee.

DULUTH, MINN.—Arrived—Queen, Tower, Hundred Eleven, Hundred Seven, Italia, Thomson. Cleared—Gould, flour, Buffalo.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Queen of the West, May Richards, Saxon, Sauber, Delaware. Cleared—Harper, Raleigh, Canisteo, Stewart.

ESCANABA, MICH.—Arrived—Business, Continental. Sailed—La Salle, Glidden, Keystone, Masten, Erie ports. Wind northwest, fresh; snowing.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Coffinberry. Cleared—Roman, Norman, Corsica, Escanaba; Schlesinger, Buffalo; Fayette Brown, Detroit; Tokio, Milwaukee.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Wawatam, Mariska, Hundred and five. Cleared—Coal: Caledonia, Manitowoc. Light: Pontiac, Escanaba; Ed Smith, Chicago.

SAND BEACH, MICH.—Wind west. Arrived—Oscoda, Root. Departed—Hopkins, Ryan, Farwell, Rutter, S. C. Hall and three, Smith and three, Sanilac, Lothair, Sligo, J. E. Hall.

STURGEON BAY, WIS.—Down—Shores, Everett and consort, Narragansett, Pewaukee, Worthington and consort, Woods, Preston, Wood, Rudolph, Joys. Up—Emma Thompson. Wind east, fresh.

SAULT STE. MARIE, MICH.—Down—Nyanza, 10 last night; Australasia, Tasmania, 2:30 a. m.; Onoko, 3:30; Louisiana, 6; Germanic, Hutchinson, Morley, 10; Holland, Stephenson, Parana, 11:30; Stafford, Francomb, Glenora, 1; Norwalk, Powers, 2:30; Kelly, Warner, 5. Up—Stevens, 2 p. m.; Monarch, 5:30. Clear, calm, warmer.
Down—Kershaw, Moonlight, Ironton, 8; Havana, Sonsmith, 9. Clear, calm, warmer.

MACKINAW CITY, MICH.—Down—William Chisholm, 10 last night; Street and consort, 7:20; Argonaut, 8:30; Whitaker, noon; Manistique, Pillsbury, 2 p. m.; German, 3. Up—Maytham, 10:40 last night; Wyoming, 5 a. m.; Kaliyuga and consort, 7; Veronica, 7:40; Lansing, 10:40; Plankinton, 11:50; Drake, 12:30 p. m.; Ralph and consort, 2; Russia, 3:10; Samoa and consort, 3:30; Egyptian, 4.
Down—Hecla, 5:30. Wind east, fresh, cloudy.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—George, St. Lawrence, H. S. Pickands, Marengo, Arizona, Plymouth, Weed, Wilson, Hundred Three, Naples, Ranney, Northerner, Brazil, Badger State, Vanderbilt, Lackawanna. Cleared—Merchandise—Washburn, Gladstone. Coal—America, Sibley, Nirvana, Milwaukee; Morley, Ewen, Sibley, Twin Sisters, Chicago; Colgate, Hundred Nine, Duluth. Light—Sawyer, Port Huron; Redfern, Duluth.

PORT HURON, MICH.—Down—Vulcan, 11 last night; Flint, 11:20; Tuttle, Queen City, Snook, 11:40; Baldwin and barges, midnight; Huron City and barge, 2 a. m.; Mike Groh, 3; Van Allen and consort, 4:30; Manola, 4:40; Fletcher and barges, 5:10; Shupe, Rochester, 5:40; Averell, Lowell and barges, 6; Corona, Westford and barges, 6:30; Fedora, 7; John Moore, 8:30; Neshoto, 9; E. M. Peck, 9:20; Paris, Empire and barges, 9:30; Emery Owen, Michigan, 10; Rosedale, 10:40; John Eddy, 11; Iosco, Whitney, Allegheny and barges, Frontenac, Tioga, 5. Up—Hiawatha and consort, Lyon, 11 last night; Shrigley, 12:30 a. m.; Devereux, Wolf, 6; Flower, 6:30; Pere Marquette No. 5, 7; Frost, 7:30; Oneida, 10; J. P. Clark and barges, Oscoda, 10; Craig, Alverson, 10:30; H. E. Packer, noon; Roumania and consort, 3 p. m.; Seneca, 5; Harlem, 5:30.
Down—Alfred Wright, 6; Johnson, Mott, 6:30; Sicken and consorts, 7; Christie, Camden, 7:30; Rome, 8:10. Up—Porter Chamberlain and barges, 6; Grand Traverse, 7; Starke, 9.

LIME KILNS—Down—Wallula and consort, 2:30 a. m.; Atmosphere, Groton, Transfer, 3; Vail, Vulcan, 5:10; Lindsay, 5:30; Tilley, Merritt, 6:40; Escanaba, 7; Missoula and consort, Servia, Moravia, 7:50; Tuttle, Marengo, 10; Wallace and consort, 10:30; Cuba, Colwell, Dobbins, 11:40; Snook, Rochester, 12:10 p. m.; Huron City and consort, Manola, Mike Groh, Corona, 1; Wilbur, Averell, 1:40; City of Owen Sound, 2:20; Fedora, 2:40; Curtis and barges, 3; E. M. Peck, 3:30; Fletcher and barges, 3:50; Flint, Harriss, 4:20; Baldwin and barges, 4:40; Langell Boys, Westford barges, 5; Rosedale, 6; Mystic Star, John Eddy 6:30; Frontenac, 7. Up—Craig consort, 10:30 last night; Oneida, 11; Oscoda, 1 a. m.; Hackett consort, 1:40; Roumania, Barium, Hodge, 2:30; Forest City consort, 3:30; Hoyt consort, 5:30; Grand Traverse, 6; Seneca, 9:40; Harlem, 10; Lily Fisk, 11:30; Avon, noon; Iron Duke consort, Nellie Torrent barges, 1 p. m.; Williams, 3:30; Conestoga, Abercorn barges, 3:50.
Down—Republic, Iosco, 7:30; Tioga, Lowell barges, 7:50; Empire barges, 8:20; Kalkaska, Ohio, 9:10. Up—Jewett, 7:20; Depere, North Star, 8; Swallow, 8:30; Salina barges, Pope, 8:50; Garden City barges, 9:10; Canisteo barge, 9:40.

Port of Chicago.

CHICAGO, Nov. 25.—Arrived—Propeller Pueblo, Milwaukee; light. Propellers A. D. Hayward, Muskegon; Arcadia, Arcadia; Marshal F. Butters, Ludington; schooners Resumption, Ford River; Lumberman, Sturgeon Bay; lumber. Propeller Charles Stewart Parnell, Buffalo; coal. Propeller City of Concord, schooner F. G. Dunford, Buffalo; salt. Propellers New York, Owego, Wissahickon, Hudson, Albany, Buffalo; Chicora, St. Joseph; Petoskey, Harbor Springs; City Racine, Muskegon; sundries.
Cleared—Propellers Milwaukee, Buffalo; Viking, Tonawanda; Thomas H. Smith, Menominee; R. C. Reid, City of Concord, Manistee; Marshal F. Butters, Ludington; M. T. Greene, Alpena; St. Joseph, Milwaukee; Arcadia, Arcadia; A. D. Hayward, Sault Ste. Marie; Schooners Resumption, Ford River; Mars Coneaut, Ludington; Julia B. Merrill, Windsor, Manistee; light. Propellers City of Charlevoix, St. James; Chicora, St. Joseph; City of Racine, Muskegon; Atlanta, Manitowoc; sundries.

Marine Notes.

Ice two inches thick formed in Mud Lake, a part of St. Mary's River, yesterday and Lake Superior navigation is nearly at an end for the season. It is doubtful if any more boats succeed in forcing their way through.

Capt. H. G. Williams, for twenty-seven years in command of various mail steamers on the Pacific coast, and ex-pilot commissioner at San Francisco, but now of Chicago, has been offered command of the new 4,000-ton whaleback to ply between Vancouver and China.

Considerable of a scare was raised yesterday over the steamer Germanic and barge Hutchinson being missing on Lake Superior for over a week. Both boats were reported as passing Sault Ste. Marie early in the day. They were all right, having been detained by the late gales on Lake Superior.

The schooner Glenora arrived at Sault Ste. Marie yesterday. It had three feet of water in its hold and its cargo of wheat is badly damaged. It is likely that it will be compelled to remain at Sault Ste. Marie until next season, as repairs cannot be made in time to allow it to proceed to Kingston.

The Canadian Pacific line between Gladstone and Buffalo, although having but two whaleback steamers a part of the season, has carried over 1,000,000 brls of flour. Its boats will lie up at Gladstone, in order to store flour and wheat during the winter. The line will double these shipments next season.

Owing to the continued heavy gales and freezing weather little dependence can be placed on the buoys in Green Bay and Lake Michigan at and north of Racine. Several buoys are now reported out of their positions, and it is probable others are likewise. It will probably be necessary to take up all the buoys in this district at an early date, and vessel masters are cautioned accordingly.

The old schooner Glad Tidings became a total loss from going ashore at Alpena. Its rigging has been taken off and the hull sold for $100. It was valued at $3,500 and had no insurance.

The Excelsior Marine Benevolent Association, comprising nearly all the vessel captains residing in the city, has fitted up a hall at No. 2 Market street, which will be the headquarters of shipmasters during the winter. The first meeting will be held on the evening of Dec. 5. During the winter several lectures on marine law, wrecking, and kindred subjects will be given the association.

INSURANCE NEWS.

World's Fair exhibiters in numbers which grow larger each week are insuring their valuables. A considerable amount of insurance, it is said, is being engaged on goods to arrive. One of the largest offices on La Salle street was yesterday offered risks amounting to $250,000 by a New York broker at rates in advance of the tariff. The office declined the proposition, saying it could furnish insurance at a lower rate. On the question of World's Fair exhibit risks a private letter received by an agent from one of the most prominent insurance men in London indicates that the rush of European exhibiters for policies is probably greater than was supposed to be the case by many brokers. The writer of the letter, who is the Secretary of a great English company, says: "I think it well to let you know the position of affairs on this side, where we find there is an absolute deadlock as regards obtaining insurance. At Lloyd's nothing can be placed under 6 per cent. In plain words this means that the demand for insurance upon exhibits is already so great as to have produced a scarcity." The letter continues with this direction to the company's representative: "You can, therefore, easily imagine that next spring you can obtain as much liability as we want at very high rates so that the less we have on the books at present the better."

The 80 per cent coinsurance clause recently adopted by the fire underwriters in Baltimore has occasioned considerable discussion. Several amendments have been added, among them being the elimination of risks that can be legitimately written for a term of years and the following substitute clause to be attached to policies of retail stocks: "Substitute clause: Value under $300. Warranted by the assured that the value of the stock and fixtures insured under this policy shall not during the life of this policy exceed the sum of $3,000, and if, at the happening of any fire, the value of such stock and fixtures shall be found to exceed said sum, then this company shall be liable for only such proportion of said loss as the sum insured under this policy shall bear to the whole value of property insured thereunder."

In a circular announcing the reinsurance of the Ohio Farmers' Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota business in the Western of Toronto C. M. Condit, manager of the Farmers' at Chicago, directs agents to report any loss occurring after 12 o'clock noon, Nov. 23, to George W. Hayes, General Agent, Milwaukee.

A meeting of the committee of the Chicago Fire Underwriters' Association and the general agents will be held this afternoon at which questions growing out of the Cook County compact will be taken up. A prominent underwriter expresses his belief that all difficulties will be settled.

A movement is said to be on foot in Boston to compel the West End Street railway company to do away with its trolley system.

A Valuable Hindoo God.

The famous Hindoo god Lingam is now owned by an English gentleman of culture, who paid a sum equal to $13,000 for it at an auction sale of East India relics in 1888. This sacred image stands but twelve and one-half inches high, but, small as it is, it is well worth its weight in first-water diamonds. The base of the figure is of pure hammered gold, and around it are set nine gems—a diamond, ruby, sapphire, chryso, beryl, cat's-eye, coral, pearl, hyacinthe, garnet, emerald, and moonstone. The apex of the figure, which is in the shape of a pyramid, is encircled with a plinth set with small but very fine diamonds. The pinnacle of the pyramid is a topaz one and ten-sixteenths of an inch in length and nine-sixteenths of an inch in depth; this in shape of a horseshoe, the center being a cat's eye of exceeding brilliancy. When the "Bad Shah," last king of Delhi, was captured and exiled to the Andaman Islands his Queen secreted this idol and it was never seen again until recent research brought it to light, whereupon it was taken to London and disposed of to Mr. Spencer, as above related.—*Philadelphia Press.*

Thanksgiving at the Old Home.

Out from the good old country town,
Far o'er hills with gorgeous crown—
The frost touched trees and verdure sere—
Out where the magic atmosphere
Quickens the blood and paints the cheek;
Over the bridge at Crooked Creek.
The long steep hill, the winding lane—
And then, the dear old home again!

Feast for the eyes! 'Gainst autumn skies
The quaint old rustic gables rise;
The chimney wide—the yeoman's pride—
Standeth guard o'er the fireside
Wherein the oak-hewn logs ablaze
Kindle the fire of memories.
Again the creak of the old well-sweep;
The moss-lined bucket from out the deep.

O artist, paint, for words grow faint.
With recollections dear acquaint
Tell of the home, the vine-clad well,
The drooping flowers, the asphodel,
The golden rod, bright vigils keep;
That sacred acre where loved ones sleep,
While golden leaf and golden sheaf
Shall typify life's story brief.

'Tis a hallowed spot—this sacred nook,
Merrily flowing the little brook
Murmurs and gurgles a symphony;
"This is a happy Thanksgiving day!"
Happy indeed, and full of cheer;
Father and mother and children here,
A song and story of home and love,
And the Father is watching from above.
—*Good Housekeeping.*

The Prime Requisite.

"Maud will make a great success in society."

"Do you think so?"

"O, yes. She always seemed to have a very weak brain."—*Detroit Tribune.*

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., NOV. 25.—[SPECIAL.]—THE Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate new companies as follows:

The Chicago Nail and Wire company, Chicago; capital stock, $1,000,000; incorporators, Thompson McCosh, William E. Stockton, and George C. Fry.

The Illinois Equipment company, Litchfield; capital stock, $200,000; incorporators, Louis C. Haynes, Henry H. Beach, and J. B. W. Amsden.

The Merchants' Ticket Register company, Chicago; capital stock, $150,000; incorporators, Hope Reed Cody, J. Monroe Smith, and Isaac Lovett.

The Lawyers' Finance company, Chicago; capital stock, $100,000; incorporators, Henry P. Eames, A. T. V. Johnson, and Luther E. Ellison.

Preferred Building and Loan Association, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000,000; incorporators, E. J. Brundage, John P. Friesinger, and others.

Joseph N. Le Bold & Co., Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, Joseph N. Le Bold, Augustus Binswanger, and James W. Little.

The National Confectionery company, Rockford; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Aug. Blomberg, Oscar J. F. Larson, and others.

Lutz & Iffland company, Peoria; capital stock, $40,000; incorporators, Gustav J. Lutz, Charles C. Iffland, and others.

Globe Oil company, Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, M. W. Mart, John H. Johnson, and H. R. Pebbles.

Hattie Harvey Comedy company, Chicago; capital stock, $30,000; incorporators, Julius Schweizer, Henry H. Hoeppner, and Frank M. Potter.

The McEntree Electric company, Chicago; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, James A. McEntree, William Pettis, and Charles Aldworth.

The Metallic Art company, Chicago; capital stock, $3,000; incorporators, James E. Robinson, Ruby L. Wight, and Samuel J. Lumbard.

The Apple River Milling Company, Apple River, Jo Daviess County; capital stock, $7,000; incorporators, Nathan Puckett, Thomas L. Banjour, and others.

German-American Democratic club, Thirty-first Ward, Chicago; incorporators, Albert Wrigel, Oscar F. Hedrich, and others.

Jeffersonian club of Lake View, Chicago; incorporators, Frank A. Stadler, Martin J. Shoffen, and others.

The Marseilles Electric Street railway company certified to a change of object so as to permit the company to operate its cars by electricity or other motive power.

The Walker Printing company, Chicago; capital stock, $2,000; incorporators, Thomas E. Walker, Thomas W. Macauley, and Rebecca Walker.

New Star Laundry company, Chicago; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Charles L. Kent, Harry E. Shepardson, and Thomas R. Gilmore.

California Hotel company, Chicago; capital stock, $20,000; incorporators, George W. Strine, John G. Everett, and William R. Everett.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

THE FOLLOWING TRANSFERS OF CITY PROPERTY for $1,000 and upwards were filed for record Friday, Nov. 25:

Lot 3, blk. 2, Free's add. to Jefferson, sec. 8, 40, 13, Nov. 11 (A. M. Burch to M. Rauschenberg) …… $2,000
Union-av., bet. 42d and 43d-st., w f, 24½x124 ft, Nov. 23 (J. W. Sweeney to Stephen Roach) …… 1,500
Michigan-av., n w cor. of 109th-st., e f, 117 ft to alley, Oct. 1 (J. M. and A. Pyl to James A. Hall) …… 5,000
Morgan-st., 183 ft s of Harrison, w f, 25x102 ft, imp. Nov. 23 (Albert Rehwinkel to M. Kladivo) …… 4,500
72d-st., 100 ft e of Ada, n f, 33⅓x125 ft, Sept. 23, 1889 (G. B. Wisdom to G. Breton) …… 1,150
Halsted-st., 192 ft n of 26th, w f, 24x100 ft, Nov. 25 (M. J. Kaufmann Jr. to Mary Lirck) …… 2,000
Lot 19, Block 3, Palmer's Add. to South Chicago, Feb. 10 (M. P. M. Palmer to Joel B. Chapin) …… 1,100
Spear-av., n w cor 43d-st., e f, 75x126¾ ft, Nov. 2 (J. G. Rogers et al. to J. A. Doherty) …… 2,000
Weed-st., 134 ft n e of Clybourn-av., s e f, 22x107 ft, Nov. 22 (estate of W. Kaune to L. Kaune) …… 1,500
School-st., 175 ft w of Perry, n f, 25x125¼ ft, Feb. 29 (M. Belgram to J. Seidel) …… 1,050
McChesney-av., 126 ft s of 63d-st., e f, 25x122 ft, Nov. 22 (Thomas Wreglesworth to F. Munro) …… 1,300
Madison-av., near n e cor of 58th-st., w f, 17 8-10x151 ft, Sept. 27 (M. R. Nelson to M. N. Parsons) …… 5,700
39th-st., 341 ft e of Wentworth-av., n f, 25x114 ft, Nov. 5 (B. A. Knarr to J. Gerrity) …… 3,000
Center-av., 257 ft s of 62d-st., w f, 25x124½ ft, May 19 (J. Hane to M. Lundberg) …… 1,500
59th-st., n w cor of May, s f, 24x125 ft, Oct. 24 (F. W. Peterson to A. Yeterberg) …… 1,300
Center-av., 222 ft s of 60th-st., w f, 24x124½ ft, Nov. 9 (O. J. Boberg to John Myren) …… 2,400
South Park-av., 133⅓ ft n of 61st-st., w f, und ½ of 50x151 ft, Nov. 10 (M. J. Hartnett to McLeod) …… 1,000
Chariton-av., 400 ft s of Devon, w f, 50x125 ft, with lot 8 blk 2, same sub, Nov. 19 (T. C. Brockhausen to F. J. Gallagher) …… 5,000
Rockwell-st., n of Grand-av., e f, 33⅓x67 ft, Oct. 1 (John Davey to Jas. Davey) …… 1,200
46th-st., e of Woodlawn-av., n f, 10 83-100x120 ft, No. 42, Nov. 14 (M. M. Brown to L. A. Bobach) …… 9,000
Ashley-st., 191 ft w of Robey, s f, 24x92 ft, Nov. 18 (Wm. C. Hunter to B. Meeks) …… 1,100
Lowe-av., 50 ft n of 32d-st., w f, 25x124½ ft, Nov. 23 (F. Overman to O. Frensch) …… 1,225
Superior-st., 168 ft w of Kingsbury-st., n f, 144x100 ft, Nov. 25 (Jacob Dreyfus to H. Schnetz) …… 32,400
Hart-av., 165 ft s of 39th-st., w f, 25x122 ft, Nov. 16 (D. Ackerman to C. H. Rohrbach) …… 1,150
Springfield-av., 125 ft s of Huron-st., e f, 75x125 ft, Sept. 29 (G. A. Valentine to E. Tuttle) …… 1,200
Englewood-av., 153 ft e of Stewart-av., n f, 35x115¾ ft, Nov. 23 (M. and F. Cossar to S. W. Fitch) …… 5,000
Chippewa-av., 122 ft n of 82d-st., e f, 200 ft to alley, Nov. 23 (A. Molloy to E. M. Smith) …… 1,000
32d-st., 69½ ft w of Laurel, n f, 24x124 ft, Nov. 25 (J. Wickaryasz to J. and F. Newmann) …… 1,750
Bonney-av., s w cor W. 25th-st., e f, 50x125 ft, imp., Nov. 23 (Master in Chancery to William E. Foltz) …… 1,244
Western-av., n e cor of 58th-st., 240½x300 ft, with 264½x142 ft, same subdn., Nov. 22 (A. Cheetham to Ed. Cheetham) …… 12,500
Winter-st., 150½ ft n of 45th, w f, 25 ft to alley, Nov. 18 (Ad. Loeb to Robert Fitzgerald) …… 1,500
Oakdale-av., 330 ft e of Evanston, s f, 30x140½ ft, Nov. 25 (H. Schultz to Jacob Dreyfuss) …… 5,400
N. Franklin-st., s f, 217 ft n of Schiller, e f, 25x102 ft, imp, Oct. 19 (A. Martzilger to B. Reinhardt) …… 2,500
Clinton-st., bet 119th and 120th, e f, 25x123½ ft, imp, Sept. 1 (The American Trust and Savings Bank to Ella Strah) …… 2,100
Portland-av., 267 ft s of 26th-st., w f, 24x125 ft, Nov. 22 (estate of E. J. Chapman to F. and C. Engeln) …… 1,650
Portland-av., 243 ft s of 26th-st., w f, 24x125 ft, Nov. 22 (same to P. J. and E. Hoss) …… 1,600
Turner-av., 75 ft s of W. 21st-st., w f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 15 (J. W. Sheridan to A. S. Grant) …… 3,750
91st-st., 300 ft w of Exchange-av., n f, 25x135 ft, Nov. 19 (J. B. Eberhart to M. Wallace) …… 2,500
W. 12th-st., 237¾ ft e of Campbell-av., s f, 19⅞x117⅛ ft, Nov. 22 (Master in Chancery to H. E. Hurlbut) …… 4,074
W. 12th-st., e and adj above, 19⅞x117⅛ ft, Nov. 22 (same to same) …… 4,074
Emerald-av., 150 ft n of 79th-st., e f, 96x144½ ft, imp, Nov. 23 (Robt. Studor to Aug. Johnson) …… 40,000
Emerald-av., 116 ft n of Seventy-ninth-st., e f, 24x144½ ft, imp, Aug. 4 (Same to L. Wink) …… 9,000
Forty-third-st., 74 ft w of School, s f, 24x123⅓ ft, Nov. 1 (M. V. O'Neill to A. C. Moore) …… 2,000
Colorado-av., 350 ft w of Fortieth-st., n f, 25x48 ft, Nov. 21 (F. O. Butler to F. S. Tyrrell) …… 1,200
Colorado-av., 141 ft e of Robinson, s f, 50x120 ft, Oct. 10 (F. & W. F. Copeland to C. Buechel) …… 2,400
W. Madison-st., 225 ft e of Homan-av., n f, 25x191 ft, Oct. 10 (C. Buechel to F. C. Copeland) …… 4,500
W. 20th-st., 175 ft e of Western-av., n f, 24x125 ft, imp, Nov. 2 (J. Kriz to C. Brunke) …… 1,850
Webster-av., 120 f e of Sheffield, s f, 24x115 ft, Nov. 1 (J. S. Porter to H. M. Samuelson) …… 2,500
Ohio-st., 63 ft e of Trumbull-av., s f, 41 4-10x81 ft, imp, Nov. 18 (A. & F. A. Crowley to F. B. Clohesy et al.) …… 7,200
Flournoy-st., 241 ft w of Garfield-blvd., s f, 25x125 ft, Nov. 18 (T. B. Clohesy to A. Crowley) …… 1,150
S. May-st., 247 ft n of 63d, w f, 25x124⅜ ft, imp, Nov. 23 (A. E. Anderson to N. V. Erlandson) …… 3,200
Woodside-av., n e cor Neille-st., w f, 38x124½ ft, Nov. 14 (C. J. Ford to F. and T. Stettin) …… 1,500
Central Park-av., 178 ft n of Glenview, e f, 50x125 ft, Oct. 24 (V. J. Diven to J. Ellestad) …… 1,250
Center-av., 178 ft s of 51st-st., w f, 66x264 ft, Nov. 25 (J. W. Converse to E. H. Prince) …… 1,000
N. Halsted-st., 125 ft n of Belmont-av., e f, 25x180 ft, Nov. 10 (R. Blomgren to C. Mueller) …… 2,500
W. 12th-st., 257⅞ ft e of Campbell-av., s f, 19⅞x117⅛ ft, Nov. 22 (Master in Chancery to H. E. Hurlbut) …… 4,074
W. 12th-st., e of and adj. above, 19⅞x117⅛ ft, Nov. 22 (same to same) …… 4,074
W. 12th-st., e and adj. above, 19 2-3x117⅛ ft, Nov. 22 (same to same) …… 4,074
Lots 12 and 13, blk 1, Nix add to South Chicago, Nov. 15 (J. J. Keller to Thos. H. Poague et al) …… 2,600
St. Lawrence-av., 150 ft s of 71st-st., e f, 50x124 ft, Sept. 26 (M. R. Snyder to T. J. Minich) …… 2,500
Lots 8 and 9, blk 20, Garfield, Nov. 22 (J. M. Ursin to P. Thiesen) …… 1,400
Milwaukee-av., 127 ft s e of Western, n e f, 44x100 ft, Oct. 19 (J. Slabihoud to A. Bohle) …… 14,500
Robey-st., 124 ft s of Birch, e f, 25x112⅛ ft, Nov. 25 (William King to M. Powell) …… 5,100
North-av., s e cor of Central Park, n f, 24x120 ft, Nov. 9 (J. B. Tomaskek to William Faust) …… 2,500
Warren-st., 366 ft w of Falls, s f, 25x125 ft, Oct. 8 (E. D. MacDonald to M. C. MacDonald) …… 2,000
76th-st., 150 ft n e of Coles-av., n w f, 25x87 ft, Nov. 21 (H. Wangeman to A. C. Bacone) …… 1,125
Wrightwood-av., 125 ft w of Paulina-st., n f, 25x150 ft, 679, Nov. 22 (George Rudolph to A. Krug) …… 2,000

OUTSIDE SALES.

L. 7 and 8, b. 7 and ls 17 and 18, b. 8, Winnetka Park Bluffs, Nov. 17 (William H. Cairnduff to C. M. Grashoff) …… $14,000
Lots 16 and 19, blk 7, Winnetka Park Bluffs, Nov. 17 (same to E. A. Russ) …… 9,000
Same property as above, Nov. 25 (E. A. Russ to W. H. Cairnduff) …… 9,000
N ½ s e ¼ s w ¼ sec. 8, 36, 15, 20 acres, Nov. 15 (Moses Joel et al. to A. D. Quealy) …… 51,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Madison-st., near n e cor. of 58th, w f, 53x151 ft, by M. R. Nelson.
Central Park-av., s w cor. of 24th-st., 100x124 ft, by E. O. W. Skinner.

TRUST DEED.

The Calumet Electric Street railway company has made to the Title Guarantee and Trust company a trust deed for $1,000,000, with interest at 6 per cent in gold, due and payable Sept. 1, 1912, giving as security all of their plant.

BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS FOR BUILDINGS to cost $1,000 or more were issued yesterday:
Walter Nelson, four 3 and two 3-story dwellings, 253-257 and 244-246 61st-st. …… $35,000
Lena Tolton, two 3-story flats, 6224 Wabash-av. …… 9,000
Dr. Henry I. Reynolds, 1-story add. story, s. e. cor. 52d-st. and Cottage Grove-av. …… 50,000
Bagne & Co., two 2-story dwellings, 4326-4328 Vincennes-av. …… 12,000
Bogue & Co., seven 2-story dwellings, 4312-4326 Vernon-av. …… 42,000
E. Ganes, 2-story frame flats, 7131 Kinney-av. …… 3,000
R. M. Dravo, 2-story frame flats, 9021 Superior-st. …… 2,600
A. Pierce, alterations, 1549 Michigan-av. …… 15,000
Peters & Egler, two 2-story frame flats, 308-318 Homer-st. …… 3,000
Joe Fabner, 2-story flats, 37 Jay-st. …… 2,000
Richard Schultz, three 4-story flats, 429-433 Throop-st. …… 18,000
George F. Harding, two 4-story flats, 140-142 38th-st. …… 20,000
Dr. W. Alport, 6-story apartment house, n. w. cor. Maple and State-sts. …… 40,000

BUSINESS CHANCES.

ANY COMPETENT MAN WISHING A SALARY of $150 per month and large returns on an investment of $10,000 should investigate a business I offer on its merits. PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—TWO FINE LIVERY STABLES, well located, on South Side, doing good business; desirable in every respect; one $7,500, other $12,500, part time. Call at repository, 363 Wabash-av., in the afternoon.

FOR SALE—A GENERAL HARDWARE AND TINsmith's business in a thriving city in Ontario; nice trade; satisfactory reasons for selling; stock about $7,000; easy terms. Address Box 410, St. Thomas, Ont.

FOR SALE—LIVERY STOCK IN GOOD REpair; 5 carriages, 16 horses, buggies, etc.; stable for sale or rent cheap; doing good business; 15 boarders. Call or address 413 W. Van Buren.

FOR SALE—CASH GROCERY AND MEAT MARket; good trade; new stock; A1 fixtures. 659 Sedgwick-st.

FOR SALE—JEWELRY STORE; REPAIRING alone more than pays expenses; good bargain to right man. Address B 14, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SHOE STORE—LOCATION, STATE-st., heart of the city; an opportunity seldom offered. Address B 6, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CIGAR STORE DOWNTOWN, LONG lease, cheap rent; making money; owner other business. Address B 59, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CORNER SALOON—LONG LEASE cheap rent; good business. 445 State-st.

MILLINERY BUSINESS FOR SALE; CENTRAL location; established trade; owner to leave city. Address V 105, Tribune office.

O'DONNELL AND DUER BAVARIAN BREWING Co. One of the largest breweries in the United States; belongs to no syndicate of any kind; parties desiring to go into the saloon business will do well to call on them. Cor. 40th and Wallace-sts.

STOCK AND GOOD WILL OF LONG ESTABlished clothing and boot and shoe business in growing town of 5,000, in best dairy and farming county eighty miles from Chicago; annual sales about $25,000; will reduce stock to $6,000; splendid chance for pushing firm. J. C. F. DICK, 156 Washington-st., Room 307.

WANTED—A man of good executive ability to invest about $5,000 in an incorporated manufacturing business in the down-town district; product sold to wholesale and retail grocery trade both city and country. Increase of business requires the assistance of a man capable of taking charge of the office, and may hold the position of treasurer of the company. Ability is more preferable than the capital; unexceptionable reference exacted and given. State age and business experience. Address C A 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—ADVERTISING MATTER TO DIStribute in every town of importance throughout Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, and Wisconsin. Address Box 124, Toledo, Ohio.

WANTED—A STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES or general mdse. that is suited for Western trade; must be cheap, and business done quick. Address B 48, Tribune office.

WANTED—A DRUG STORE WITH MODERN equipments and soda fountain; must be cheap; business done quick. Address B 49, Tribune office.

$35 BUYS AN INTEREST PAYING $10 PER month and no work; will bear investigation. Address L. GALITZKI, 806 Tacoma Bldg., Chicago.

MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

ALL DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY; MODerate charges; consultation free. Address or call DR. J. F. KENNERT, 133 So. Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

CHICAGO MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTItute Wabash-av., corner Van Buren-st. All chronic, surgical, and eye diseases a specialty; all organic, nervous weaknesses of men cured; a regular faculty of eminent specialists. Consultation and 160-page book free; mail, 10c.

LADIES, ATTENTION—MRS. DR. ZARA TAKES ladies before and during confinement; infants adopted if required; treats all female troubles successfully. 497 W. Monroe-st.

MRS. DR. SCHWARTZ'S PRIVATE HOSPITAL for all female diseases; separate rooms for ladies before and during confinement; have enlarged and arranged my home to suit rich and poor; all business strictly confidential. 279 W. Adams-st.

WANTED—PEOPLE SUFFERING FROM RHEUmatism or gout to try my method of giving relief. JULIAN OSBALDESTON, Flat 95, s. w. cor. Indiana-av. and 26th-st. Tel. south 720.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

BRING THIS AD. WITH YOU TO J. B. WILSON'S studio, 389 State-st. It will entitle you to a ¼ LIFESIZE CRAYON PORTRAIT FREE! with every dozen cabinets for $2. Pictures copied and enlarged. Orders received and sent by mail. Open Sundays.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

GIPSY QUEEN—BUSINESS MEDIUM, PALM reader. 380 W. Van Buren-st.; satisfaction guaranteed.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES

BRANCH OFFICES OF "THE TRIBUNE" MAY be found at the drug stores named below. Advertisements will be accepted and charged for at office rates at any of these places:

SOUTH DIVISION.

COTTAGE GROVE AVENUE—
2614 …… C. E. Kreyssler.
Cor. 31st …… J. H. Hogey.
Cor. 35th …… C. E. Marshall.
Cor. Oakwood …… F. W. Hurlburt.
HALSTED STREET—
2603 …… A. J. Kettering.
STATE STREET—
Cor. Harrison …… Mrs. A. Reichel.
2200 …… Golden Key Drug Store.
Cor. 31st …… W. K. Forsyth.
3160 …… H. J. Holthoefer.
Cor. 39th …… B. Niggemeyer Co.
Cor. 44th …… W. F. Gray.
4700 …… Jno. I. Bell.
Cor. 59th …… C. E. Reiss.
INDIANA AVENUE—
Cor. 31st …… E. Von Hermann.
Cor. 35th …… T. H. McInnerny.
TWENTY-SECOND STREET—
123 …… J. & R. Simms.
THIRTY-FIRST STREET—
Cor. Wallace …… J. F. Forbrich.
Cor. Wentworth …… R. P. Braun.
WABASH AVENUE—
Cor. 12th …… A. V. Lane.
Cor. 16th …… Schmidt & Fischer.
Cor. 18th …… E. A. Holroyd.
FORTY-FIRST STREET—
460 …… L. W. Schwab.
FORTY-THIRD STREET—
Cor. Lake …… O. F. Schmidt.
405 …… C. H. Truesdell.
Cor. Wabash …… A. E. Silverthorn.
FIFTY-THIRD STREET—
108 …… F. G. Secord.
FIFTY-FIFTH STREET—
Cor. Madison …… J. & W. E. Holland.
FIFTY-SIXTH STREET—
Cor. Jefferson …… O. F. Schmidt & Co.
DEARBORN STREET—
Cor. 35th …… I. W. Blood.
WENTWORTH AVENUE—
4642 …… J. A. Kaerwer.

WEST DIVISION.

WESTERN AVENUE—
Cor. Adams …… Adams Street Pharmacy.
CHICAGO AVENUE—
567 …… Henry Schmitt.
INDIANA STREET—
Cor. Ashland …… F. Elterman.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
587 …… J. S. Scott.
5022 …… G. F. Sorrow.
BLUE ISLAND AVENUE—
171 …… L. Woltersdorf.
LAKE STREET—
Cor. Paulina …… R. T. Sills.
1014 …… W. W. Thumser.
2081 …… M. H. Watson.
MADISON STREET—
204 …… H. F. Baur.
278 …… Dell & Co.
384 …… Passaic Pharmacy.
582 …… F. E. Thayer.
785 …… J. W. Crain.
826 …… K. McLennon.
1049 …… MacDonald Pharmacy.
Cor. Sacramento …… E. E. Foster.
Cor. Homan …… L. P. Kotz.
1971 …… M. H. Watson.
MILWAUKEE AVENUE—
232 …… Ford's Pharmacy.
465 …… Henry Schroeder.
875 …… R. W. R. Meinung.
1218 …… Moyen Bros.
FULLERTON AVENUE—
245 …… A. W. Brewerton.
OGDEN AVENUE—
149 …… F. F. Seville.
475 …… F. J. Knowles.
TWELFTH STREET—
422 …… T. R. Behrens.
VAN BUREN STREET—
Cor. Laflin …… W. T. Mason.
Cor. Robey …… C. E. Button.
Cor. Francisco …… F. H. Kellett.
WALLACE STREET—
Cor. 37th …… A. J. Mueller.

NORTH DIVISION.

CHICAGO AVENUE—
80 …… R. H. Hanke.
NORTH AVENUE—
Cor. Cleveland …… A. M. Beis.
CLARK STREET—
Cor. Ohio …… H. J. Bate.
Cor. Chestnut …… White Bros.
Cor. Division …… E. Webber.
Cor. Goethe …… R. E. Rhode.
Cor. North avenue …… Henry Goetz.
Cor. Center …… C. B. Olds.
Cor. Webster …… Frank Schrage.
Cor. Frederick …… C. L. Feldkamp.
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RUSH STREET—
Cor. Ohio …… C. A. Storer & Co.
WELLS STREET—
Cor. Oak …… H. Ohlendorf.
Cor. Eugenie …… Dinet & Delfosse.
ASHLAND AVENUE—
Cor. Graceland …… E. J. Fischer.
STATE STREET—
292 …… M. K. Dorsey.
LINCOLN AVENUE—
224 …… Henry Schaller.
1152 …… R. L. Brown.
Cor. (N. E.) Fullerton …… L. F. Barlow.

SUBURBAN.

HINSDALE …… H. G. Prouty & Co.
BROOKLINE PARK …… E. T. Head, P. M.
ENGLEWOOD, 68th and Wentworth …… H. J. Houghton.
69th and Stewart avenue …… E. G. Binz & Co.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A FOX TERRIER; ALL WHITE EXcept one brown eye. Return to 4134 Berkeley-av. and receive reward.

FOUND—RED AND WHITE COW. OWNER apply to J. T. Wright, Downer's Grove.

LOST—A MASONIC RING WITH DIAMOND SETting, engraved on inside "From J. to D., July 21, '91." I will pay more for its return than anybody can realize out of it. D. H. BARNES, 458 W. Taylor.

LOST—DIAMOND STUD, WHILE ON MADISON-st. cable line about 7:30 Thursday night; finder will be liberally rewarded upon returning it to H. S. L., 55 S. Water-st.

LOST—LADY'S ALLIGATOR POCKETBOOK CONtaining money and valuable papers on State-st. or Marshall Field's; liberal reward; no questions. Address MISS LANGDON, 20 Walton-place.

LOST—ON ADAMS-ST., BETWEEN MARSHALL Field's wholesale and Chicago Cloak Co. on State-st., a gold-bead bracelet. Reward for return to 180 North State-st., top flat.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WHY DON'T I HEAR FROM YOU? Am most anxious to see you. Please answer Saturday's Tribune. L. M.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M.D., PHYSICIAN and surgeon, 235 State-st., makes a specialty of diseases of the feet, instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails; satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for service. Hours 1 to 5.

PERSONAL—PARISIAN FACIAL TREATMENT and steaming given ladies at their homes; wrinkles, pock marks, moles, moth, and all blemishes removed; will also teach; highest references. Address C A 7, Tribune office.

PERSONAL — IF YOU WANT CHRISTMAS photos taken, go to ROBINSON & ROE and get 12 fine cabinets for 98 cents; open Sundays; children included. 77 and 79 Clark-st.

PERSONAL—DR. JOHN TRIPP, BLOOD PURIFIer. Call on C. W. BAXTER, City Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, 35, of superior education and executive office ability, who is a first-class bookkeeper and excellent correspondent, as office manager or credit man with some first-class firm; best of references. Address C A 14, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL QUALIFIED young man with best reference and business experience to begin as chief correspondent at moderate salary. Address C A 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN office as bill clerk or assistant bookkeeper, willing to make himself useful. Address W 11, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN (21) IN office, stock, or shipping room; clothing house preferred; New York and Chicago references; salary moderate; hustler. Address B 9, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS BOOKkeeper fully capable of taking hold of any position in office management or superintending factory. Address B 5, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN an office who writes a good hand and can furnish best references; age 19. B 17, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN OFFICE; BY YOUNG man of 18; fair writer. Address B 7, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MIDDLE AGED MAN as hotel clerk. Address B 43, Tribune office.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN SPEAKing English, French, and German, as traveling salesman for Eastern States; wholesale liquor line preferred. Address B 24, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — RETAIL CLOTHING salesman, with 7 years' experience, and first-class references, wants situation; would leave city. Address B 73, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—SHOE SALESMAN—BY young man; ten years' experience; willing to commence on small salary. Address Z 87, Tribune.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 TO learn the wholesale grocery business; have references. Address B 8, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—CARPET LAYER—YOUNG man with six years' experience fitting and laying carpets. Can furnish best of references. Address Z 86, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PRINTER WILL WORK cheap for steady job. Address B 82, Tribune.

House Servants.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, Danish; no children; wife excellent cook; man useful; no objection to country; best references. ARMSTRONG, 130 S. Morgan-st.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMILY BY young colored man; willing to work for small wages for winter. Address B 120, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A FIRST-CLASS coachman; thoroughly understands care of fine horses and carriages; a good driver; will give first-class references. Address NIELS P. PETERSON, 471 Dearborn-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN AS coachman; a handy man around house; highest references. Address B 85, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN AS coachman; best city references. B 13, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A TEXAN, THOROUGHly acquainted with Texas lands, a good trader, and a "hustler," wants something to do in Chicago. Good references. Address propositions to 33 City Hotel, corner 16th and State-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CARE OF FURnace mornings and evenings or to clean windows somewhere near 43d-st. and Grand-blvd.; good reference. Call or address 4337 Grand-blvd. FRANK BRADT.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WISHES to represent a big cigar and tobacco business and is able to do a big trade amongst friends; age 20; had experience. Address B 19, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED young man with real estate firm; have good list of property and customers. Address B 28, Tribune.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AN ARCHITECTURAL draftsman and competent building superintendent is open for engagements; best of references furnished. Address Z 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25 in passenger or freight elevator; can give best of references. Address Z 98, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG SWEDE, stranger in the city, of good habits, willing to make himself useful. Address B 42, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN wholesale business; age 19; wages modest; can furnish best references. Address B 18, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, by profession painter and sculptor; willing to take anything. Address B 33, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED young man in an architect's office; best reference. Address Z 109, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT JANItor; single; aged 36; handy with all kinds of tools. Address B 66, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF neat appearance; store or office work. Address B 54, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY ENERGETIC YOUNG lady as assistant in office; good references. Address K F 2, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COMPETENT COOK and laundress, or general housework; city references; go anywhere. 563 W. Madison-st., Flat 5.

SITUATION WANTED—HOUSEWORK; BY GERman girl; references. Call 3130 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, city or suburb. Call 220 Ontario-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WOMEN TO DO washing. 37 Goethe-st., rear.

SITUATION WANTED—SECOND WORK AND sewing. Call 3729 Cottage Grove, flat.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY OF REFINEMENT, competent dressmaker, employment in private family. Address MRS. COOPER, 71 E. 35th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—DRESSMAKER TO SEW at home; prices reasonable. 2426 Indiana-av.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT LADY stenographer and caligraph operator, with two years' experience; can furnish best of references. Address B 31, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY INTELLIGENT GERman lady speaking English; Remington operator. Address Stenographer, 218 East Division-st.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG LADY EDUCATed, accurate, and trustworthy desires position as stenographer; Remington. Address B 27, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT STEnographer; Smith Premier; wages moderate. Address B 92, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TAKE CHARGE OF linen department in hotel. Address M. C., 49 E. High-st., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER — YOUNG MAN — ASSISTANT bookkeeper and general office work; must be well recommended and good penman; also, young man for branch office work familiar with the coal business. In answering give full particulars and references. Address B 70, Tribune office.

CLERK—YOUNG MAN, 18, FOR WHOLESALE house; must be good penman. 609, 100 Washington-st.

CLERK—ORDER AND BILL; IN MANUFACTURing business; must speak and write German and English. Address B 61, Tribune office.

CLERK—NIGHT; FURNISHED ROOM HOUSE. 81 Clark, R. 20.

CLERK—IN CIGAR STORE; STATE AGE, WAGES wanted, etc. Address B 118, Tribune office.

CLERKS—DRUG, AT ONCE. APPLY DRUGGIST Exchange, 505 Unity Bldg.

GROCERY CLERK AND MEAT-CUTTER. Room 11, 108 Washington.

MAN—COMPETENT OFFICE MAN; ACCURATE and quick; state references, experience, and salary expected. Address B 69, Tribune office.

MAN—OFFICE WORK; $500 REQUIRED; ADvancement. Call 167 Dearborn-st., R. 712.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 16 OR 18 TO TEND CIGAR stand; wages $5. Address B 117, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—17—IN GENTS' FURNISHINGS. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG MAN—IN CLUB; ALSO CLERK; USEful man. Room 11, 108 Washington-st.

Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

CITY SALESMAN—ACQUAINTED WITH SMALL North Side dealers. Address B 30, Tribune office.

CLERK—GROCERY DELIVERY, EXPERIENCED, salary $12. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

MEN—WHO KNOW SOMETHING OF BUSINESS to solicit for best selling book on earth. 243 Wabash-av., Room 63.

MEN—3 MEN TO SELL KOALSPAR. APPLY AT 4356 State-st.

SALESMAN—FOR WEST SIDE PROPERTY; must be experienced. GEORGE B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

SALESMAN—ACTIVE, ENERGETIC, CONTROLling good trade; by an old established cigar manufactory; exceptional inducements. W 103, Tribune.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING; FOR FIRST-CLASS specialty. Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, CROCKERY, EXPERIenced; man with trade. Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, DRUGS, FOR JAN. 1; good salary. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, GROCERIES, FULL line. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; FIRST-CLASS, FOR bicycles. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; CLOTHING, WITH trade in Southwest. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING; (2) FOR HARDWARE; first-class, experienced men. R. 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; PAPER TO RETAIL trade. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; FOR ADVERTISING matter. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING, SHOES AND RUBbers, for Missouri and West. R. 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, FINE BRASS GOODS; good salary. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, LIQUOR, EXPERIenced. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING — TO SELL LAW books. Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING—TYPE, FIRST-CLASS man. Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING; WITH TRADE IN Neb., Dakota; dry goods. R. 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING; IRON AND STEEL; good salary. Room 44, 119 Dearborn.

SALESMEN — TRAVELING; FAMILIAR WITH tea, coffee, and spice, or grocery business, by an old established house; state previous experience or where formerly employed, reference, and age. Address Z 44, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—FOUR FIRST-CLASS TEA AND cigar salesmen; useless to apply unless hustlers, with a good record and established trade. Address K Z 5, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—CITY AND TRAVELING; OTHER vacancies. Room 11, 108 Washington.

SALESMEN—CITY, FOR VARIOUS LINES—ROOM 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SALESMEN—TRAVELING (2), PAINTS; FIRST-class men. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

UMBRELLA SALESMAN—ONLY APPLICATIONS of reliable parties with experience and Western trade will be considered. W 122, Tribune office.

Boys.

BOY—LIVING ON WEST AND SOUTH SIDES for office and errands; $4. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

BOYS—TWO, NEAT APPEARING, BRIGHT, FOR offices. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

ERRAND BOYS—AT CHICAGO CLOAK CO. 213 State-st.

Trades.

BLACKSMITH — FOREMAN FOR GENERAL shop; must have good references; state wages. Address B 95, Tribune office.

BRICKLAYERS—ON TILE WORK 28TH-ST. AND Wabash-av. and at new Art Institute Building, Michigan-av. and Adams-st. The Illinois Terra Cotta Lumber Co.

CARPENTERS—AT SWIFT'S ICE HOUSE, LAKE Villa, Ill., and Fish Lake, Stillwell, Ind. Apply morning and evening at 3633 Emerald-av.

COOK—EXPERIENCED—FOR SOLDIERS' HOME; single man. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

CONTRACTOR—TO BUILD HOUSES THROUGH the country; state salary expected; give reference. Address B 95, Tribune office.

ENGINEER—FOR THE ALABAMA HOTEL, 80 Bowen-av., near I. C. R. R.; middle-aged, single, city reference.

GRAVEL ROOFER—A FIRST-CLASS GRAVEL roofer; must be a live, energetic man. Apply Montreal Roofing Co., P.-O. Box 909, Montreal.

GOOD CARRIAGE WOODWORKER AT 370 Wabash-av. M. COLLINSON.

JELLYMAKER—MUST ALSO UNDERSTAND the renovation of fruits; none but a first-class man need address YERXA BROS. & CO., St. Paul, Minn.

MAN—RELIABLE MAN AT ONCE; HONEST. JOHN T. QUINN, 194 E. Madison-st., 3d floor.

MILLWRIGHT. SIEMENS & HALSKE ELEC. Co. of America, 1166 So. Wood-st.

TINNERS—TWO, AT STANDARD OIL WORKS, Whiting, Ind.

UPHOLSTERER—PRACTICAL MAN ON FINE parlor work; a sober, industrious man, with slight capital, to take an interest preferred. STEVENSON BROS., 2127 Wabash-av.

WOOD CARVER—ON LOUNGES. ADDRESS, stating experience and wages expected, The R. M. Hulse Co., Omaha, Neb.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

DRIVER—FOR FURNITURE VAN; MUST BE strong, sober, careful, and experienced in handling fine furniture, pianos, etc.; references required. Address B 53, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG MAN, EXP. IN MFG. business. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

STENOGRAPHERS—TWO GOOD REMINGTON operators; good positions. 185 Dearborn, Room 31.

STENOGRAPHER — YOUNG MAN; EXPERIenced; good penman. 314, 84 La Salle-st.

Miscellaneous.

ARTISTS—PORTRAIT; STEADY WORK; GOOD salary. ROBT. JOHNS, 51 S. May-st.

BY A GENTLEMAN IN A NEIGHBORING city the services of a young Frenchman, as a companion, for the purpose of learning the French language. Must be a person of good education, one who speaks with a good Parisian accent. Best references required. For particulars address Lock Box 534, Lafayette, Ind.

COLLECTOR—REFERENCES AND SECURITY required. Apply 81 Clark, R. 20.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Miscellaneous.

COLLECTOR—GOOD MAN TO COLLECT. APply Saturday and Monday, 8 a. m., Room 6, 268 E North-av.

DIAMOND SETTER—FIRST-CLASS. FOR OUT of city; good pay; steady job. Call today. E. M. BEAR, 75 Lake-st.

FURNITURE PACKER — REFERENCES REquired; must have experience in packing and handling fine furniture for storage and shipment. Address B 52, Tribune office.

LABORERS—500 LABORERS FOR DAY AND station work on government levees in Mississippi and Arkansas; $1.75 and $2 per day for winter's work; cheap laborers' tickets to Memphis, Vicksburg, Greenville, New Orleans, and all points south via Illinois Central direct lines. A. ROSS, 2 S. Water-st., upstairs.

MAN—GOOD—TO INTRODUCE AN OFFICE specialty of merit. Don't come unless you mean business; salary guaranteed. H. F. MACKERN, 160 S. Clinton-st.

MAN—TO SET FANCY TILING; GOOD SALARY. Room 44, 119 Dearborn-st.

SAILORS AND LABORERS—100. APPLY FROM 7:30 to 9 o'clock a. m. at engineer's office four-mile tunnel, cor. Michigan-av. and Park Row, near 12th-st.

TRAVELER — EXPERIENCED NEWSPAPER; must have highest recommendations that will bear close investigation; none other than a man who has had actual circulation experience need apply. Address W 20, Tribune office.

TREASURER—FOR COLLECTION AGENCY TO collect and solicit; must invest $300. Address W 130, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER—LADY. EXPERIenced and accurate; good references and bond required. Address, in own handwriting, B 39, Tribune.

BOOKKEEPER—D. E.; LADY; FOR WEST SIDE. 269 Dearborn, Room 204.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—TO KEEP set of books. 504 Tacoma Bldg.

BOOKKEEPER—LADY FOR WEST SIDE; MUST be good penman. 609, 100 Washington-st.

BOOKKEEPER AND CASHIER, WEST SIDE; light work; $6 to start. 609, 100 Washington-st.

CASHIER—LADY—RAPID AND ACCURATE AT figures. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

YOUNG LADY—FOR LIGHT STORE WORK. $7. 269 Dearborn-st., Room 204.

Domestics.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS; ONE WITH $500 PREferred; for choice World's Fair hotel dining-room; 300 daily guests. Address V 10, Tribune.

GIRL—WHO WANTS TO WORK FOR HER board and go to school. Call or address 450 Fulton-st., top flat. Taylor.

GIRL—3640 LAKE-AV.—MUST BE GOOD AND have references. Call Saturday.

HOUSEWORK — THOROUGHLY COMPETENT colored woman for general housework; city references required; wages, $5; call between 4 and 5 p. m. today. 63 E. 18th-st., flat 7.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be fond of children; no washing. 4220 Calumet-av., 2d flat.

HOUSEKEEPER — MANAGING, WHERE ONE servant is kept; 20 miles out. Call at 220 Ontario-st.

HOUSEWORK—RESPECTABLE SERVANT GIRL when out of work can find a cheap and comfortable home at 2900 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—FIRST-CLASS GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3567 Forest-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 3252 Vernon-av.

Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

GIRLS—2; TO SEW CARPETS; GOOD POSITION to good workers. Apply with reference at 212 Wabash-av. before 10 a. m.

BASQUE FITTER—FOR OUT OF CITY; MUST have references and be first class; answer today. Address B 20, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER—LADY—Remington operator. 185 Dearborn-st., Room 31.

CALIGRAPH OPERATOR; YOUNG LADY; $8 to start. 609, 100 Washington-st.

OPERATOR—THOROUGHLY COMPETENT LAdy caligraph operator and stenographer; salary $12. LEPMAN & HEGGIE, 108 S. Water-st.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER; LADY experienced in insurance business. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY WHO CAN read German; Remington operator; $10 to start. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—AND BOOKKEEPER. GOOD penman; must be intelligent. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; CALIGRAPH; GOOD penman; $10 to start. 609, 100 Washington-st.

STENOGRAPHER AND D. E. BOOKKEEPER—Caligraph; salary low to start. 1405 Unity.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY; STATE AGE, EXPERIence, and salary accepted. Address B 103, Tribune.

Miscellaneous.

CANVASSERS—TEN LADIES EXPERIENCED IN canvassing. Call at 328 W. Adams-st.; references.

CASH GIRLS AND BOYS—THOSE ACCOMPAnied by parents preferred. SIEGEL, COOPER & CO.

GIRLS—FOR LIGHT FACTORY WORK; ALSO operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine. 98 Market, Room 201.

LADY—OF GOOD BUSINESS ABILITY DESIRous of earning money between this and Christmas. Address B 80, Tribune office.

LADIES—FIVE LADIES TO SELL KOAL-SPAR. Apply at 4356 State-st.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

ANY BUSINESS HOUSE GRATUITOUSLY SUPplied with very expert stenographers from a select list or less expert from our advanced dictation class, using the Remington, Smith-Premier, and Caligraph, some owning machines. J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

ALL CLASSES OF RELIABLE BUSINESS HELP furnished by PAGE, 119 Dearborn-st. Several openings for Jan. 1.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COMPETENT STENOGraphers and typewriter operators supplied business houses without charge. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS & BENEDICT. Tel. 137. 175 Monroe-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—SALARY OR COMMISSION TO agents to handle the Patent Chemical Ink Erasing Pencil. The most useful and novel invention of the age. Erases ink thoroughly in two seconds. Works like magic. 200 to 500 per cent profit. Agents making $50 per week. We also want a general agent to take charge of territory and appoint sub agents. A rare chance to make money. Write for terms and sample of erasing. Monroe Eraser Mfg. Co., X 14, La Crosse, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED—TO INTRODUCE ON THE installment plan an easy seller at which agents are making big money. Something new and absolutely non-competitive. Salary or commission. Belford Publishing Co., 550-560 Monon Block.

AGENT—MADE $71 IN FOUR DAYS SELLING my electric corsets, belts, brushes, rings; 100 per ct. profit; cash prizes; samples free. DR. BRIDGMAN, Broadway, N. Y.

AGENTS—AN AGENT IS WANTED IN A FEW towns outside of Chicago; none but A No. 1 party need apply. For particulars address with stamps A. J. STONE, 576 to 580 W. Madison-st., Chicago.

AGENT—WITH A LITTLE CAPITAL TO HANDLE saloon novelty in city. W. L. HARRIS, Clifton House.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL SUITS AND OVERcoats made to order on weekly payments; good pay. Room 37, 184 Dearborn-sts.

LADY AGENTS WANTED—LADIES CAN EARN from $5 to $10 a day with ease by selling an article used only by ladies. This offers you pleasant, congenial employment and splendid returns. For particulars address "DEMELVO," P. O. Box 3, Baltimore, Md.

NOTICE TO BANKS OUTSIDE OF CHICAGO—Wanted—Banks to represent the Chicago View club now being organized for World's Fair visitors. Send for full particulars. Chicago View Hotel, Madison-st. and Ashland-blvd. A. J. STONE, owner and proprietor.

WANTED—A COMPETENT MAN TO REPREsent a leading Eastern corset manufacturing firm to sell and carry stock of goods in Chicago; must have a knowledge of the line and be acquainted with the leading retail trade. Address "CORSETS," Clo. P. O. Box 2052, New York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

WANTED—A DRIVING HORSE, WITH OR without buggy and harness; will give in exchange good South Side lot at South Englewood. Please call at Room 408, Western Bank Note Building, cor. Madison-st. and Michigan-av.

HORSES WINTERED, STABLED, GRAINED, called for and returned free; $1.50 week; references given; farm at Fullerton-av. and Desplaines River (12 miles). R. S. RHODES, 230 E. Lake-st.

I WANT TO SELL MY HORSES, CARriages, harness, together or separate. C. M. FAVORITE, care Armour & Co.

HORSES WINTERED AT OUR STOCK farm; grained twice a day; returned ready for use. C. B. EASTON & SONS, Deerfield, Ill.

POSITIVELY MUST BE CLOSED OUT within the next ten days the balance of our stock of carriages, phaetons, carts, and buggies; also 75 sets of harness; biggest bargains ever offered. BIRDSELL MFG. CO., 377 and 379 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FINE TWO-SEATED SLEIGH AND double harness. 2334 Michigan-av.

HARNESS AND HORSE GOODS.

ALL CAN SAVE 25 TO 40 PER CENT BY BUYING Coach, Driving, Track, Express, or Farm Harness, Lap Robes, Blankets, Fur Robes, Saddles, Whips, and other carriage and barn supplies of us. We make a specialty of this line of goods. All West Side cable cars pass our factory and salesrooms. Orders promptly executed. Obliging salesmen. Satisfaction guaranteed. COLUMBIA HARNESS CO., Phone, Main 2,983. 59 and 61 W. Washington-st.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARborn-st., Chicago; advice free; 27 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

WANTED — A PRACTICING PHYSICIAN TO take charge of a private hospital. For particulars call or address 1649 West Van Buren-st.

WAGES, NOTES, RENT BILLS AND BAD DEBTS of all kinds collected; no charge unless successful. P. BRADY, county constable, 76 5th-av., r. 8.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—I WILL SELL ONE-HALF interest, good will, and fowls in my poultry business for $1,000. 500 fowls on hand, established fifteen years; this is a chance of a lifetime to purchase a good established business in fancy poultry; come and investigate. J. B. FOOT, Nov. 25, 1892. Norwood Park, Ill.

PATENTS.

L. B. COUPLAND & CO., PATENT ATTORNEYS, 84 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill.

PATENTS, CAVEATS, TRADEMARKS OBTAINed. CHAS. TILLMAN, R. 811, 112 Clark-st., Chicago

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—DOWN-TOWN PROPERTY:
$30,000—25 ft., with cheap improvements.
$32,000—42 ft., improved, well rented.
$36,000—60 ft., Illinois-st., cheap improvements.
$40,000—State-st., corner block.
$46,000—Cottage Grove-av. block.
$65,000—Cottage Grove-av. block.
$65,000—25 ft., Clark-st., improved.
$73,000—40 ft., W. Madison-st. block.
$75,000—25 ft., improved, 5th-av.
$100,000—Wabash-av. block, 8 stories and loft.
$150,000—145 ft. with 6-story building.
$200,000—6-story building, 150x125.
$250,000—200 ft. improved corner.
$250,000—66 ft., Madison-st. corner, well improved.
$350,000—Wabash-av., best location.
$400,000—100 ft. front office building.
$525,000—160 ft. with 9-story building.
E. S. DREYER & CO., N. e. cor. Dearborn and Washington-sts.

FOR SALE—6-STORY NEW STONE FRONT MANufacturing building; steam heat, power, freight and passenger elevators; side and rear alleys; price $50,000; rents $7,020. DOTY BROS. & GORDON, 100 Washington-st., Madison and Ogden-av.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST. INVESTMENT; 192 feet east front vacant; also 48 feet with 2 3-story and basement brick buildings; well rented; adjoining the above; price, $90,000. Inquire Room 723, Temple Bldg.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN, 50 feet, with old improvements; rent $7,000. North of 12th-st., 40 feet, with two party walls; ripe for immediate improvement. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ALL PARTS of the city and suburbs. List your property with us for quick sale. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 Dearborn-st., Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—BUSINESS BLOCK $120,000; RENTED to one tenant $10,000 per year. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—
Those elegant new and modern residences, Nos. 4558 and 4552 Ellis-av., with large stable lots in rear if desired.

Three-story and sub-cellar houses; Bedford stone fronts, bays, porches, and steps, plate glass windows, beveled plate glass storm doors; 11 rooms besides butler's pantry, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; handsome consoles, hall-trees, sideboards, tiled vestibules; bath-room floor and walls tiled, porcelain tubs, electric bells, electric gas lighting and incandescent electric lights; walls tinted; main floor laid in hardwood; houses 22 feet wide.

ALSO
Those new two-story and sub-cellar houses, Nos. 277, 275, 273, 271, 269, and 267 Forty-sixth-st., half block east of Drexel-boulevard, consisting of 9 rooms besides butler's pantry, laundry, fruit-room, etc.; all finished same as the above houses on Ellis-av.

Open for inspection. Prices very low; terms easy. Rents moderate.

Apply to ROBERT STOBO, 60 Board of Trade, To MATSON HILL, 607 Home Insurance Building, Or on the premises, No. 4558 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE—
Nos. 4535 and 4541 Greenwood-av., modern 3-story and sub-cellar rock-faced stone front residences, having all the latest improvements, including hardwood floors for rugs, sideboard, hall tree, and consol built in, exposed nickel plumbing, tiled bathroom, cedar closet for furs, etc.; situated in the heart of Kenwood, the finest residence part of the city; convenient to suburban service of I. C. R. R., L. S. and M. S. R'y, also cable and 43d-st. horse cars; lots 200 feet deep; agent on premises. C. E. FOLLANSBEE, Owner, 4515 Ellis-av.

FOR SALE
COTTAGE GROVE-AV., NORTH 42D., E. F., 50x137.
Very choice for improving.
BOGUE & CO., 59 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., NEAR VAN BUREN, 50 feet, with old improvements; rent $7,000. North of 12th-st., 40 feet, with two party walls; ripe for immediate improvement. M. WATKINS, 625, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
INDIANA-AV., BET. 41ST AND 42D-STS., W. F. 50x165 feet.
Will sell below market price. Make us an offer.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING ON 24TH AND 25th-sts.; only $400 and $500 each; 10 per cent down, balance long time without interest; only a few left; first come first served; send for plat and map of Chicago. E. H. PRINCE & CO., 225 Dearborn-st., Room 15.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—QUICK SALE—Lake-av., east front, 58x140 ft., corner of 8-ft. private way; 20-ft. private alley in rear; 14-ft. building line; party wall on one side; location fine; 110 south of 36th-st. FRED P. HOPKINS, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—9 HANDSOME STONE AND BRICK front 8 and 10-room houses; every modern improvement and convenience; $8,500 to $10,500; liberal terms; 48th-st., just west of Drexel-blvd. W. H. COLVIN JR., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—46TH-ST., EAST OF GRAND-BLVD., three new and modern Bedford stone-front residences, 9 rooms and bath each; ready for occupancy; price $8,000 each. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—MODERN 2-STORY detached frame residence; convenient to Cottage Grove cable, boulevard, and park; price $4,750; easy payments or will take small vacant as part pay. Address B 29, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE—NO. 10 47TH-COURT; 8 rooms handsomely finished; cheapest in Hyde Park; open Sunday afternoon. Address B 79, Tribune office.

FOR SALE — VAN BUREN-ST. — LOTS 25X125 each near Kedzie-av. below market price if taken at once. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST., AT $167.50, NEAR 55TH-st.; for this week only. GEO. B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND builders—2 lots in Kenwood suitable for apartment house that will pay big income. Address C A 61, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—50 FEET ON Indiana-av., near 61st-st., only $95. GEORGE B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—471 5TH-AV., NEAR POLK-ST., LOT 25x109, with a two-story frame building; price $25,000. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—100 FT. ON ST. Lawrence-av., near 73d, only $36; worth $45. GEORGE B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—74 BRYANT-AV.—TWO-story and basement stone front house of 10 rooms; make offer. MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—SOME CALUMET-AV. FRONTAGE north of 63d-st., only $72.50 this week. GEORGE B. CRUICKSHANK, 187 and 189 Dearborn-st. Successor to Bowes & Cruickshank.

FOR SALE—3238 PRAIRIE-AV.—LOT 25X125, 10 rooms, conveniences. Inquire of owner, 359 S. Clinton-st.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—ON 43D-ST. 16 ROOM house; rents $45 mo. JAMES WADSWORTH, 93 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—KENWOOD RESIDENCE AND LOTS Large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCES ON ALL AVENUES; large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—
MEAD & COE, 100 WASHINGTON-ST.
We have a large list of bargains in vacant and improved property along the route of the Metropolitan Elevated Road.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
An old saloon stand, Ogden-av., near Polk; lot 24x100, with 2-story brick building, saloon fixtures; trade established; a bargain can be had if sold at once. GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS ON W. MADISON-ST., NEAR 41st-st., south front; a bargain at $6,500. A. W. DRAPER, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—SHERIDAN PARK IS BETWEEN Buena and Argyle Parks; N. Clark-st. cars will take you to Wilson-av., the entrance; have old colonial house, 100 feet ground; $13,150; another will be finished soon, at about $7,275; will furnish lot and money to build, you to furnish plans; 6 per cent interest, no brokerage, and only charge interest as money is paid out to contractors, on payment of from $1,000 to $1,500 down, balance monthly; this is the finest subdivision ever laid out in the City of Chicago; macadamized streets and alleys, cement sidewalks, sewers in alleys, sewers flushed every 24 hours; 150 varieties of trees and shrubs; send for circular. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Bldg.

FOR SALE—RAVENSWOOD—2775 COMMERCIAL-st., 7-room cottage, lot 33x165 feet, $2,600; $500 down and $25 per month. The 6-room house, bath, water closet, etc., on 37½x125 feet, $2,800; $400 down, $35 per month for 4 months and $15 per month thereafter. SAM BROWN JR., 409 Chicago Opera-House Building.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE— $80 LOTS.
$10 cash. Balance $5 per month.
AT HARVEY,
the great manufacturing town, two miles south of the city limits.
16 FACTORIES. 6,000 PEOPLE.
Go with us Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, free of expense, at 12 o'clock noon.
Plats and circulars at our office,
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE—ON THE C. B. & Q.; 72 trains daily; only 23 minutes' ride; we offer a large list of improved and unimproved property. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

FOR SALE—AUSTIN PARK HOUSES FROM $2,600 to $4,000; easy terms. Lots $400; $8 cash and $8 per month. BASS, KESSLER & CO., 167 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE — RIVERSIDE — 8-ROOM HOUSE, handy to station, $4,500; easy terms; house has bath-room and furnace heat; possession at once. C. A. WOODRUFF & CO., 318 Rookery.

FOR SALE — WASHINGTON-BLVD., CORNER Scoville-av., 57x150 ft., cheap; owner. Address V 156, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—IN GROSSDALE 4 LOTS WELL situated for half value; good reasons for selling quick. Address B 114, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OAK PARK—HOUSES AND LOTS; large and complete list. SMITH & JUNE, Room 42, 95 Washington-st.

ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—40 ACRES AT HARVEY—
$350 per acre.
Adjoining land held at $600 and upwards per acre.
A. H. LORD, 149 La Salle-st., Room 26.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—5 ACRES AT BRIDGEPORT. 167 Washington-st., Room 29.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—MONEY AND CLEAR INSIDE VAcant for a very large store and flat building near down-town, South Side; paying large net income; see us at once. L. FRANKLIN, 130 La Salle-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—FIFTY FEET RESIDENCE LOT, north of 63d, east of State; give lowest price and location. Address Z 95, Tribune.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—$150,000 CHOICE clear bearing orchard property in Oregon, near Portland; can be cut up in lots, as it is in and adjoins one of the best towns in the "Willamette Valley." Easy terms, or will take a good house or flat as first payment. Will divide property. Address S., 4429 Ellis-av., Chicago.

FOR SALE—BLAIRMORE FARM, LE MARS, Iowa, Plymouth Co.; one of the best farms for stock and dairy in the State; 300 acres, 120 under cultivation, the rest hay and pasture; running water; a large house, barns, sheds, corn cribs, also horses, cattle, hogs, and all kinds of farm machinery, in good order. Address C A 8, Tribune office.

REAL ESTATE AUCTION.

FOR SALE—AT AUCTION—CHOICE REAL ESTATE. The fine property on the northwest corner of Adams-st. and Seeley-av., 127x106 feet, with new modern brick residence; 16 rooms, with every modern improvement; hardwood finish, hot water heat, burglar alarms, gas fixtures with electric light attachments, large range in kitchen; grounds beautifully laid out with shade trees, shrubbery, and flowers of all kinds; cement sidewalks and iron fences around premises; improvements cost $20,000; will be sold at auction at salesroom of the Chicago Real Estate Board Monday, Nov. 28, at 11 a. m. For further particulars and terms of sale inquire of BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE.

A $20,000 EXCHANGE—360 ACRES, ADJOINS station, 2 sets buildings; clear; Northern Illinois; want Chicago property. 7, 80 Dearborn-st.

CLEAN STOCK OF GENERAL M'D'S'E; WILL take real estate and money. Box 295, Frankfort, Ind.

EXCHANGE—$75,000 TO $150,000 OF CHICAGO property for a ranch in New Mexico or Colorado; give particulars. WM. THOMAS, P.-O. Box 612.

EXCHANGE—SOUTH SIDE LOTS OR KANSAS or Nebraska farm for Michigan home. J. S. WOLFE, Inter-Ocean Building.

WANTED—CLEAR VACANT IN HYDE PARK, north of 65th-st., in exchange for income buildings. B. F. JACOBS & CO., 99 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE LOANS.

A LARGE FUND ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE investment, secured on improved Chicago real estate, in any sums desired; will be loaned to build and to pay mortgages due; prompt inspection and low rates. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., Major Block, 149 La Salle-st.

F. A. HENSHAW & CO. HAVE MONEY TO LOAN in sums to suit; special sum of $3,500 to loan at once on city or improved suburban.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES

GALLOWAY, LYMAN & PATTON, TACOMA Bldg., Madison and La Salle-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at current rates; building loans.

LOANS MADE IN ANY AMOUNT ON GOOD first and second class substantially improved city property; also choice large building loans; privilege of prepayment on any interest-paying day; no delay; money on hand. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO., 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE. R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—IN ANY AMOUNT ON REAL estate security; building loans made at low rate of interest. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st., Main Floor.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE AT CURrent rates. Building loans made. WILLIAM A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., (former offices of Turner & Bond). Telephone, M 424.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE in sums from $1,000 upwards, at lowest market rates; also building loans. PRIDMORE & GOOLD, 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on improved Chicago real estate; building loans. LOEB & GATZERT, 125 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate at lowest current rates. EDWIN F. GETCHELL, 208 Home Insurance Building.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE—LOW INterest; privilege of prepayment. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD REAL ESTATE. J. H. WHITESIDE & CO., 171 La Salle-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, S. W. COR. LA Salle and Randolph-sts., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rates of interest.

ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., MORTGAGE BANKERS, 72 Dearborn-st., loan money on Chicago real estate at lowest rates; also building loans made.

TRUST FUNDS IN HAND TO LOAN ON IMproved Chicago real estate; building loans. HUTCHINSON & LUFF, 1 Borden Block.

5 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED Chicago real estate; building loans made; most favorable terms. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—$10,000; FIVE YEARS; 6 PER CENT; no commission; on improved property near Clark and Diversey, worth $25,000; rental $2,100; perfect title with opinion; principals only. Address Z 24, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ABOUT MONEY—DO YOU NEED ANY? We make loans of any size, large or small, on household goods, piano, horses, wagons, and warehouse receipts at very low rates, for any length of time desired. Any part of the loan can be paid at any time thus reducing the interest as fast as the loan is paid. If you need a loan please call on us. CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO., 86 La Salle-st. (main floor), First floor above the street.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO MAKE A QUICK LOAN upon their furniture, piano, horses, or carriage on the very easiest terms and with the utmost privacy will do well to call at the office of FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO, 153 MONROE-ST., or 351 63RD-ST., ENGLEWOOD.

A CHANCE TO SAVE TIME AND MONEY—THE WEST CHICAGO LOAN COMPANY, Room 5 Haymarket Theater Building, 161 Madison-st., near Halsted. LENDS MONEY, at very LOW RATES, on HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, CARRIAGES, WAREHOUSE RECEIPTS, MERCHANDISE, ETC.

ANY SUM ADVANCED ON FURNITURE. No removal, delay, or publicity; cheapest rates and easiest payment. See us first. Household Loan Assn., Room 304, 85 Dearborn-st.

AT LOWEST RATES AND ON FAVORABLE terms we make loans on mortgages, warehouse receipts, notes, and on all good collaterals. SHIELDS & BRO., 95 Clark-st., Room 9.

CHICAGO TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK, 122—124 Washington-st.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate, and any available collateral.

COMMERCIAL PAPER BOUGHT. LOANS MADE upon second mortgages on improved real estate, and upon any other good collaterals at market rates. W. R. THRASHER, Rooms 62, 63, and 64, 126 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,500 WELL SECURED SHORT-time paper at a heavy discount; this is worth attention. Address B 87, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD PURCHASE MONEY NOTES at 10 per cent discount. Address B 71, Tribune.

IF YOU NEED MONEY CALL AT HEYMAN'S Collateral Bank, 145 E. Madison, near La Salle. PRIVATE ENTRANCE BREVOORT HOTEL. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, seal garments, bicycles, and any available collaterals.

I HAVE FOR SALE $65,000 OF STOCK IN A MANufacturing corporation, paying 10 per cent, to offer at a reasonable figure. Address B 73, Tribune office.

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LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, and tontines; same bought; legal interest. Room 12, 86 Washington-st.

PROMOTER WANTED—TO SELL $12,000 OF stock of manufacturing company to several parties. Address B 100, Tribune office.

BUILDINGS TO SELL AND WANTED.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE OIL PAINTING, "IN the Wine Cellar," old German masterpiece. Room 61, 39 Wells-st.

LEGAL NOTICES AND PROPOSALS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AT A MEETing of the stockholders of the Chicago Desk Mfg. Co., held in their office on Nov. 22, it was resolved that the capital stock of the company be and the same is hereby increased to $50,000. Certificates of such change have been filed in the office of the Secretary of State and in the office of the Recorder of Deeds in Cook County as provided by law. JNO. H. BROWN, Secretary.

PROPOSALS FOR IMITATION OF OLD SPANish tile roofing for the Monastery of La Rabida for the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago, Nov. 25, 1892.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock m. on the 29th day of November, 1892, for the material and labor required for the construction of the Monastery of La Rabida—same to be an imitation of old Spanish tiles—in accordance with plans and specifications now on file in this office.

Proposals must be made on blanks and enclosed in envelopes furnished by the Construction Department.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids. D. H. BURNHAM, Director of Works, World's Columbian Exposition. Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.

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OLD COINS AND RARE STAMPS—
Coins old and coins rare,
Coins are shown from everywhere;
The "Stamp Fad," too, is cared for well,
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Albums and catalogues in endless profusion at the Coin and Stamp Store, 43 East Van Buren. WM. A. FLETCHER & CO. Circulars free. Open evenings.

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WE BUY STAMPS—COLLECTIONS OR LOTS of new or used postage stamps wanted for cash. The S. B. BRADT CO., 132 Wabash-av.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

A NUMBER OF NATIONAL CASH REGISTERS for sale cheap. Room 312, 85 Dearborn-st.

CASH REGISTERS, LAMSON KEY REGISTERS, at $90; this is $50 less than the price. Cash Register Exchange, 128 Clark-st., second floor.

FIRST-CLASS 4-FT. OAK DESK, WITH SLIDES and automatic lock, $20; 5-ft. of same for $25. McARTHUR & COLE, 86 Lake-st.

GAS FIXTURES AT FACTORY PRICES; LATest designs and lowest prices. H. S. HOLDEN, 67 and 69 So. Canal-st., near Madison.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—
2010-12 Wabash-av.
The house has 30 rooms in first-class condition and will be rented for one, two, or five years.
SAM C. GREGSTEN, Windsor Hotel.

FOR RENT—4535 GREENWOOD-AV.—3-STORY stone front house. 12 rooms, new, with all modern improvements; elegantly decorated throughout; can make term lease. Agent on premises. GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., Branch office, 4746 State-st. 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DURING THE SEASON OF THE World's Fair, or longer, furnished or unfurnished, a large residence in fashionable district; all conveniences, including hydraulic elevator. Address N 165, Tribune office.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED 10-room house; choice location on Prairie-av., south of 26th-st.; to small private family; to Nov. 1, 1893. Apply at Room 97, 187 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—CALL, SEND, WRITE, OR TELEphone for printed list. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st., Former Offices of Turner & Bond.

TO RENT—3421 FOREST-AV. 8-ROOM HOUSE in good order; immediate possession; rent $50. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, 85 Dearborn-st., Room 610.

TO RENT—PRIVATE RESIDENCE—CHOICEST location; Prairie-ave., south of 26th-st.; sell furniture or rent furnished. Address V 153, Tribune.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE; NEARLY NEW, 2212 Prairie-av.; inquire of owner, 2200 Prairie-av., or tel. South 286.

TO RENT—NO. 91 32D. 10-ROOM BRICK house. A. HEILE, 94 Washington-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—382 E. CHICAGO-AV., 12-ROOM modern house; carpets for sale; low rent; two-year lease. A. W. DRAPER, 175 Dearborn-st., Room 50.

TO RENT—530 ORCHARD-ST., NEAR LINCOLN park. 9-room brick house; all conveniences; low rent. McCONNELL BROS., R. 19, 143 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—988 W. ADAMS-ST., 7-ROOM FRAME house; $20. PETERSON & BAY, 70 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—$37.50—FLAT; GREAT BARGAIN; South Side, elite neighborhood, near Drexel-blvd., Illinois Central and cable trains; 6 rooms, steam heat, janitor service, gas range and log. gas and electric fixtures, hardwood trim, elegant decorations, marble entrance; shades, screens, and everything modern; to investigate will satisfy you; no children. H. S. HUBBELL & CO., 118 E. 43d-st.

TO RENT—
Nos. 2722 to 2732 South Park-av., elegant new apartments of seven and eight rooms; steam heat, electric light; all modern improvements; first-class apartments; ready by Nov. 1, 1892. M. PETRIE, 163 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SOUTH SIDE FLATS. 4458 Oakenwald-av., "Shoreham," facing Lake Michigan, 1st floor, 7-room modern flat; steam heat, hot water, gas range, janitor, etc.; very fine; rent $65 a month. NORMAN T. GASSETTE & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE OZARK APARTMENT BUILDing, cor. 35th-st. and Wabash-av.; apartments of seven and five rooms; steam heat, electric light, elevator, telephone, and janitor service; furnished rooms, single or en suite; first-class cafe.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS—LARGE, nicely furnished lower flat; $65 per month. Apply after two o'clock at 4529 Oakenwald-av. or to WM. L. JOHNSON, 215 Chamber of Commerce.

TORENT—CALL, SEND, WRITE, OR TELEphone for printed list. WM. A. BOND & CO., 115 Dearborn-st. Former Offices of Turner & Bond.

TO RENT—4002 MICHIGAN-AV.—CORNER FLAT of 6 rooms and bath; one block from elevated station. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—DOWN-TOWN FLAT, 1320 INDIANA-av., near I. C. depot, 6 warm rooms, parlor flat; $30. Owner, 355 Rookery.

West Side.

TO RENT—
Elegant new flat, second floor, 1010 Warren-av., 8 rooms, finished in oak; every modern convenience, including gas range. Rent $37.50. G. W. McLESTER, 88 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1266 W. 15TH-ST., JUST AT THE entrance of Douglas Park, flat 5 rooms; all modern improvements; will rent for $20 per month; 1st flat. D. S. PLACE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1311 MILWAUKEE-AV., NEW FLATS, 5 rooms and bath, janitor service; all conveniences. PETER VAN VLISSINGEN, 95 Washington-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6-ROOM BRICK FLAT, 13 Lincoln-st., near Park-av.; $27.50. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT, $22.50; JANITOR service. Inquire 170 Laflin-st., 3d flat.

North Side.

TO RENT—CHOICE FIRST FLAT, BRICK, 64 Wendell-st., near Wells; $22. E. L. STEWART & CO., 1010 Ashland Block.

TO RENT—CHOICE 7-ROOM CORNER FLAT, newly papered. 150 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—IN THE HARVARD, 5714 AND 5716 Washington-av., two blocks from South Park Station of Illinois Central railroad and 57th-st. entrance to World's Fair grounds, handsomely furnished rooms, steam heat, gas, and electric light, filtered water; new building and new furniture; inspection invited. A. V. LEE, Proprietor.

TO RENT—GENTLEMEN WILL FIND AT 6 E. Washington-st.; pleasant rooms, nicely furnished, steam heated, and strictly respectable; two blocks from Palmer House; elevator runs until 12.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOM for one or two young men; no other roomers. 3409 Vernon-av.

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TO RENT—A FURNISHED ALCOVE ROOM, 4024 Drexel-blvd.

TO RENT—FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; STEAM heat. 3455 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—4128 DREXEL—ELEGANT APARTments, single or en suite, to first-class parties.

North Side.

TO RENT—IN THE KENILWORTH, 282 AND 284 Erie-st., furnished rooms for gentlemen; reasonable rates.

TO RENT—ROOMS NEWLY FURNISHED IN central location; $2.50 to $5 a week. Water's Hotel, 98 North Clark.

Miscellaneous.

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South Side.

TO RENT—FOR SALOON AND RESTAURANT: large space, ground floor; central location, down-town. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT — 3207 COTTAGE GROVE-AV. Store in good retail district. CHANDLER & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.

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TO RENT—FOR A HOTEL. NEW STONE-FRONT apartment building, with all modern improvements, including steam heat and hot water; contains 75 rooms, and if desired can have adjoining building of 25 rooms, making in all 100. If taken at once can be arranged with large dining room on first floor, wide halls, and all necessary changes. Ready Dec. 1st. Is only 12 minutes' ride from heart of city, and located in the choicest residence neighborhood on Dearborn-av., near Lincoln Park and the lake. A. L. SHAW, 214 Madison-st.

TO RENT—HOTEL 40 ROOMS, N. E. CORNER Michigan-av. and 31st-st. GEO. A. SPRINGER, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 51.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—HOTELS OF ALL KINDS; WE HAVE a large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—STOREHOUSE ON THE ALLEY IN the rear of the stores on the south side of 22d-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., the one-story brick building, 75x75; alley around the entire building; cement floor; trucks can drive into the building; lighted from the roof; entrance from Michigan and Wabash-avs. W. L. BUTTERFIELD, Real Estate, Room 613 First National Bank Bldg.

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TO RENT—FOR WOODWORKERS, FLOORS WITH power. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—FOR GENERAL AND local insurance office, about 2,500 feet floor room, 1st or 2d floor, on or near La Salle-st., between Court House and Board of Trade; on long lease; possession in April, 1893. Address C A 6, Tribune.

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WE CAN REPAIR YOUR OLD GRAVEL ROOFS promptly; we will tell you cost of repairs free. Ford Roofing Co., 155 Washington-st.

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These pianos were made especially for the HOLIDAY TRADE during the summer months, and embrace latest designs in fancy woods.
Instruments purchased now will be stored free of charge until the holidays.
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YOU CAN SAVE MONEY AND SECURE PERFECT SATISFACTION.
NEW ENGLAND PIANOS.
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LOW PRICES. CASH OR EASY PAYMENTS. ALSO TO RENT.
Bargains in various makes of pianos and organs, which have been taken in exchange for New England pianos. It will pay you to call.
Pianos stored, tuned, and repaired.
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THE LEADING PIANO AND ORGAN HOUSE
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—We have almost UNLIMITED FACILITIES for the production and sale of our goods.
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—Our guarantee is ABSOLUTE ASSURANCE.
—We rent new pianos and organs and allow rent to apply on purchase.
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—Special attention is called to our TUNING DEPARTMENT. Our tuners, T. S. McCord, L. W. Dickenson, Louis Zick, and Thomas Hall, are all members of the National Association of Piano Tuners. All work warranted.
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OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS.
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Best line of holiday pianos in fancy woods in the city of Chicago; honest prices, correct methods, and easy terms.
A few choice bargains in standard second hand pianos; one elegant square, cost $400, at $100; one fancy wood upright grand, little used, $235; one upright, almost new, ebony case, large scale, a rare bargain; $195 cash.
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Good cabinet organs, $10 and upwards.

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A GOOD PIANO FOR A BEGINNER, $25. 25 square pianos, full size, overstrung, among them Steinway, Chickering, Haines, Schomaker, Hardman, Kimball, etc.; prices from $50 up.
All are being thoroughly renovated in our shops and will be fully guaranteed.
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MANUFACTURER OF HIGH GRADE PIANOS.
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1 Lyon & Healy Upright, $150; rent $4.
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THOMPSON MUSIC CO. ARE SOLE AGENTS for the old reliable "Mathushek" and the new scale "Thompson" pianos. Wareroom 367 Wabash-av.

LARGEST STOCK AND MOST COMPLETE assortment of high grade pianos, also church and self-playing organs at LYON, POTTER & CO.'S Mammoth Music House, 174-176 Wabash-av.

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80, 82, AND 84 E. 12TH-ST.,
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NEW AND CLEAN, PERMANENT AND RELIABLE
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406 LA SALLE-AV.—2 ROOMS FOR 3 GENTLEmen with board; $5 per week.

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Family hotel, 80 Bowen-av., near I. C. R. R.; a delightful home for business men and families; steam heat and elevator; entirely new; excellent table; rates reasonable.

"CENTRAL HOUSE," 250 STATE-ST., NEAR Palmer House. Cozy, warm rooms, 50c a day, $2 a week; with board, $1 a day, $5 a week upwards.

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HOTEL OAKLAND, 39TH-ST. AND DREXELblvd.—A delightful hotel home for families and transients; unsurpassed location; rates very low.

THE NEW HOTEL WILSON, SITUATED 286 Michigan-av.; grand view of the lake and boulevards; fine cafe attached; rooms $1 per day and upward; en suite or single.

THE McMILLIN—290 55TH-ST., HYDE PARK—Newly furnished rooms; steam heat; low rate for winter; board if wanted. W. L. McMILLIN, Prop'r.

WINDSOR E. HOTEL, DEARBORN-ST. PARTIES coming to Chicago cannot do better than stop at the old, long-tried Windsor E. Hotel. The house is clean and patronized by none but respectable parties. Rates from 75c to $1.50 per day. S. GREGSTEN, Prop.

WOOD'S HOTEL (EUROPEAN), WABASH-AV. and Van Buren-sts., Auditorium Block. Elegant rooms; steam heat, elevator, baths; all new and modern; rates, day 75c up; week $4 up.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—3 ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE house, within 15 minutes' walk of the World's Fair grounds, for the last two weeks in May next by a family of the highest standing. Address COX, care W. C. Brown, 45 La Salle-st., immediately, stating terms; accommodations must be first-class.

BOARD—AND ROOM—BY LADY EMPLOYED; references exchanged. Address B 26, Tribune.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE OF PRIVATE residences; all kinds of household goods bought at liberal prices; call personally on us before selling. Fidelity Storage Warehouse, 80 E. 12th-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE, CARPETS household goods. T. P., 21 Park-av.

LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—JUST AS IT STANDS, the new and pretty furniture of a 7-room flat; 3 minutes' walk of 31st-st. Illinois Central; price is one-third less than cost 3 months ago; everything requisite for housekeeping with comfort, even to pictures on the walls included, so that not a dollar of outlay would be necessary beyond the purchase price; terms cash; no agents. Address OWNER, P. O. Box 1022, City.

FOR SALE—A NICELY-FURNISHED FIVE-ROOM flat, North Side, walking distance. Address B 37, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—NEWLY FURNISHED 5-room flat, steam heat, gas range; rent $30. 3849 State-st.

UNDERTAKING.

POSTLEWAIT—
High class undertaking; all divisions of the city and suburbs not exceeding 100 miles distant. Telephone west 209.

BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR BOOKS, LIbraries, cyclopedias, magazines, and paper novels. SIZER & KIMBALL'S, 189 State, Palmer House.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS TO NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
I. cabin, $70; II. cabin, $50; steerage, low rates. Steamers sail from foot of 2d-st., Hoboken, N. J.
Lahn, Tues., Nov. 29, 1 pm | Trave, Tu., Dec. 13, 1 pm
Spree, Tues., Dec. 6, 8 am
MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
EXPRESS PASSENGER STEAMER SERVICE.
New York and Genoa less than Eleven Days.
Fulda, Sat., Nov. 26, 2 p.m. | Kaiser W.II., Jan. 28, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Dec. 10, 2 p.m. | Fulda, Sat., Feb. 4, 10 am
Kaiser W.II., Dec. 17, 10 am | Werra, Sat., Feb. 25, 10 am
Fulda, Sat., Dec. 31, 10 am | Kaiser W.II., Mch. 4, 10 am
Werra, Sat., Jan. 14, 10 am
NEW YORK TO GENOA AND NAPLES.
Ems, Tues., Nov. 29, 2 p.m.
NEW YORK TO PALERMO AND NAPLES.
Ems, Sat., Feb. 18, 10 am | Ems, Sat., Mch. 25, 10 am
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
NEW YORK TO ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.
Ems..........Tuesday, Jan. 3, 1893, 2 p. m.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 80 Fifth-av., Chicago.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO.
Express service to Southampton (London) and Hamburg. Magnificent new twin screw steamers of 13—16,000 h. p. This line holds the record for fastest time to London and the Continent.
SPRING SAILINGS, '93:
Normannia.......March 30 | Normannia.......April 27
Columbia.........April 13 | Fuerst Bismarck.....May 4
Augusta Victoria...April 20 | Columbia...........May 11
MEDITERRANEAN EXPRESS LINE.
WINTER SERVICE.
From New York to Genoa and Naples via Gibraltar, by the magnificent twin-screw express steamers Columbia..........Jan. 5 | Augusta Victoria, March 2
Grand excursion to the Mediterranean and the Orient by S. S. Fuerst Bismarck from New York February 4th to Gibraltar, Genoa, Ajaccio (Corsica), Alexandria (for Cairo and the Pyramids), Jaffa (for Jerusalem), Smyrna, Constantinople, Corfu, Malta, Syracuse, Palermo, Naples, Algiers, Lisbon, Southampton, and New York.
Duration 10 weeks. First-class only.
Hamburg-American Packet Co. Gen. Passage Offices: 37 Broadway, New York. 125 La Salle-st., Chicago.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
AMERICAN LINE—PHILADELPHIA AND LIVERPOOL.
INMAN LINE—NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL.
RED STAR LINE—NEW YORK AND ANTWERP. PHILADELPHIA AND ANTWERP.
FRANCIS C. BROWN, Western Gen'l Pass'r Agent, 32 South Clark st., Chicago.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE
FRENCH LINE.
NEW YORK AND HAVRE-PARIS IN ONE WEEK.
Entire Fleet of Large Express Steamers. No crossing of channel. No transfer of baggage.
Apply early for good accommodations.
MAURICE W. KOZMINSKI, General Western Agent, 166 Randolph-st., Chicago.

RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

WESTERN.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R.—DEPOTS, LAKE, 22D, and 39th-sts. Ticket offices, 194 Clark-st. Trains for the West must be taken at depot foot of Lake-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago & N. Orleans Limited	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
Chicago and Memphis	§ 2:00 pm	§ 4:45 pm
St. Louis Diamond Special	§ 9:00 pm	§ 7:00 am
New Orleans Fast Mail	§ 2:50 am	§12:20 am
St. Louis and Texas Express	* 8:35 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans & Memphis Exp.	§ 8:00 pm	§ 7:20 am
Kankakee & Bloomington Pass	* 4:05 pm	* 4:45 pm
The River View Express	* 4:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Fast Line	§ 1:30 pm	§ 1:05 pm
Rockf'd, Dubuque, Sioux City	a11:35 pm	§ 6:30 am
Rockford Passenger	* 3:30 pm	*10:26 am
Rockford & Freeport Pass	* 5:00 pm	*10:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Express	* 8:30 am	
Dubuque & Rockford Express		* 7:25 pm

aOn Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. cDaily except Sunday. Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. §Daily. *Daily except Sunday.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY. City ticket office, 207 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul and Minneapolis	b 8:30 am	a 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	a10:30 pm	b10:00 pm
Omaha, Sioux City	a 6:00 pm	a 9:30 am
Omaha, Sioux City	a11:10 pm	a 7:15 am
Marquette and Nor. Michigan	b 9:00 pm	b 7:00 am

Milwaukee, leave a8:30 am, b 11:30 am, b 3:00 pm, 5:15 pm, a 6:00 pm, a 8:00 p m, a 10:30 p m; arrive a 7:00 am, a 9:30 am, b 11:20 a m, b 1:00 pm, b 4:00 pm, a 6:30 pm, b 10:00 pm, s 1:45 pm. aDaily. b Except Sunday. s Sunday only.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LINES—*Da. †Da ex. Sun. x Ex. Sat.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul, Minneapolis and Pacific Express	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	*10:45 pm	* 9:59 am
Ashland, Iron towns, and Duluth	* 5:47 pm	* 7:15 am
	x10:45 pm	* 9:59 am
Chip. Falls & Eau Claire Ex.	† 8:00 am	† 7:45 pm
Waukesha Ex.	4:00 pm	*11:00 am

WESTERN. Continued.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN.—TICKET OFfices, 206 and 208 Clark street, Oakley Avenue Station, and at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Sioux City, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Denver, Lincoln, Ogden, San Francisco, Portland & the West.	†12:15 pm	†2:15 pm
	* 6:00 pm	* 8:15 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:40 pm	* 7:00 am
Deadwood, Black Hills & Wyo.	* 6.00 pm	* 8:15 am
Duluth and Superior Special	* 5:50 pm	* 7:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	† 8:15 am	¶ 7:45 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Eau Claire, and the Northwest	* 6:00 pm	* 9:30 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Iowa and the Dakotas	† 6:00 pm	¶ 8:15 am
La Crosse, Winona, Madison, and Janesville	† 8:15 am	¶ 8:00 am
	*10:30 pm	* 9:35 pm
Milwaukee and Racine	* 8:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	†11:30 am	*11:30 am
	* 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	* 7:30 pm	* 9:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
	* 1:00 am	† 1:35 pm
Milwaukee, Waukesha and Madison	† 8:30 am	*10:00 am
	* 3:00 pm	† 4:00 pm
	* 5:00 pm	* 6:45 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Green Bay & Menominee	†11:30 am	* 6:45 pm
	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Oshkosh, Appleton, Ft. Howard	* 3:00 pm	† 1:35 pm
Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood and Rhinelander	* 5:00 pm	*11:30 am
	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:00 am
Marquette and Lake Superior	*10:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ¶Ex. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. §Sun. only.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILroad.—Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark street and at Union Depot on Canal street, between Madison and Adams.

	Leave	Arrive
Galesburg and Streator	† 8:40 am	† 6:25 pm
Rockford and Forreston	† 8:40 am	† 2:10 pm
Council Bluffs and Local P'nts	*11:35 am	† 2:10 pm
Denver and San Francisco	* 1:00 pm	* 8:00 am
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Rock Falls and Sterling	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:30 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs & Denv'r	* 5:45 pm	* 6:45 am
Deadwood and the Black Hills	* 5:45 pm	* 8:00 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch.	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
Hannibal, Galveston & Texas	* 6:05 pm	* 9:15 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 6:10 pm	* 9:00 am
Omaha, Lincoln and Denver	*10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison and Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:45 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡11:20 pm	‡10:30 pm

*Daily †Daily except Sunday ‡Daily except Saturday.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PAC. RY.—PASSENger Station, Van Buren-st., one block south Board of Trade. City Ticket office, 104 Clark-st.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Mail	† 8:15 am	† 7:00 pm
Peoria Express	†12:50 pm	† 1:35 pm
Iowa and Minnesota Express	*12:50 pm	* 1:35 pm
Sioux Falls and Dakota Ex.	*12:50 pm	* 8:15 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 3:20 pm	* 9:40 am
Peru Accommodation	† 4:50 pm	†10:30 am
Denver, Colorado Springs, and Pueblo, via Kansas City, Vestibule Express	* 6:00 pm	* 9:50 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	* 6.00 pm	* 9:50 am
Denver Vestibule Ex via Omaha (Big Five)	*10:00 pm	* 8:15 am
Omaha Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Minneapolis & St. Paul Ex.	‡10:30 pm	¶ 7:15 am
Denver Ex. via Kansas City	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
St. Joe, Atch., and Lvnwth Ex.	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am
Peoria Night Express	*11:15 pm	* 5:35 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILroad.—Trains leave from Dearborn Station, cor. Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket office, 212 Clark-st., cor. Adams.

*Daily †Except Sunday	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis and Peoria Express	* 7:45 am	* 7:35 pm
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Ex.	† 7:45 am	† 6:40 pm
Pekin and Peoria Express	† 1:20 pm	† 1:15 pm
Lockport and Joliet Accom	† 4:18 pm	*10:05 am
Joliet and Streator Express	† 5:00 pm	* 9:35 am
Kansas City and Denver Lim.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
Fort Worth and Galveston Ex.	* 6:00 pm	* 9:15 am
California Fast Express	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Kansas City Fast Mail	*10:00 pm	* 8:30 am
St. Louis Red Express	* 8:10 pm	* 8:03 am
Kansas City Express	*12:01 am	* 8:03 am

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY. CO. (OPERATing Chicago, St. Paul and Kansas City Ry.) Grand Central Station, Fifth-av. and Harrison-st. City office corner Clark and Jackson-sts. (Phenix Bldg.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.	Leave	Arrive
†St. Paul and Minneapolis	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†Iowa, Mo., and Kansas Express	8:30 am	10:20 pm
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	12:06 pm	4:30 pm
*Sycamore and Byron Local	3:10 pm	10:20 am
†St. Charles and Sycamore Local	5:35 pm	7:35 am
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	6:00 pm	9:10 am
*Des Moines, St. Jos & K. City	6:00 pm	9:10 am

WABASH RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE FROM Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket office, 201 Clark-st.

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday.	Leave	Arrive
St. Louis, Peoria & Tex. Expr.	* 9:05 am	* 5:30 pm
Kansas City & Texas Express	† 2:30 pm	† 1:00 pm
St. Louis & Peoria VestibuleEx	* 9:20 pm	* 7:00 am
Forrest Accommodation	† 4:35 pm	†10:10 am
Detroit, New York & Bos. Lim.	† 3:00 pm	†10:15 pm
Detroit, New York & BostonEx	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am
Toronto & Montreal Express	† 3:00 pm	†10:15 pm
Toronto & Montreal Local Ex.	*10:30 pm	* 7:15 am

CHICAGO & ALTON.—GRAND UNION PASSENger Depot, Canal st., between Madison and Adams.

*Daily †Daily except Sunday	Leave	Arrive
Pacific Vestibuled Express	† 1:00 pm	1:15 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited	* 6:00 pm	9:45 am
Kansas City, Colorado and Utah	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
St. Louis Limited	†11:00 am	4:45 pm
St. Louis Palace Express	* 9:00 pm	7:00 am
Springfield and St. Louis Local	* 9:00 am	7:00 pm
Springfield and St. Louis Express	*11:30 pm	8:00 am
Joliet and Dwight Accommodation	* 5:05 pm	9:10 am

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 204 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, and Passenger Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Terre Haute and Evansville	† 8:00 am	† 7:25 pm
Terre Haute and Evansville	*11:00 pm	* 6:55 am
Chicago and Nashville Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am
Goodland and Attica	† 4:10 pm	† 9:55 am
Florida Limited	* 4:00 pm	*10:40 am

EASTERN.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, NEW YORK CENTRAL and Boston and Albany railroads—"The Niagara Falls Route." Depots foot of Lake-st., 22d-st., 39th-st., and Hyde Park. City Ticket Office, 67 Clark-st.

Nov. 20, 1892.	Leave Chicago.	Arrive Chicago.
Mail and Accommodation	† 7:05 am	† 7:55 pm
Detroit Day Express	* 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
Grand Rapids via New Buffalo	† 9:00 am	† 3:55 pm
The North Shore Limited	*12:20 pm	* 4:30 pm
Fast New York Express	* 3:10 pm	* 9:00 pm
Grand Rapids Line via Kala'zoo	† 3:10 pm	† 3:55 pm
Niles Accommodation	† 3:55 pm	†10:10 am
Niagara Falls & Buffalo Special	† 4:55 pm	*10:15 am
Grand Rapids Solid Train	† 5:25 pm	† 6:45 pm
Detroit Night Express	‡ 9:30 pm	¶ 6:50 m
Grand Rapids Solid Train	*11:15 pm	* 7:05 am
Fast Atlantic Express	*11:45 pm	* 7:55 am
Grand R'ds Line via Kala'zoo	*11:45 pm	* 6:30 am

*Daily †Ex. Sunday ‡Ex. Saturday ¶Ex. Monday

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINES — CHICAGO—PASSENGER STATION, Canal street, between Adams and Madison. TICKET OFFICES at Station and at 248 Clark street, cor. Jackson.
THROUGH TRAINS RUN AS FOLLOWS:
*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

FROM CHICAGO TO	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
Mansfield & Pittsburg	† 7:15 am	† 5:25 pm
Dayton & Cincinnati	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Indianapolis & Louisville	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Columbus & East	* 9:45 am	* 5:25 pm
Philadelphia & New York	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Baltimore & Washington	*10:45 am	* 3:00 pm
Washington & New York	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
Pittsburg & East	* 3:15 pm	* 9:30 pm
New York & Philadelphia	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Pittsburg & Washington	* 5:00 pm	* 9:45 am
Columbus & Cincinnati	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Dayton & Springfield	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Louisville & Indianapolis	* 8:20 pm	* 7:30 am
Mansfield & Youngstown	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Pittsburg & East	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

CHICAGO AND GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY—Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices No. 103 Clark-st. and Depot. Apply at ticket offices for suburban train time tables.

*Daily. †Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	† 8:40 am	† 7:00 pm
Limited Express	* 3:00 pm	* 9:30 pm
Day Express	*11:25 am	* 4:50 pm
Atlantic and Pacific Express	* 8:15 pm	* 8:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Sag'naw	* 8:15 pm	* 8.00 am
Funeral train	*12:00 m	* 3:35 pm

THE LAKE SHORE ROUTE, NEW YORK CENtral & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.—Depot, Van Buren-st., opposite Board of Trade Block. Ticket offices—66 Clark-st. Depot, and 22d-st.

‡Daily. *Sunday excepted.	Leave.	Arrive.
Chicago and Buffalo Accom	* 7:10 am	* 6:45 pm
N. Y. Fast Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	‡ 9:10 am
Boston and New York Special	‡10:30 am	‡ 3:00 pm
Atlantic Express	‡ 3:10 pm	‡ 9:00 pm
New York & Chicago Limited	‡ 5:30 pm	‡ 9:45 am
New York & Boston Express	‡ 7:45 pm	‡ 7:35 am
N. Y. Express (via Old Road)	‡11:30 pm	‡ 7:00 am
Elkhart and Goshen Accom	* 4:05 pm	*11:10 am

MONON ROUTE—LOUISVILLE, NEW ALBANY and Chicago Railway—Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket office No. 232 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

Dec. 6, 1891.	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Velvet"	*10:30 am	* 5:00 pm
Indianapolis and Cincinnati. "The Electric"	* 8:05 pm	* 7:33 am
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:30 am	* 6:15 pm
Lafayette and Louisville	* 8:05 pm	* 7:35 am
Lafayette Accommodation	* 3:15 pm	*10:30 am

*All trains daily.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station, also Ogden-av. City office, 193 Clark.

No extra fares are charged on the B. and O. Limited trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
Local	† 6:05 am	6:40 pm
New York and Washington Vestibuled Limited	*10:10 am	* 9:30 pm
New York, Washington, and Pittsburg Vestibuled Limited	* 2:55 pm	*11:55 am
Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Wheeling Limited	* 6:40 pm	* 8:30 am
Night Express	*11:10 pm	* 9:30 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILROAD)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station, Polk-st., cor. Fourth-av.

x Daily. o Except Sunday.	Leave.	Arrive.
New York, Boston & Phila's Ex.	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am
N.Y., Boston & Phil's Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o 7:30 am	o 6:35 pm
Jamestown & Buffalo Vest. Lim.	x 2:00 pm	x 8:50 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x 5:15 pm	x 9:45 am
Columbus, Jamestown, and Buffalo through express	x 7:45 pm	x 8:20 am

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS FOOT OF LAKE, Twenty-second, and Thirty-ninth-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium Hotel.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
Lafayette, Indianapolis, Cincinnati Day Express	9:15 am	5:35 pm
Do Night Express	8:20 pm	7:20 am

PRIZES AND HONORS.

GIRL GRADUATES OF DUBLIN UNIVERSITY CARRY THEM OFF.

The Success of Higher Education for Women Is Being Demonstrated in England and Ireland—Young People That Are Bright, Intelligent, and Good to Look Upon—Interesting Exercises at a Venerable Institution—Fair Students in Caps and Gowns Applauded.

The interest the world takes in the sweet girl graduate is second only to that which it is supposed to feel for lovers. In this age of possibilities for women every one that bears off a degree on the completion of a college or university course presents a problem the solution of which is awaited with more or less impatience by her friends.

The season for graduates in this country is, appropriately enough, June. But they do these things differently on the other side. The Royal University of Dublin, for instance, has just sent a bevy of young women from its halls armed with sheepskins to conquer the world with. It is pleasant to look over the portraits of prize and "honor" winners that the English papers are just now publishing, and to satisfy one's self that the standard of good looks and good manners that American college girls have set is being upheld by their English and Irish cousins. Intelligence, good health, good



MISS KATHLEEN MURPHY.

temper, and personal charm are what most of these photographs indicate, which is exactly as it should be for the general good of the world.

A woman who was present at the graduating exercises of the Royal University gives the following description of it, and the young people who were chiefly interested in it:

"The ceremonial was witnessed by a crowded assemblage, numbering at the least some three thousand persons," she says. "The spacious balcony which runs round the Senate Hall was, as usual, devoted to friends of the candidates, and was thronged almost beyond its limits. The center of the parquet was set apart for recipients of the honors about to be conferred, and these, in their academics, presented an especially interesting group, in which a number of women were included; while at the back and beneath the gallery a bevy of students was gathered, whose running fire of observations, when the business of the day was begun, was interspersed with well-intentioned pleasantries and witticisms. On the platform the heads of the university, masters, and examiners mustered in force, and as they filed to their places it was seen that his Excellency Lord Houghton and Dr. F. W. Moffett, President of the Queen's College, Galway, and Pro-Vice-President of the Dublin Royal University, brought up the rear. The latter took the chair in the absence of the Chancellor, the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, Lord Emly, President, and Dr. Ball, Vice-President; the first being absent on official duty incidental to his position as representative of the British Empire in Paris, and the two latter owing to temporary indisposition.

"The ceremony of conferring degrees was interesting to onlookers, owing to the number of women who received them; and as the fair ones ascended the dais, clothed with modesty as with cap and gown, they were greeted with rounds of applause by the audience present, and with congratulatory words by the Chair-



MISS MARY E. SCARLETT.

man. A much "ovated" young woman was Miss Kathleen Murphy, winner of a studentship in modern literature, value $1,500, for which she was run extremely close by Miss Catherine McEwen, who strove for the M. A. degree with first-class honors, second being awarded her; while Misses Mary Scarlett and Henrietta Nesbitt secured similar distinctions.

"Miss Kathleen Murphy, M. A., derived her university education entirely from conventual sources. She began early in the Dominican Convent at Blackrock, Dublin, where she was prepared by the nuns for her B. A. degree, without any supplementary or external aid. She acquired the distinction in 1890, with first place in modern literature, after which she removed to another Dominican convent for preparation for the M. A. degree. For this latter she went up at the June examinations of the Royal University, with such results as made the conferring of studentship an almost foregone conclusion. The desire of the examiners to bestow the honor was confirmed subsequently by the Senate, and the youthful M. A. will now begin to study for a Fellowship, which almost impossible feat will, if attained, secure to the gainer of it $1,500 a year for life.

"Miss Emilie M. Morrow, daughter of Mr. David Morrow, Registrar and Assistant Attorney of the Diocese of Down, Connor, and Dromore, attended for six years the Upper Sullivan School of Hollywood, Belfast, and gained honors in English, mathematics, French, Latin, drawing, and modern science.

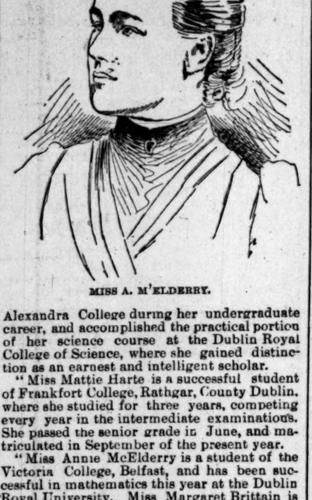


MISS SARA ACHESON.

"Miss Mary O'Hara, daughter of the late Thomas O'Hara, M. A., District Inspector of Schools, obtained distinguished honors in French and German at the Royal University examinations, securing likewise a silver medal from the intermediate examiners.

"Miss Lydia Frazer received her first education at a Rathmines school, conducted by Fraulein Eleonore Heerwart, the principal of the Kindergarten Training College. This school, which was the first of its kind opened in Ireland, was conducted on strictly German principles. The teaching, which was admirable, was entirely oral. No lesson books were used. The pupils were taught Irish history thoroughly before being made acquainted with English or foreign. Miss Frazer obtained in 1884 a prize in the intermediate junior grade, and in 1886 secured one in the middle grade. In this latter year she became a student of Alexandra College, Dublin, and was prepared there for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

"Miss Mary E. Scarlett, M. A., who graduated three years ago at the Royal University in physics and chemistry, was a student at



MISS A. M'ELDERRY.

Alexandra College during her undergraduate career, and accomplished the practical portion of her science course at the Dublin Royal College of Science, where she gained distinction as an earnest and intelligent scholar.

"Miss Mattie Harte is a successful student of Frankfort College, Rathgar, County Dublin, where she studied for three years, competing every year in the intermediate examinations. She passed the senior grade in June, and matriculated in September of the present year.

"Miss Annie McElderry is a student of the Victoria College, Belfast, and has been successful in mathematics this year at the Dublin Royal University. Miss Margaret Brittain is another distinguished candidate from the same northern educational establishment, being first in modern literature, and an assiduous scholar of the Royal University, Dublin.

"Miss Emily McNeill derived her entire education at Victoria College, Belfast. She passed through the intermediate examinations with unusual distinction, in three successive years, being first in both junior and middle grades, and second in the senior. She not only obtained the highest exhibitions in the different grades, but was awarded four gold and three silver medals for taking first place in Ireland in different subjects. In the College of Preceptors' examinations, London, she was awarded a certificate (first class), first division, third place in the United Kingdom in general results, first



MISS M. HARTE.

place in English and mathematics, and second place in Latin. In 1889 she matriculated in the Royal University with first-class honors and a second-class exhibition, taking first place among the women undergraduates. In 1890, at the first university examination in arts, she obtained first-class honors in French, Latin, and English and a first-class exhibition, value $150. At the second university examination in 1891 she obtained a first-class exhibition of $180, the Stewart scholarship for being first in English and modern languages in two successive years, and took the highest place among lady undergraduates. In 1892 she was awarded the B. A. degree with second-class honors in modern literature and also four scholarships, value $500, at Victoria College.

"Miss Mary Heron, who has likewise graduated this year, received her entire education at Victoria College, and has had a most distinguished record. She was an exhibitioner in the three grades of the intermediate examinations, taking second place in the middle grade, and also the gold medal for being first in Ireland in English; third place in the senior grade, with an exhibition of $200, and special prizes for Latin and English composition. At matriculation she was awarded first class honors in German and second in Latin, and at both the first and second university examinations in arts she was distinguished in French and German. She has also won valuable scholarships every year at Victoria College."

WILL BE SWEPT AND GARNISHED.

Mrs. Cleveland Will Find the White House Ready to Receive Her.

A few changes will be noticed in the White House by Mrs. Cleveland on her return to Washington. She will find the mansion illuminated throughout with electric lights, which were substituted for gas two years ago. In the Blue Room she will notice new silk tapestries on the walls, a ceiling freshly hand-painted with designs representing the clouds of morning and evening, and furniture gorgeously recovered. She will observe that the Green Room has been papered in a lighter shade of green, and that the great vestibule has been much improved by redecoration. Apart from these things, however, all will be just as it was when she left the establishment four years ago, says the Washington *Star*. Everything in it will be in perfect order, just as if she had only gone away the day before. Mr. Harrison, before his departure, will follow the usual custom by having a thorough house-cleaning, so that the residence may be in proper shape for the reception of Uncle Sam's new tenants. Thus, the most popular woman in America, returning as a matron to the house where she formerly reigned as a bride, will find it swept and garnished to receive her.

Presumably Baby Ruth will occupy the sunny room over the front door of the White House, which has been during the last four years the nursery of Benjamin Harrison McKee and his little sister. Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland will bring few belongings with them besides wearing apparel and toilet necessaries, because the government provides them with pretty nearly everything. Uncle Sam gives them rent free a dwelling furnished, lighted, and heated. The table linen and bed linen, the glassware and silver, the crockery for the kitchen—everything in fact is supplied except food, and part of that is obtained in the shape of vegetables from the garden, planted and tended by government gardeners. In addition to what the superb White House conservatories will furnish the President's wife can have cart loads of roses and other flowers from the propagating gardens it she wants them. If she wishes to have any articles of furniture renewed or any alterations made about the Mansion she has only to communicate a request to the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds and the matter is attended to at once.

Mrs. Cleveland, though the wife of such a powerful personage, will have only five bedrooms at her disposal in the White House. The Mansion is hardly more than an office building, and the President has only the use of a small part of it for private purposes. On this account the first lady in the land will not be able to comfortably accommodate more than two or three guests at a time, which is unfortunate, because there are lots of people who find it enjoyable to be entertained at the residence of the Nation's Executive. Some day a President with a large family and an independent turn of mind will gently rebuke the country by hiring a house here to live in, utilizing the official dwelling merely for business and ceremonial purposes. Fortunately the housekeeping cares of the President's wife are light. She is provided by the government with a housekeeper to superintend domestic affairs, though she must hire her own cooks and maids. A steward, likewise engaged at Uncle Sam's expense, takes general charge of the Mansion, buys all the provisions, and acts as butler, even arranging the State dinners.

A Feminine Engraver.

At the Royal Mint at Stockholm a woman has for years been the engraver of medals.

RITE IS SYMBOLICAL.

A BRIGHT WOMAN'S OPINION OF THE MARRIAGE SERVICE.

She Condemns the Iconoclasm of People Who Seek to Introduce Changes in It—History of the Rite Demands Reverence for It—Those Who Do Not Find Sufficient Freedom in the Form Need Not Interpret It Literally—As Literature It Is Too Precious to Be Lost.

No one can be entitled to an intelligent opinion or to a respectful hearing on the subject of the marriage service, which certain iconoclastic persons are insisting upon changing in the interests of greater veracity and wider personal freedom, without enough knowledge of the evolution of the marriage rite to appreciate how and why it has come to be what it is.

The simplest and earliest marriage rite was clearly no rite at all. It was mere capture, and went back to that primitive intellectual state of man when he was sufficiently developed to appreciate the worth of family ties, and therefore did not want his women carried away from him, but when the idea of barter, or getting something for what he gave, had not yet occurred to him. As soon as that idea crept into his brain he did what sociologists consider to be a more civilized thing than to fight for his daughters—he sold them.

It was at the bidding of this custom of barter that Jacob served seven years for the wrong woman and seven more years for the right one, says Helen Watterson in the New York *World*. This may have been a touching example of devotion on the part of Jacob, but it is altogether probable that the problem to him was not one of sentiment but of necessity. He hadn't money enough to buy his wife and so he "nired out" to get her. This method of obtaining a wife by purchase has at some time characterized nearly every people in the development of the race and there is ample evidence to show that it still stands high in favor.

The custom is supposed to have fallen first into disrepute among the Brahmins, who decreed that to be a "seller of one's offspring" was a shame to a man, and ordered that although the barter sum must still be paid to the father he was either to return it to the bridegroom or lay it out in gifts to the bride. This is interesting as making the origin of the custom of giving a dowry to a daughter and of making bridal gifts upon the occasion of marriage.

What the Earliest Rite Represented.

Just here is the probable origin of the marriage rite or ceremony. It is clear that capture involved none. But after the institution of the amiable method of purchase the idea had got firmly wedged into the heads of all persons concerned in the performance that a certain amount of reluctance on the part of the maiden and of force on the part of the suitor was an absolute necessity to the proper enactment of a marriage. This led to the custom of the bridegroom going to the house of the bride and carrying her away. With the arising of the new idea of the shamefulness of barter, it will be seen that it never occurred to the simple minds of these semi-savages to omit the custom altogether, but to perpetuate it and then to nullify it by returning the sum offered. This led to more ceremony, and so, little by little, there came along with the idea of marriage, the associated idea of a certain amount of ceremonial and ordinance as more or less necessary, more or less binding, and more or less ornamental. The marriage ceremony, as it is today, is very much like an onion, made up of many layers, which, when stripped off, reveal the germinal center to be that of—possession.

When It Began to Be Religious.

Clearly, up to the barter point, marriage is not to be regarded as a religious rite. Neither is it to be regarded exactly as a civil contract, although the institution of the dowry does indicate that the wife had already been raised somewhat above the level of the chattel and become in some degree a contracting party. The institution of monogamy by the Greeks probably gave to marriage its first sanctity as a religious rite, and from this higher conception of the relation of the sexes springs also the exquisite portraiture of modest womanhood in the Greek literature. It was this institution of the Greeks, no doubt, which was copied by the Romans when they instituted both the religious and the civil marriage, the first restricted to patricians, the latter almost universal outside of this circle. It was the abuses under this latter form that made the way for the vigorous protest of Christianity, which resulted in making all marriage a religious rite and in exalting celibacy above marriage, and which still holds sway in the Church of Rome today. Thus the common law of England, which is only the common law of the Romans, became shot through and through with the canon law of the early church, and therefore it is that marriage is what it is today in England—both civil contract and sacrament. In America, before the law, marriage is a civil contract alone; in the eyes of the people it is still a sacred rite.

A Relic of the Dark Ages.

We have now come, through a rapid survey of marriage from its first roots in the instinct of man for possession, down to marriage as it is today, typified by one of the most beautiful and solemn celebrations of the Christian church.

The present day is one of irreverence and iconoclasm; it would prove all things, and it too often forgets to hold fast that which is good. Here is this wonderful ceremonial of the church, descended to us from times not so wise as these, born in brains ignorant of the very origin of the traditions they were perpetuating and unguessing the severity of the vows they were enacting. Its spirit is a spirit of ignorance and bigotry; a literal interpretation it is impossible to reconcile with justice. What shall we do with this ceremonial? Shall we lay it aside altogether and give to marriage simply the aspect of a dignified civil contract built upon justice—so much given for so much required? Shall there be no sentiment, no solemnity, no joining of vows, no benediction of religion? God forbid!

Well, then, if not exactly that, shall we not at least amend it to suit the needs of a practical, clear-sighted, intellectual, unbelieving generation, who have no reverence for priestly traditions in their hearts? Nay, nor that either. What, then, shall we do with the marriage service? Keep it sacred and inviolate from the first "dearly beloved" to the last echo of the last "amen."

We cannot afford to let it go.

And it is impossible to change it.

Precious as Literature.

Considered simply as literature, we cannot afford to let it go. Never before was there syllabled such a passion for holiness, such a worshipful going out of the whole soul of man toward his creator, such a reverend tenderness towards all that he has made, such supreme trust in higher wisdom as was spoken and written in the whole liturgy of the church. Considered simply as literature, as a vehicle of thought and feeling, it is a most marvelous piece of solemn composition, which we can no more lay aside without loss than we could abolish the reading of the mighty, sonorous passages in Isaiah or the human passion of the Psalms.

More than this, the marriage ceremony exists for us today unchanged with all the reverence and devotion of hundreds of years. It has been whispered in the solemn stillness of cathedrals and by the couch of death. Its "till death us do part" is full of the glad ring of confident youth, the solemn slowness of thoughtful middle age, and the feeble murmur of dying lips. Its sacred words have gathered unto themselves all the passion and belief and consecration of mankind for centuries, and belong to the hour of marriage in virtue of this association as tears belong to bleeding hearts and smiles to children's lips.

It Must Never Go.

We cannot change it. Certainly not. To modify these touchingly simple and venerable vows, the words that flash searching inquiry into the souls of the two, the framing of this absolute giving of the man to the woman and the woman to the man would be like seeking to repair cloth of gold with threads of tow or putting water into priceless wine. To do such a thing as this would be impious, if it were not impossible. The marriage service must go as a whole or as a whole it must remain, not a word and not a syllable of it stricken out. And it must never go.

The thing to do with the marriage service is not to alter it or abolish it or to substitute anything for it, but to keep it and adjust to it the present, to symbolize it. The cause of offense in it comes because men insist upon taking it literally, upon leaving it untouched by the imagination, upon regarding not the beautiful spirit of the phrases but the words of the phrases themselves, and wringing the baldest and most prosaic meaning out of them. Looked at in this way there are things in the marriage ceremony which should not longer be there. Women once offered men the obedience of inferior beings; they no longer do, in deed or in thought—yet the opprobrious word remains in the marriage vow. What of it? She says the word, and yet she does not vow her soul to its own shame. The new idea of obedience is not servitude, but dutifulness, such glad service as women may render to man and man to woman and both may glory in. No woman should be ashamed to put such vows to proof; she should be ashamed not to do it.

Take It Symbolically.

So, too, with the solemn "until death us do part." There are other deaths than the bodily one, and far sadder ones. There is the death of fidelity and the death of love and the death of respect. These, too, come between the vows of souls to break them. Let the one solemn word in the service stand for all the deaths, spiritual and physical; it gains in sacredness with every added thought. Men and women take the Bible today in a symbolic sense, and both book and soul gain by it. Let the marriage service be taken in the same way and both will gain by it. To do away with it would be a sin against decency and sentiment and literature and reverence. It would rob mind and heart. To alter it would be equally impious. The stately, solemn words are now part of human life; they should be left as a rich inheritance to all who are to come. And the sentences are framed wide enough to hold all that frail human souls can need now or in the future.

AS AN AMERICAN WOMAN SEES THEM.

Japanese Maids and Matrons in Their Own Homes—Dress and Manners.

Miss Georgia Cayvan talks entertainingly about her trip to Japan from which she has just returned. She was interviewed in New York the other day, and this is, in part, what she said:

"Tell you about the women? O, men dote on Japanese women; they are so submissive, so attentive, and so happy. They are dear, shy, demure little dolls. Their figures are so slight, like undeveloped girls. One trait they have in common with all womankind—they draw the broad sashes they wear cruelly tight about the waist to give them the peculiar slenderness they count beautiful. The sashes are of heavy brocade, you know, and almost as great instruments of torture as the corselet of steel and bones we wear. The English costume is worn to a considerable extent, particularly on state occasions, but its close confinement proves irksome to them, and they always keep the native kimono for the seclusion of the household. If they are ill, too, the European garments are quickly discarded for the more comfortable native dress.

"We really do not appreciate how beautiful is the Japanese woman's dress, for it has been so caricatured. In the first place, we can't wear it; we are not slight enough. These gowns I brought home were all made to order for me. Then the big-figured, glaring things we see here would never be worn by a lady of high rank there, and the great quantity of hairpins which are represented to us as indispensable for the Japanese coiffure are really worn there only by the women to whom we do not speak as we pass by."

"What would be the result of putting the ballot in the hands of Japanese women," suggested one of the listeners.

"Why, these happy, blithesome little women, so guarded and sheltered, would be like a cage full of canaries set free in an autumn



JAPANESE WOMAN REELING SILK.

rain. It would mean a revolution of the whole social theory, and result in the temporary annihilation of the home. The home is very sacred in Japan; no stranger or foreigner is ever allowed to enter there. You may go to their residences and visit certain rooms, but you will never be permitted to set foot in the inner sanctuary.

"With the Japanese woman her lord stands first. He takes the precedence of relatives and religion, and she—well, next to the servants the wife is the humblest member of the household. A Jap takes his bride home to his mother's household, and from the day of his wedding she is the slave of his mother, his sisters, and himself, and of her own children, too, when she has them, until one of her sons follows the custom of his fathers by bringing a wife home for her to tyrannize over in turn. You see, it puts a premium on growing old.

"Still the women are so happy and lovable, so gentle and contented, that one scarcely wishes to see them emancipated. They are so



A JAPANESE HUSBAND.

innocent, too, like children or birds. I saw a missionary, with an air of great propriety, pin up a Japanese girl's kimono at the throat. It just seemed wicked, and I thought of how shocking the Japanese ladies think even our most modest evening dresses are."

CONSPICUOUS IN LONDON SOCIETY.

The Wife of the Newly-Elected Lord Mayor of London.

There are reasons why all liberal-minded women should be particularly sympathetic towards the new Lady Mayoress of London,



MRS. STUART KNILL.

as her husband's election has been made the subject of a ridiculous demonstration of a hostile nature on account of his religious convictions. Mrs. Stuart Knill was, before her marriage, Miss Mary A. R. Parker, daughter of the late Mr. Charles R. Parker of Greenwich and Blackheath, and her charming home, The Crosslets, Blackheath, is the center of much pleasant hospitality. Mrs. Knill may be relied upon to prove of most valuable assistance to her husband in carrying out the official social duties of his ancient and honorable office.

For the Benefit of English Tourists.

Woman is progressive, Mr. Walsh to the contrary notwithstanding. Even the washerwomen of Japan are inspired by the example of their American and European sisters. Several of these humble laborers in Tokio have been studying the English language, and for the benefit of English tourists they issue the following neat little circular: "Ladies and Gentlemens: We the washer of every kind of clothes, blankets, and so on, newly established the company and engaged the business. Contrary to our opposite company, we will most cleanly and carefully wash our customers with possible cheap prices. With your wages we will work the business."

Clogs Barred Out.

Even while in search of happiness some people are narrow in their views. At a recent festivity held in an Irish manufacturing town this sign was posted conspicuously on the hall door: "Dancing, 8 o'clock to 12. Admission, 3d. Ladies in clogs not admitted."

CAPES TO THE FORE.

ALMOST ALL OUTER GARMENTS TAKE THIS PECULIAR SHAPE.

Big Sleeves and Trimmed Shoulders Are Inimical to Coats and Ulsters—There Is a Demand for Picturesque Attire Even on the Street—Materials of Which the Mantles Are Made—Cloth for Mild Days and Fur for Severe Weather—Large Hats Complete Out-of-Door Toilets.

Capes have been growing in importance as a feature of feminine wardrobes for the last two seasons. The steadiness with which they have been pressing into favor has been lost sight of in the demand for recognition that other articles of dress have been making. But the time is ripe for self-assertion and capes of all sorts are prepared to make the most of it. They flaunt their graces on the street and in the shop windows. They confront the readers of fashion magazines; they hang in seductive folds on forms at tailors' and dressmakers' establishments. There is no ignoring them, no getting away from them. And, indeed, no woman in her senses wants to do either the one thing or the other. For if there ever was a becoming and convenient garment in these days of exaggerated sleeves and trimmed shoulders it is the cape. No matter what form it takes, whether an apology for a wrap for street wear or a luxurious evening cloak, it is satisfactory.

There is one young woman in Chicago in whose winter outfit no less than three of these garments figure—a simple mantle of tan-col-



IN SEAL AND SABLE.

ored cloth bordered with fur for street wear on mild days, a military cape of seal with yoke and borderings of sable for severe weather, and an opera cloak gorgeously lined. And yet she sighs for a theater wrap of black plush and jet which boasts as one of its attractions a flaring collar of long black Angora.

An elaborate mantle, at which she has also made eyes, was designed by a French artist for wearing with afternoon calling costumes and evening dresses. It is in the Henri Deux style with a bodice front. The cape is of orange-colored velvet, over which is black tulle embroidered with jet. It has an open collar and revers turned back to show a decoration of jet passementerie. There isn't an afternoon costume in existence to which it would not prove a graceful addition.

Another capital cloak, sufficiently typical of the prevailing modes, is of gray cloth. Back and front is a tight-fitting plastron made of cloth, with an appliqué of dark red velvet embroidered by hand, with a gold tracery and interspersed with designs in pink, green, and blue. The cloak is edged down the front with wolverine, and beaded epaulets embracing all the hues of the embroidery fall over the shoulders.

Picturesque and, therefore, attractive to the average woman is a cape of dark green striped velvet and satin, spotted with yellow. Around the shoulders of this is an over-cape of green velvet bordered with gold gimp. The lining is a pale green brocade, and a band of black fox edges it effectively.

A beautiful cloak worn by a beautiful woman at the theater the other evening was made of a gold and brown tucked material, with an Arabesque-like design outlined in gold on its rugged surface. The overcape which fell over the shoulders was of sapphire-blue velvet, the lining of the faintest azure. Wherever there was an opportunity for edging mink was used. Both cape and woman were the objects of much unexpressed admiration.

A cape which is fit for any occasion is sufficiently unusual to merit a word of notice. One which possesses this uncommon virtue is made of black camel's hair of a superior quality, with a silky surface. Around the shoulders of this is a frill of dark red velvet, edged with black fox, which also edges the cape and the high collar.

For traveling English tailors are showing tweed capes made with a tweed-checked lining in contrasting colors, a double cape on the shoulders, and a monk's hood, which can be worn over the head when required. They are further finished with comfortable storm collars and fastened across the front with straps and buttons.

What modistes call an "exceedingly smart little mantle" is of rifle-green velvet, edged throughout with a handsome trimming of sable. Long lines of green braiding faintly touched with gold ornament the cloak, while the lining is of rich brocade in a dainty shade of pale blue. A mantle of similar shape made in tabac cloth and trimmed with black astrachan and narrow black braiding comes within the reach of women who are not blessed with Fortunatus' purse, and makes a suitable wrap for the street.

The millinery which is worn with and the frocks that are worn under these picturesque wraps are of necessity picturesque, too. The quaint prettiness of the new old-fashioned long loose gown gathered to the square band about the shoulders for full dress is taking in a most extraordinary way, while in the street in Paris the blouse robes may be seen with



AN APOLOGY FOR A WRAP.

the addition of a real old-fashioned spencer of cloth or velvet. This spencer is as short-waisted as it can possibly be made, almost as short as a figaro, but it is cut in a straight line in front and buttoned with two buttons. It is open at the neck, and has enormous revers faced with corded silk and large puffed sleeves. Inside the spencer some soft material is draped or a cravat of lace is worn, and below it the skirt falls loosely, with nothing to mark the waist line.

Big-sleeved, wide-shouldered, scant-skirted styles, such as dressmakers are trying to foist



OPERA CLOAK.

upon the world, are not compatible with close-fitting, long-sleeved outer garments, and in the temporary banishment of tailor-made effects, the sensible felt hats and close bonnets, with their weather-defying trimming, have disappeared from active service. In their place is a style of millinery that is the delight and glory of young and slender women gifted with an average amount of prettiness, but the despair and undoing of middle-aged and corpulent members of society.

Virot's latest creations are as pretty as pictures and in exceptional instances temptingly becoming. The very last style is an intimation of a Dutch peasant cap. You have no doubt noticed the quaint pretty things with their disks of gold or spring-like ornaments twisted to a point, and worn above the temples. Well, the "Wilhelmina," so christened aftered after the youthful Queen of Holland, is a cap of this kind, tastefully modified, having a crown of black velvet, a brim or wings of fine lace, and over the temples jet ornaments standing out in a rather horn-like fashion. On the left a black aigrette gives a novel and jaunty appearance to the pretty cap.

Another one in similar style, but for evening wear, had the panache and lace brim (coming well down on to the hair behind, and charmingly enframing the features) of black, while the crown was of thick crimson velvet, five rows of fine seed pearls, separated by narrow stripes or slides of imitation rubies, finishing off this attractive specimen of latter-day headgear.

Yet another charming shape has the cockade replaced by a bunch of flowers. One in pale tan felt, turned up with velvet a shade or so darker, has one of its three leaves secured in the center by a lovely posy of shaded violets. Another of dark blue felt, lined with velvet to match, is caught up by a clump of ruby roses and a dashing hussar aigrette.

A pretty little 1830 bonnet, built of black satin, ornamented with small buckles, has a comical little velvet lined curtain, set in pertly at the back. Under the spoon-shaped brim in front curl several tiny ostrich tips, tied at the top with a narrow bow of green satin ribbon.

Neat little velvet toques, sable trimmed, are very much worn; an emerald green one, tied on the side in a knot, had nestling in the brim below just one beautiful gardenia, set like a pearly white rosette in the midst of the green. The special craze of the moment is the purple veiling that, notwithstanding the fact that it only looks smart with entirely black hats, or purple or violet millinery, is donned by women of little taste quite indiscriminately. The result is that a pretty and exceedingly becoming shade of dotted tulle has



THE CAPE CONFINED.

already become quite common, and will fast disappear from the wardrobe of the exclusive, black and cream alone continuing their undisputed vogue.

SHE SPEAKS IN JEWISH TEMPLES.

First Woman Permitted to Do So Since the Days of Deborah.

Miss Ray Frank is said to be the only woman who has spoken in a Jewish temple since the days of Deborah. Barely out of her teens and still in the pages of the books in which she searches for inspiring ideas she is ad-



MISS RAY FRANK.

dressing audiences of her people because she feels impelled to do so. She talks as easily, fluently, and earnestly as she would to a half-dozen intimate friends in her own parlor. She is described as a tall, slim girl with a figure that gives promise of striking womanhood; a face with fine, sensitive lines, narrowing towards the chin, with a brow like a dreamer's, and above all a crown of short, raven black hair. In an address on "The Heart-Throbs of Israel," recently, she spoke as with a fervent love for the poets of Judea, declaring that she could see in their works nothing but truth and simplicity and the fountain head of all the true poetry that fills the world. The greatest poets had found their best ideas in the Chosen Book, and she read extracts to prove it. Miss Frank is warmly welcomed wherever she speaks.

Driven from the Window.

Not long ago an English newspaper woman was insultingly hurried away from a jeweler's window in Paris, where she had stopped to take notes. French shopkeepers are, it seems, very tenacious of novelties in their wares, and do not advertise them as English and American merchants do. In this country the mode of procedure is so different that it is difficult to fancy the Parisian condition to exist. A single question of inquiry, the slightest interest even, procures at once a volume of information and description.

VERSES OF THE DAY.

The Deferred Proposal.

I love sweet Celia madly;
I think that she loves me.
I'd ask her hand most gladly,
But now it may not be.

I must delay my wooing
Till Christmas-time is gone!
My billing and my cooing
Must wait the New Year's dawn!

For truly—'tis unpleasant
The sad fact to record—
A lover's Christmas present
For her I can't afford.
—*Harper's Bazar.*

Remembered.

I need not be missed if another succeed me,
To reap down the field that in spring I have sown;
He who plowed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done.

Not myself, but the truth that in life I have spoken;
Not myself, but the seed that in life I have sown,
Shall pass on to ages—all about me forgotten,
Save the truth I have spoken, the things I have done.

So let my living be; so be my dying;
So let my name be unblazoned, unknown;
Unpraised and unmissed, I shall yet be remembered—
Yes, but remembered by what I have done.
—*Horatius Bonar, D. D., in the Christian Advocate.*

Mullein.

O, mullein, growing on the road's rough side,
With your warm mittens 'gainst the earth's brown face,
Holding them flatly and as if you tried
To pat her cheeks with all an infant's grace,

The raindrops stand like jewels on your leaf;
Its coat of wool feels not their gentle kiss—
Goblets for fairies; yet the feast, how brief—
Nor would your felted floor their footsteps miss.

Hold up your candles to the traveler's eye!
Your yellow blooms stand timidly apart;
For peerless beauty they may never try.
Yet find a loving place within the heart,

The eyes that knew them in the long ago
When childhood's feet for luscious berries roved,
Would miss along the hills thy candle's glow,
Lighting the woodland paths so known and loved.
—*Lydia L. A. Very in the Boston Transcript.*

Love and Weather.

When, in the budding of the year,
To her of love I chanced to sigh;
"'Tis spring," she whispered in my ear,
"You'll feel much better by and by."

And when, in summer's golden hours,
I said my heart was all aglow,
She smiled as sweetly as the flow'rs
And murmured, "Summer, don't you know."

And later, when the leaves fell down,
And I rehearsed my heartfelt tale,
She said, but with a little frown,
"The day is dull and you are pale."

I sadly waited. Christmas came,
And with the bells my love I told;
Said she, "This wintry night's to blame;
I'm sure you're suffering from the cold."

O, grant, ye powers of destiny,
That she and I may meet together,
In some strange land that's fair to see,
But wholly destitute of weather!
—*A. C. Gahan in the New York Sun.*

A Wail.

Alas! alas! the world is queer,
I cannot make it out;
Things are not what they're said to be,
And all is full of doubt.

'Tis said that soda water has
Of soda not one trace;
That milk of lime contains no milk,
That shoe-lace is no lace.

That German silver is not coin,
That nobles are but plebs;
That copperas is iron salt,
And patriots are rebs.

If this is true, what of myself?
I seem a man to be;
Yet if all things aren't what they are,
What, then, becomes of me?

Am I a man, or am I not?
What warrant have I that
I'm not a tennis racket or
A Maltese pussy-cat?
—*John Kendrick Bangs.*

The Sea-Fern.

Sea-fern they call thee, web of rosy lace,
And fernlike are thy fronds, except in hue,
And never, in the mossy woodland, grew
The Lady Fern with more of airy grace.

And yet we know who her companions be,
Shade-loving flowers, the moss, the lichen gray,
The brooding bird, the squirrel at its play—
But thou dost share the great sea's mystery.

What wonders may the cool, green waters hide;
Those coarser weeds that still to thee are kin,
And curious forms endowed with shell or fin,
That through thy delicate branches creep or glide.

And we must wait till wind and tide are fain.
We may not stoop to gather at our will,
Like ferns that grow beside the woodland rill,
The dainty little treasure of the main.

But when the crystal wave that cradled thee
Hath cast its tiny foundling on the shore,
We'll prize our little rescued token more
Than all the rooted herbs of wood or lea.
—*S. E. Anderson in the Overland Monthly.*

Neighbor Jim.

Everything pleased our neighbor Jim;
When it rained
He never complained,
But said wet weather suited him.
"There is never too much rain for me,
And this is something like," said he.

A cyclone whirled along its track;
And did him harm—
It broke his arm
And stripped the coat from off his back;
"And I would give another limb
To see such a blow again," said Jim.

And when at length his years were told,
And his body bent,
And his strength all spent,
And Jim was very weak and old;
"I long have wanted to know," he said,
"How it feels to die"—and Jim was dead.

The angel of death had summoned him
To heaven, or—well
I cannot tell,
But I know that the climate suited Jim;
And cold or hot, it mattered not—
It was to him the long-sought spot.
—*Atlanta Constitution.*

All Saints.

Men may not mark them in the crowded ways
The noisy world forgets to blame or praise
The poor in spirit; yet they pass along
Through silent paths and make them glad with song;
Theirs is the kingdom where love reigns supreme
And faith soars higher than the poet's dream;
Wrapped in the sunlight of eternal day,
Blessed are they.

God knows the patient souls who do his will;
The mourners who can suffer and be still,
Waiting in silence for his healing balm;
The meek, whose hands shall clasp the victor's palm;
The hungry ones, whom he alone can feed;
The merciful; the pure in heart and deed;
The peacemakers—of these I hear him say,
Blessed are they.

Father, we pray thee that thy light may shine
Upon the world through every child of thine;
Into the haunts of darkness and distress
They come with all the power of blessedness;
When thou hast called them to thy purer sphere
The fragrance of their lives shall linger here;
And thro' death's silence we shall hear thee say,
Blessed are they.
—*Good Words.*

Winter Cheer.

Three hundred years ago, or so,
The best that could be had for gold,
To set before the Queen herself,
Might make a carving-knife run cold;
A peacock stripped and roasted! Then,
Served in its feathered skin and crest,
And glorious in the amethyst,
Emerald, and sapphire of its breast,
With curving throat of azure lights,
And in its gilded beak a flame,
Held high by some fair lady's hands
On a great silver dish it came.
And Cleopatra's purple sail
Was duller than that streaming tail!
When that great, gorgeous bird was fit,
I wonder how one lifted it!

Talk of the good old times! Just think
Of all the feathers and the fuss!
The times we have are best of all—
The best is good enough for us!
Look at this phœnix, crackling hot,
Done to a turn of its brown breast,
From last year's ashes here again.
And never mind the peacock's crest!
What will I have? An outside bit
Whose praises epicures might sing—
The wish bone, thank you, or perhaps
The luscious picking of a wing!
Come, let the royal feast begin,
When Mary brings the turkey in!
For all their crests, and peacocks, too,
I wouldn't change with them—would you?
—*Harriet Prescott Spofford in St. Nicholas.*

Women in Universities.

Three of the four Dutch universities are open to women—namely: Leyden, Utrecht, and Amsterdam.